

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
SETTLEMENT
OF
PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

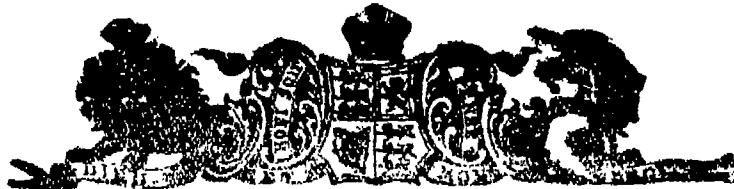
LOUIS W. DANE, Esquire, C.S.,

Deputy Commissioner.



1898.

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सत्यमेव जयते

No. 720.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, the 12th November 1898.

FROM

W. S. HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed to forward a copy of Mr. Dane's Report on his Revision of the Regular Settlement of the Peshawar district, together with the Settlement Commissioner's Review thereof. Mr. Dane's Report is a very full one and the Settlement Commissioner has comprehensively summarized the main points connected with the Settlement, and made a few critical and other comments with which Mr. Thorburn is in accord. It is, therefore, unnecessary for the Financial Commissioner to go over the same ground, and he proposes to make only a few general remarks on the Settlement.

2. The Regular Settlement of the district was carried out by Captain Hastings between the years 1869 and 1875. The assessment then imposed was Rs. 8,09,964. This had risen to Rs. 8,71,092 in the last year preceding resettlement. In 1891 the Deputy Commissioner estimated that revision of Settlement would bring in an increase of Rs. 1,19,764 in the revenue, but the Financial Commissioner thought that this was somewhat above the mark. The actual revenue now imposed amounts, however, to Rs. 11,19,764, or about Rs. 2,50,000 in excess of the former demand.

The following table gives the chief figures as to the former and the new demand :—

Tahsil.	Revenue of last year of former assessment.	Assessment on present cultivated area by Captain Hastings' rates, plus 20 per cent. for rise of prices in Charsadda, Mardan, and Swabi, and 15 per cent. in Peshawar and Nowshera.	Half net assets.	Assessment at sanctioned rates.	Assessment actually imposed.
Charsadda	Rs. 2,19,770	Rs. 3,18,864	Rs. 7,50,788	Rs. 2,88,608	Rs. 2,84,195
Peshawar	3,71,526	4,44,000	7,26,360	4,09,539	4,04,601
Nowshera	74,945	1,06,745	2,83,556	1,04,120	1,02,813
Mardan	84,978	1,58,107	2,83,303	1,42,369	1,41,265
Swabi	1,19,873	2,05,749	3,69,733	1,88,241	1,86,890
Total ...	8,71,092	12,83,465	28,68,740	11,27,872	11,19,764

These figures exclude the revenue from mills.

3. As will be seen from this table the new assessments fall very far short (47 per cent.) of the half-net-assets standard—which in fact has been disregarded as a standard—but nearly approach the assessments resulting from the application of the former Settlement rates to the present cultivated area and enhanced by the percentage by which prices have risen. This is in accordance with the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Reviews of the Charsadda tahsil and of the

Yusafzai Sub-division Assessment Reports, in which it was laid down that in the Peshawar district we must for political reasons be content with moderate enhancement, paying far less attention than we would elsewhere to half assets estimates, "and take the old assessment, even though it may be thought to have been an unduly low one as the basis or starting point of the new assessment." Besides this Mr. Dane's half-net-assets estimates, especially for the Chársadda tahsil, were criticised by the Financial Commissioner and by Government as being somewhat too sanguine, and giving a standard of assessment which could not be attained even in an ordinary district, where the political considerations, which are of importance in Peshawar, do not exist. Mr. Dane refers to this criticism in paragraph 3 of the Report, and gives some reasons for believing that his estimates were not so high as has been supposed.

4. The sufficiency or insufficiency of the present assessment must, therefore, be determined by reference to the weight of the assessment imposed by Captain Hastings rather than by a comparison of it with the standards furnished by cash rents or by the produce estimate.

5. It has generally been admitted by Government and the Financial Grounds for enhancement. Commissioner that Captain Hastings' assessments were decidedly lenient (*vide* paragraphs 10, 8 and 24 of the Financial Commissioner's Reviews of the Chársadda, Yusafzai and Peshawar and Nowshera Assessment Reports, respectively, and paragraphs 8 and 6 of Government Reviews of the Yusafzai and Peshawar-Nowshera Reports). As a consequence of the lightness of the demand and the extent of security due to canal irrigation the Settlement has worked well; suspensions and remissions, except for special causes, have been small; and the revenue has been collected with ease except in Chársadda and Peshawar, where resort to coercive measures has been found necessary, owing rather to the character of the people than to excess in the revenue demand. Add to the leniency of Captain Hastings' assessment, the fact that prices have risen about 20 per cent., that irrigation from the old canals has largely increased, that the Swát River and Kábul River Canals have been constructed and that the district has been opened out by the advent of the railway, and all these considerations point to a considerable enhancement in the new demand.

The actual assessment imposed—including Rs. 18,532 assessed on mills—shows an increase of 28 per cent. on the former demand. That no difficulty has been found in collecting this large increased demand during the last two years indicates that the demand judged absolutely is still light, that the enhancement taken (28 per cent.) is not excessive, and that the increased burden has been put upon those who can afford to pay it.

6. The chief matter of interest in the assessment is the treatment Assessment of canal lands. of canal lands. The most important canals are (a) the Swát River Canal, (b) the Kábul River Canal, and (c) the *zamindári* canals.

(a). The Swát River Canal irrigates 109,250 acres in the Chársadda and Mardán tahsils and a further area of 20,000 acres will be added when the new *rájba* to the east of the Kalápáni Nála is ready. In the place of the former water-rate of Rs. 2-8-0 on all cultivation the following rates have been imposed:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rice	6 0 0
Rabi crops	3 0 0
Other kharif crops	2 8 0

The canal lands are subject to a fixed assessment of which 6 annas per acre is regarded as *nahri parta* and credited by book account to the Canal Department. The assessment is liable to revision every four years when lands newly irrigated can be assessed at the circle *nahri* rates.

(b). The Kábul River Canal was constructed in 1891. It irrigates 21,000 acres in the Peshawar and Nowshera tahsils. The water-rates are differential on crops and assessment circles. "The land revenue of the area irrigated has been assessed with regard to what the land may be expected to pay without the use of canal water and without regular resort to the old sources from which much of the area in the Peshawar tahsil was formerly irrigated."

The fixed assessment, none of which is credited to the Canal Department as *nahri parta*, is, as on the Swát River Canal, liable to revision every four years. In paragraph 9 of the Government Review of the Pesháwar and Nowshera Assessment Report it was said that possibly it would be necessary to remit part of the fixed assessment in years in which canal water was not taken. As, however, the lands have been assessed in their dry aspect no such remissions will be necessary. The assessment will, however, be liable to revision if the canal breaks down and water ceases to be available. Government have, in letter No. 81 of 24th July 1897, approved of the proposal that the Kábúl River Canal should in future be subject to the control of the Executive Engineer, Swát River Canal, as regards maintenance, the revenue management being retained by the Deputy Commissioner. The details of the scheme of management are still under consideration.

(c). On all the *zamíndári* canals the land revenue assessment is at lump wet rates, and the people supply *chher* labour. Fines for failure to supply labour are credited to the *zar-i-nágha* fund. The total area irrigated is 129,893 acres assessed at Rs. 5,77,805, of which Rs. 4,80,385 may be regarded as due to the canals. The Bárá weir referred to in paragraphs 16 and 78 of the report is now ready. The area affected in the Bárá and Kasba circles of the Pesháwar tahsil will be liable to increased assessment by the raising of the fixed land revenue. The Commissioner has been asked to report on the question of the revision of the assessment when the new irrigation arrangements have been working for four harvests.

7. Besides the above mentioned canals there are also the following minor irrigation works, viz., the Jui Sheikh, the Doába Feeder Channel and the Michni District Board Canal. The lands on these canals are assessed at fixed wet rates. On the first certain villages get water free and provide *chher* labour, whilst unprivileged villages pay water-rates. On the other two works water-rates are charged and the canals kept up out of the receipts.

8. The Pesháwar Canals Regulation has now come into force. This Pesháwar Canals Regu- enactment will legalize Government management of the lation. canals and will at the same time necessitate some changes of system.

9. The important subject of the internal distribution of the assessment is hardly noticed in the Report. In paragraph 21 the Settlement Officer says that he has done his best to try and keep the people to the old system of distribution of the revenue by ancestral shares where such shares still form the measure of right, but that in most of the district the revenue has been assessed according to the amount of land actually held in possession. In paragraph 23 it is said that care has been taken to ensure that new purchasers shall bear a fair, and even a full, share of the burden. In paragraph 77 it is noticed that objections as to the *báchh* have been raised in the Pesháwar tahsil. As Mr. Thorburn has often remarked no part of a Settlement affects the interests of the people more intimately than the *báchh* of the revenue. Even a heavy assessment can be easily paid if it is well distributed. Thus more information as to the internal distribution might well have been given in the Report. This part of a Settlement Officer's duty has, however, been brought more prominently forward since Mr. Dane's Settlement was completed, and it is to be expected that in view of the remarks made in the Government Review of the Pind Dadán Khan Assessment Report, more attention will, in future, be paid to this subject. Proposals for the amendment of the existing *báchh* instructions are under consideration and will shortly be submitted to Government. The Financial Commissioner has already taken up the question of the assessment of gardens, maintained for profit, which is referred to on page 77 of the Report.

10. As already mentioned the Settlement has raised the revenue demand from Rs. 8,71,092 to Rs. 11,19,764. Of this increased revenue Rs. 24,175 have been deferred to Kharíf 1900, as the increase in the Mardán and Swábi tahsils was greater than could be taken all at once; whilst Rs. 18,848 have been deferred chiefly on account of protective leases on wells. Of the total demand a sum of Rs. 1,45,231 is assigned as against Rs. 1,76,608 at Regular Settlement. The enhancement of *khálqa* revenue

amounts to Rs. 2,53,487. Settlement operations lasted four years and cost Rs. 3,23,140. The increased revenue due to the re-assessment recovered up to Rabi 1897 more than paid the cost of the Settlement operations.

11. The Financial Commissioner recommends that the new assessments be sanctioned for a period of twenty years from Kharif 1895 Term of Settlement. in Chársadda, Mardán and Swábi, and for twenty years from Rabi 1896 in Pesháwar and Nowshera.

12. Mr. Thorburn fully concurs in the Settlement Commissioner's commendation of the conduct of the Settlement by Mr. Dane and his subordinates. As regards Mr. Dane's work the Financial Commissioner thinks it merits the special commendation of Government. Though it is to be regretted Mr. Dane did not remain in Pesháwar long enough to personally carry out the all-important duty of directing the *báchh* operations throughout the district, he pushed through his Settlement to a very successful issue in four years. It is due to his tact, energy, wide sympathies and previous Settlement experience that his work, which has stood the test of two trying years, can be emphatically pronounced to be sound, careful, and satisfactory both for the people and Government.

I have, &c.,

W. S. HAMILTON,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.



**Review of the Peshawar Settlement Report by Lt.-Colone.
J. A. L. Montgomery, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.**

1. The Peshawar district has an area of 2,629 square miles, half of which is cultivated, and a population (practically all Muhammadans) of 711,796 persons. It consists roughly of a plain bounded on the south by the Indus, and on the other sides by barren hills. Some of these hills protrude into the district, notably in the Nowshera *tahsil* on the south-west (not south-east as in paragraph 3, evidently by mistake). The Swat and Kabul rivers enter the district in the north-west, and after joining flow into the Indus in the south. The Bara river, which enters in the west, and joins the Kabul, is also worthy of mention. All three are very largely utilised for irrigation; the areas irrigated by them, respectively, are as follows:—

	Acres.
Swat river	146,717
Kabul „	67,330
Bara „	38,732

The silt brought down by the first and last is especially valuable. The rainfall averages from 13 inches at Peshawar in the west to 19 inches at Mardan and Swabi on the north and east; the greater part of the rain falls in the winter months.

2. As the rainfall is so scanty, irrigation is almost a necessity for successful agriculture. The west and centre of the district are commanded by canals; and wells are used wherever possible in the remaining parts. In other words canal-irrigation is found very largely in the Peshawar and Charsadda *tahsils*, to some extent in Mardan and less so in Nowshera. Most of the wells are in Swabi, Mardan, and Nowshera. At the last settlement, twenty years ago, the only canals were the numerous *zamindari* canals which have been in existence a very long time. The works constructed since then are the Swat River Canal which irrigates over a 100,000 acres, the Kabul River Canal irrigating some 20,000 acres; as well as the Doaba Feeder Canal and the Michni District Board Canal, which are yet in their infancy. The Bara Weir Project is another work which will add to the prosperity of the south-west of the Peshawar *tahsil*. With the exception of the Swat River Canal, these canals owe their inception to the energy and forethought of District Officers. Mr. Dane especially deserves much credit for the advice and active help he gave for them; though it was work which was not strictly speaking within the scope of the duties of a Settlement Officer. A good account of the irrigation works will be found in paragraphs 10 to 16 of the Report; the large profit derived from them is given in paragraph 79. In paragraph 7 Mr. Dane gives the argument of the Irrigation Department against the assertion of the people that the shrinkage of the Khiiali Branch of the Swat river is due to the Swat Canal. It is to say the least unfortunate for these arguments that such shrinkage often does follow the making of a new canal. Exactly the same result has followed on the Chenab since the construction of the Chenab Canal.

3. The land-holding tribes are practically all Pathans. Of the Dilazaks, Main tribes, population, the original inhabitants of the valley, but very few are now tenures and rents. to be found. They were driven southward first by the Yusafzais and Gigiannis, then by the Mohmands, Khalils and Daudzais; and finally by the Khataks. Map III shows the present occupation of the land by tribes.

Comparing the Census of 1868 which was taken when the last settlement was about to begin, with that of 1891, and excluding for the purposes of the calculation the figures for the city and cantonment of Peshawar, which are not given for the earlier census, we find that the increase in population in the whole district has been as much as 40 per cent.; the principal increase has been in the Mardan and Swabi *tahsils* which are still, with the exception of Nowshera, the most thinly populated tracts. In Nowshera much further expansion is hardly possible; in the other two *tahsils* there is yet plenty of room for new

settlers. The rich lands round Peshawar support a very dense population. It is here that there have been most sales and mortgages; but even so only a third of the mortgages are in the hands of "new agriculturists." The Settlement Officer explains that he has taken care that all outsiders, who have acquired land, are made to pay their fair share of the revenue. Nearly all canal-irrigated land pays rent in kind at half produce, that in the vicinity of Peshawar, which is especially valuable, being charged something in cash in addition. A good part of the land on the Swat Canal pays cash rents; but it is explained that these rents are as a rule paid by middlemen, the actual cultivators being charged half produce. The usual rate of kind rent on wells, and on *sarlab* and the better kinds of unirrigated land is half produce; that on poorer *báráni* one-sixth.

4. At the last settlement there was no railway and only one metalled road, i.e., the Grand Trunk Road from Attock to Peshawar. Development in communications and agricultural stock. Since then the railway has been brought to Peshawar, and the roads (1) from Nowshera via Mardán and Jalála to the Frontier, (2) from Peshawar to Jamrud, (3) from Peshawar to Chársadda, (4) from Peshawar to Muhammadzái, and (5) from Pabbi to Cherát, have been metalled, and bridges of boats have now been established at all the principal crossings over rivers. There are thus much greater facilities than formerly for the free movement of trade, and carts have increased in numbers. The statement of agricultural stock given at the end of paragraph 25 is apparently not accurate as regards the figures for the last settlement. It is impossible to believe, for instance, that whereas the number of bulls and bullocks in the district at last settlement was 112,683, the cows, buffalos (male and female), and young stock, did not amount to more than 5,742, or 5 per cent. of the bulls and bullocks; moreover these figures do not agree with those given in Appendix I of Captain Hasting's Settlement Report which shows the numbers as below.

Plough cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,727
All kinds of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294,598

The water mills are given in Captain Hasting's report as 703; Mr. Dano gives those of last settlement as only 444. The reason for this, I am told, is that the statement for last settlement by mistake included some cotton ginning hand mills. At all events there is no doubt that all kinds of agricultural stock have increased very largely in the last twenty years.

The remarks in paragraph 26 seem to show that the existing arrangements for the registration of Frontier trade are defective; for none of the Yusafzái trade is registered except that which comes via Malakand; nor since the abolition of the Nowshera post can the direct salt trade from Kohát via Nowshera to Buner be ascertained.

5. The recent development of canals is said to be causing an increase in the production of high class crops. Wheat occupies the largest area; barley and maize are also much grown, the latter especially in Peshawar and Chársadda; and the Settlement Officer predicts an increase in the cultivation of cotton. The tobacco of the district is celebrated, especially that made into snuff; most of it grows in the Swábi *tahsíl*. Judging from the trade returns the district seems to grow a good deal of surplus produce. As to the average produce to be assumed for our half-net asset estimates it is sufficient to say that until we have a Sir John Lawes in every district, who will carry out series of experiments extending over many years, there is no better way of ascertaining the average produce, than by carrying out a certain number of experiments with as much care as possible, and correcting the results from personal enquiry. The average outturn used for working out the half-asset theoretical assessments was doubtless estimated with due care. I have not the local knowledge of present conditions to pronounce on this subject.

6. The past fiscal history of the district is reviewed in Chapter II. The Sikhs held the settled parts of Peshawar and Doába *fiscal history.* Dáúdzái with a firm grip, and levied from it a heavy assessment; in the outlying tracts in Yusafzái and Nowshera the revenue was much

less in amount and precarious in realisation. With the beginning of British rule the burdens were more equalised. The revenue of the summary settlement of 1855 was fixed at Rs. 7,80,183. A regular settlement was not begun till 1869. The revenue then assessed was Rs. 8,09,963. Mr. Dane speaks nothing but the truth when he notices the popularity of Captain Hastings who made that settlement. Nothing could exceed his great patience and desire to do justice to every one; and his settlement was supervised for most of the time by Mr. (since Sir Donald) Macnabb, than whom few had a better acquaintance with the district and its people. Mr. Dane notices in paragraphs 29 and 31 the difficulty in collecting the revenue in Hashtnagar and Poshawar. Since 1893-94 the suspensions have aggregated Rs. 27,200, most of it granted in the Koh Dáman-Mohmand Circle in *tahsil* Peshawar in 1896-97. That year the crops failed in insecure tracts like this and the Koh Dáman-Baizai in Mardán. The rest of the district had good crops and benefitted considerably from the high prices. It is quite right to enforce the responsibility of lambardárs, and it is to be hoped that in future we shall have less of "the continuous struggle on the part of the Tahsildárs to recover as much, and on the part of the landowners to pay as little of the revenue demands as possible." The last part of paragraph 31 was of course written before the disturbances which occurred last year, and which set the whole frontier in a blaze.

7. The settlement now reported was begun and completed by Mr. L. W.

Present settlement. Dane. Operations were commenced in December 1892 and completed in the end of 1896; a very short time when the great amount of work to be done is considered. Indeed it is to be regretted that Mr. Dane was not able to stay in the district a little longer to finish all that had to be done. The result has been that a certain amount of work connected with the *bāchh* and revenue assignments has fallen on the District Officers. The whole of the district was re-surveyed except 45 hill villages in the Kohi-Khatak Circle in Nowshera, in which the plane table survey of the last settlement has been accepted, the old maps being merely corrected to represent present conditions. Paragraph 37, describes how a common base line was laid down, and all squares built up on it throughout the district. Mr. Dane is entitled to much credit for evolving this plan, and bringing it to a successful conclusion. I have accepted the idea for future settlements, and am trying to arrange that one or more base lines shall be laid down in every district by the Survey Department before a new settlement begins. I believe that, as Mr. Dane did it, a good deal of time was taken up in laying down the base line, and in connecting it with outlying parts of the district. If the preliminary work can be done for us by the Survey Department we should save much time as well as perhaps secure greater accuracy. I have seen some of the maps. They appear to be well executed. The small scale maps of each village are also very good. Circle maps with topographical details on a scale of 4 inches to the mile were sent to the Surveyor-General, and have been pronounced by him very useful in the correction and bringing up to date of his standard sheets. The remarks in paragraph 77 should be read by all District Officers to guide them in future cases where the measurements are said to be incorrect. I may note with reference to the proportionate size of the local *ghumao*, *kanal* and *marla* (paragraph 36) that the *ghumao* being equal to an acre, two *kanals* equal one rood, and each *marla* is the same as one rod, pole or perch. In paragraph 39, Mr. Dane advocates the plan of working a settlement without Settlement Tahsildárs, or at all events with very few. The same plan was also followed at Siálkot. I do not think the money saved in the salary of a certain number of Settlement Tahsildárs is true economy. Very few District Tahsildárs are willing to add settlement work to their other avocations, and the supervision is not as good as it ought to be. Every tahsil of any importance requires a separate Settlement Tahsildár; this has been recognised in the more recent settlements.

With reference to the remarks on enhancement of rent cases in paragraph 47, I have ascertained that very few such cases have been instituted since the close of the settlement.

There is much in Chapter III that shows not only how arduous was the work of the Settlement Officer, but also what tact and firmness were required to

carry out some classes of it. It was doubtless due to the display of these qualities by Mr. Dane, and by the Deputy Commissioner (Major Deane) that it was possible to write up all mutations in the Mohmand villages (paragraph 44); arrange for a re-distribution of holdings where the land was held in inconvenient plots (paragraph 45); and more especially demarcate the frontier border (paragraph 48), a task which was considered unsafe at the last settlement. Paragraph 55, as well as other parts of the report, show how thoroughly Mr. Dane identified himself with the well being of the district, and was ever ready to assist the authorities by advice and co-operation in the making of new canals, improving arboriculture, suggesting boat bridges or roads, or in helping in the collection of supplies and carriage for the Chitrál Expedition.

8. The prices assumed for the half-net asset produce estimates were rather lower than those which were ruling at the time when the preliminary report was sent up; the reason was that immediately afterwards good harvests over the Punjab, and a cessation of exports had materially lowered the prices of agricultural produce. After that they have risen very much on account of scarcity in other parts of the Punjab, and owing to military operations on the frontier. But the assumed prices are very much higher than those taken at the last settlement: e. g., Captain Hastings took the price of wheat at 30 sérs per rupee in the south of the disrrict and at 40 sérs in the north; that assumed now is 21 sérs, or an increase of 67 per cent. over the average. This rate is higher than those accepted in the settlements now progressing in Jhelum and Montgomery. On the whole, I should say, the Settlement Officer is right in describing the prices approved by the Financial Commissioner as "wisely cautious and appropriate."

9. The assessments are fully described in Chapter IV; the arguments for them are given in detail in the Assessment Reports and in their Reviews. I do not propose to go over the same ground. The following quotations, however, may be made to show the principles kept in view in assessing border villages. In reviewing the Chársadda Assessment Report the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick) said that in frontier tracts "cultivated by border tribesmen aided by immigrants from beyond the border, we must in fixing our revenue be guided to an unusually large extent by a regard to the past revenue history, as opposed to those economical conditions which we in theory adopt as the basis of our revenue assessments." It was added, quoting Mr. F. Cunningham, the Commissioner of Pesháwar, that "moderation is specially wise on the border where our subjects live next door to freemen who pay no taxes whatever."

The net result of the new settlement is shown below by *tahsils*; the figures are for land revenue only, and the amount of the new assessment is the final demand as it will be eventually realized.

TAHSIL.	Former assessment	New final demand	INCREASE.		
			Actual	Per cent.	
Chársadda	Rs. 2,19,770	Rs. 2,84,195	Rs. 64,425	Rs. 29.3
Mardán	84,978	1,41,265	56,287	66.2
Swábi	1,19,873	1,86,890	67,017	55.9
Pesháwar	3,71,526	4,04,601	33,075	8.9
Nowshera	74,945	1,02,813	27,868	37.1
Total District	...	8,71,092	1,119,764	2,48,672	28.5

In addition to this the mill revenue was raised from Rs. 13,718 to 18,532. Appendix H shows the result of the assessment appeals. Though the increase in Peshawar was least of all, the majority of the appeals was from this *tahsil*. The assessment was raised most in Mardau and Swabi, but here there were practically no appeals.

A very useful statement on page 66 gives much information regarding the new assessment in a concise form. The incidence per acre on matured crops on the revenue of the year 1895-96 comes out as follows :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	<i>Rate per acre.</i>									
	Rs. a. p.									
Chársadda	2	2 3	
Mardau	1	0 9	
Swabi	1	2 8	
Peshawar	3	6 1	
Nowshera	1	10 7	
<hr/>									<hr/>	
Total District	1	13 5	

The rates are naturally highest in Peshawar and Chársadda because these are the parts of the district where all the *zamindári* canals are, and the rates on the land irrigated by them include the water-rates; whereas on the Government canals the water-rates are credited to the Canal Department and not treated as land revenue.

Another reason for the higher rate in Peshawar is that there are very valuable highly assessed fruit gardens in the neighbourhood of the city. As explained in paragraph 69, part of the new assessment has been deferred for five years. Had it been known what large profits would be derived, especially from the sale of fodder, in the last two or three years, it would have been better to have taken the whole increase at once.

10. Land irrigated by the Swat River Canal pays a fixed assessment of 12 annas an acre, half of which is considered *náhri-partá*, Assessments on canals. and occupiers' rates on crops as given in paragraph 64. It is well that the people will not be harassed by charges for construction of mud walls, nor for single watering before ploughing if not followed by a crop. The fixed assessment may be raised up to 12 annas on land hereafter newly irrigated by the canal. On the Kábul River Canal the same system has been followed, except that the fixed dry assessment is graduated according to the varying characteristics of the tract through which the canal passes, and no portion of it is *náhri-partá*. On the *zamindári* canal, as before stated, there are lump rates on irrigated land without distinction of *náhri-partá* on occupiers' rates.

11. The distribution of the revenue over holdings (*báchh*) has, I believe, been done with care; but unfortunately some of this work *Báchh.* in the Peshawar *tahsil* had to be left to the Deputy Commissioner, one of the results of calling away the Settlement Officer before he had finished his work. I hope, with Mr. Dane (paragraph 21), that inconvenience will not arise where the water rights are distributed on a different method from that on which the revenue is paid. I believe there are very few such cases. I have received from the District Office a statement showing that since the settlement there have been 64 objections to the *báchh*, half of which have been granted. There were also 22 appeals from the orders on these objections. The great majority of cases were objections by a few members only of the village community, and in all but 4 cases it was found possible to satisfy the complaint without making a fresh distribution over the whole village. Two-thirds of the cases were in the Peshawar *tahsil*.

12. The work of the revision of revenue assignments was difficult and heavy. This also, I am sorry to say, could not be finished Revenue assignments and frontier remissions, by the Settlement Officer himself. Even Mr. Lorimer, and miscellaneous. who was attached to the district afterwards, was unable to quite complete it. The Deputy Commissioner informs me that he has at the present time two *jágír* cases as well as the case of 40 Mitha Khel villages still pending. Otherwise the *jágír* and *máfi* registers are complete.

A concise account of the frontier remissions will be found in paragraph 74. Very soon after the completion of the settlement it became necessary to resume the concession in certain villages owing to complicity in the attacks, respectively, on Malakand and Shankargarh in 1897; and so it has been brought home to the people that these concessions are contingent entirely on good behaviour.

I have looked at the *záildári* registers. It is a pity that they do not contain a brief note by the Settlement Officer on the leading men in each *zail*. Such a note would have been very useful to a Deputy Commissioner new to the district when making appointments to posts of both Záildár and Inámdar.

13. It only remains for me to recommend that the settlement be sanctioned for twenty years; and to bring to notice the officers Conclusion. named in paragraph 76 of the report. Mr. Lorimer,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Lála Mangal Sen, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and Pandit Manmohan Náth, Settlement Tahsildár, are specially entitled to praise for the good work done by them. I have before alluded to the energy and tact displayed by the Settlement Officer in carrying out work which required these qualities in an eminent degree. The whole settlement was supervised by him with unusual ability; his village notes are written in great detail; and his final report is full and complete, and should be of much use to the Collector of the district. I trust that Mr. Dane will receive the commendation he deserves.

J. MONTGOMERY,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.



FROM

L. W. DANE, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Deputy Commissioner,

To

COLONEL J. A. L. MONTGOMERY,

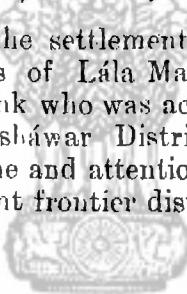
Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

Dated 25th April, 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit in print, for the orders of Government, the Final Report of the Settlement of the Peshawar District which was carried out under my supervision in the years 1893—96. A copy of the report has also been sent to the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division for such remarks as he may wish to offer. The causes of the delay in the submission of the report are explained in paragraphs 67 and 79, and will, I trust, be considered sufficient.

I have only to add that the settlement has been subjected to a rather rude test, as, owing to the illness of Lala Mangal Sen and the transfer of Mr. Lorimer, no officer of superior rank who was acquainted with the nature of our proceedings was left in the Peshawar District, while there have been two changes of Collectors, and the time and attention of the District Officers have been fully taken up with the recent frontier disturbances.



I have, &c.,

सत्यमेव जयते

LOUIS W. DANE.

COPY with copy of the report forwarded to the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division for favour of such remarks as he may wish to offer on the general results of the re-assessment.

LOUIS W. DANE.

ERRATA IN PESHAWAR FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT.

PAGE.	PARA.	LINE.
8	10	30 Delete "as" after "villages."
13	17	Table of Population.
		Note. The figures for Nowshera do not include the statistics for Khwárra-Niláb, which are—
		Agriculturists 6,327
		Non-agriculturists 1,701
		<hr/> Total ... 8,028
14	20	16 For "subdivision" read "sub-divisions."
24	27	25 For "54,669" read "5,466."
25	28	38 Delete "The" before "attention."
25	28	50 For "result" read "results."
28	29	37 Delete "Majithia."
28	29	40 For "grants" read "grant."
30	29	9 For "great" read "good."
31	29	5 For "Yusafzai, and the" read "Yusafzai owing to the."
31	29	7 For "latter" read "former" and vice versa.
36	34	12 For "and" read "with a."
51	50	39 After "district" add "excluding Khwárra-Niláb 16 estates."
52	51	For "retailed" read "detailed."
61	Heading of column	11 After "incidence" insert "of."



सन्यमेव जयते

FINAL REPORT OF THE PESHAWAR SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

1. The Peshawar district, which has recently been placed under settlement, is the most northerly of the Punjab districts lying to the west of the Indus, as shown in the accompanying map. Dimensions and configuration. Map No. 1. In shape the district is an irregular ellipse with the longer axis of 72 miles from Michni to Pihur, and the shorter of 52 miles from Kni Barmul to Kawa in Niláb. It comprises a total area of 2,629 square miles, of which 1,389 square miles are cultivated, with a total population of 711,796 souls. The incidence of the population per square mile of total area is 276 and 512 per square mile of cultivation. It is thus nineteenth and thirteenth in point of area and in population of the Punjab districts, and fifth in area and first in population of the Frontier districts.

2. On the east Pesbáwar is separated from Hazára and Ráwalpindi by the Indus, and on the south-east the Niláb Ghásia range divides the district from Kohát. Elsewhere the border of the district marches with the territory of Pathán Hill tribes, who are, however, all now within the British sphere of influence. To the south lie the Hassan Khel and Pass Afridis. The latter are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát and the former have been recently brought under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar. To the west come the Ako Khel and Bassi Khel Afridis under the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar, and the Khaibar Afridis and Mullagoris, who are controlled by the Political Officer in the Khaibar. Further north across the Kábul river the Tarakzai, Halíñzai, Burhán Khel and Isa Khel Mohmands hold the border hills and carry the frontier on to the Swát river.

The northern boundary of the district marches with the territory of the Utmán Khel, the Ránizais of Swát, the Buner Yusafzais, the Khudu Khel, Gáduns and Utmánzais. The last three clans also hold within the district, and they and the Utmán Khel and Buner tribes are under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar, while the Ránizais are now dealt with by the Political Officer, Dir and Swát.

3. Geographically speaking, the district lies between meridians $71^{\circ}25'$ and $72^{\circ}47'$ of east longitude and parallels $33^{\circ}40'$ and $34^{\circ}31'$ of north latitude, and is, therefore, one of the most northerly tracts in India. Indeed, it lies more to the north than parts of Algeria, and very little to the south of Spain and Sicily, though unfortunately the climate does not favorably compare.

In configuration the greater portion of the district is a valley surrounded by rugged and barren hills, which to the north and south-east push down for a considerable distance into the plain, so that much of the Yusafzai subdivision and the greater portion of the Nowshera tâhsil consist of rugged and broken hilly country. The hills rise to considerable elevations all round, and the highest points are Máhaban, 7,200 feet; Bhagoch, 5,000 feet, and Pajja, 6,000 feet, to the north; Tartárra, 6,775 feet, to the west; and Jalala Sar, 5,036 feet, and Cherát, 4,542 feet, to the south. The northern range consists mainly of granite or gneiss, but the western or southern ranges are made up of schists, slates and indurated red clays with a backbone, along the Cherát range, of blue limestone. The slopes are very abrupt, and there is very little arborescent vegetation, or even grass, except on the northern hills, where there is a fair amount of grass due to the heavier and more equable rainfall. Even

there, however, trees are very rare and the main growth consists of the dwarf olive, *kahu* (*Olea ferruginea*) and *gurgurra* (*Reptonia buxifolia*) along the higher ridges with *sanatha* (*Dodonæa burmanniana*) and *palosa* or *phuláhi* (*Acacia modesta*) lower down. Where some form of protection has been introduced, either spontaneous, as in the case of the village reservations, or by order of Government, the growth is better, and in Khwarra to the south of the Cherát range there is a forest area of 59,165 acres, of which a good deal is fairly covered with scrub jungle. The hill grasses are coarse, but when green are eaten by cattle and buffaloes. On the plains except near the rivers, there is practically no grass at all, except for a few weeks in March and April after rainfall, when the bare soil is covered with a short herbage and numerous wild flowers, dwarf poppies, marigolds, tulips, the yellow prophet flower and purple *parori*, with here and there dwarf hyacinth or iris, while the moister tracts in Yusafzai are coved with a sort of trefoil, *shpeshtarey*. Where irrigated the ordinary Punjab trees, except the mango, grow freely, and mulberries and *shisham* are very luxuriant. Elsewhere there is nothing except a few *palosa* trees round a shrine, and dwarf *bér* scrub and saline *sisai* bushes and thistles (*karizak* and *azghey*).

4. The valley proper is bounded on the east by a ridge of crystalline

Probable cause of the main physical characteristics of the Peshawar valley. limestone hills running from the north-east corner above Swábi down to the marble rocks of Nowshera. This ridge is almost covered at present by alluvial deposits, and is known as the Sar-i-maira or crest of the upland plain, but

the crests of the hills crop up all along the line, and it is a very marked feature of the physical geography of the district. To the east of the ridge the country drains directly to the Indus, and is quite different in character from the region to the west. This is drained by the Kabul and Swat rivers and is believed to have formed a lake at some, geographically speaking, not very remote date. The waters were drained off by the gradual erosion of the Attock gorge on the Indus and the consequent deepening of the river beds. The fact that huge perched blocks of granite and limestone from the northern ranges are found on the top of the Sar-i-maira, which can hardly have been carried there otherwise than by glacial action, goes far to support the lacustrine theory, while the soil of the greater part of the valley consists of a hard impalpable white clay, which is also evidently a recent lacustrine deposit. To the south and west, where the hills rise abruptly from the valley and the slope is greater, this clay has been denuded, and a surface deposit of red clay and gravel has been substituted for it, though it still exists here and there in elevated blocks cut through by the hill-torrents.

There is no doubt that even in historical times the rivers have cut down their beds considerably, as the traces of old canals still exist which took out of both the Swát and Kábúl rivers at a much higher level than is at present possible without the construction of a weir. As the rivers deepened, the torrents joining them also cut down their beds and thus made it harder for the canals to be carried across them; so gradually it became more and more difficult to keep the canals in working order, until finally, in the general disruption of Indian society between the 10th and 14th centuries, and the consequent weakening of authority, they fell into disuse and the lands dependent on them lapsed into waste, except where newer and shorter water-courses could be taken out of the new channels of the streams, or where the rainfall (as to the north and east) was sufficient to admit of a precarious cultivation.

This combination of natural and historical causes may be the explanation of the waste and deserted condition of much of the tract in the middle ages.

5. In addition to the main valley there are smaller valleys enclosed

Agricultural conditions. by the southerly spurs running down from the hills to the north of which the largest are known as the Baizai and Sadum tappás, which lie round the upper course of the Kalpáni and Makám streams, respectively. The former, except immediately below the hills, is a very arid tract, and the spring level over most of it is very low. The main plain to the north-east of the Swát river and north of the combined stream of the two rivers was known as the Maira, which is a term used in this district to denote any high-lying arid upland tract. The opening of the Swát river

Canal, however, has changed the character of the country here entirely; and there is very little of the Maira left, except to the extreme north-west, and to the east along the slopes of the Sar-i-maira. Elsewhere the formerly arid plain, as described by Bellew, has ceased to exist; and the tract is heavily irrigated and cultivated, and dotted over with ever-increasing hamlets and villages. To the south-west, except immediately under the hills, the country is intersected in every direction by canals and water-courses, and densely peopled and fully cultivated. Further to the east, on the southern bank of the Kábul river, the hills approach more closely to the stream and the slope of the country is more rapid, so that there is but little plain, and what there is is cut up by the numerous torrents which rush down from the Cherát range furiously after rainfall, though for most of the year their broad shingle and shaly beds are dry; while everywhere in this direction, except where irrigated, the country is singularly dry and barren. The Indus valley to the east of the Sar-i-maira is of the ordinary riverain type, though the soil is lighter and drier than is usually the case in the Punjab proper, owing to the greater slope of the bed of the Indus, which here flows in several streams through a broad stony channel, and is of very little use to the adjoining riparian lands.

6. The rainfall as shown in the following table is for the most part scanty and falls mainly in the cold weather, and this, of Rainfall and climate. course, is the cause of the great want of natural vegetation. It can never have been much heavier within historical periods, as the old Buddhist wells still in existence are as deep almost as those now constructed; while the special water-supply arrangements made for some of the old Buddhist forts on the northern hills show that the springs cannot have been more plentiful than now:—

Average Rainfall of the years 1874-75 to 1893-94.

Tahsils.	June to September.	October to December.	January to May.	Total for year.
Chársadda	6.20	1.66	6.11	13.97
Mardán	10.10	2.25	7.21	19.56
Swábi	9.3	2.3	7.5	19.1
Pesháwar	5.02	1.52	6.49	13.03
Nowshera	6.78	1.97	6.74	15.49
Average	7.48	1.94	6.81	16.23

It will be seen that the rainfall is heaviest to the north and east, as the moisture-laden currents apparently sweep across from the east along the base of the northern hills, or coming up the Indus creep round the eastern end of the Cherát range and so pass on to the north-west. The Cherát range intercepts the rainfall from the south, and the driest portion of the district is that lying round Pesháwar in the south-western corner of the tract. In Cherát the rainfall is heavier, and for the twenty-one years ending 1894-95 averages 16.25 inches as shown below:—

June to September	...	...	...	...	...	6.75
October to December	...	...	...	...	...	1.66
January to May	...	...	...	...	...	7.84
Total	...					16.25

As might be expected with so small a rainfall, during the summer the climate is exceedingly hot and trying from June to September, when the heat resembles that of the Red Sea owing to the radiation from the barren hills around and the excessive moisture in the air due to the irrigation. In the

autumn malaria is rife, and the valley, and more especially the irrigated half of it, is notoriously unhealthy. The cold in the winter is often intense ; but from November to April the climate is excellent for Europeans, and the long winter goes far to make up for the terrible heats of the summer and the fever-stricken autumn.

7. The want of a good rainfall is, as far as cultivation is concerned, to Rivers and Irrigation, a great extent supplied by the rivers, which intersect the Map No. II. valley and form the source of supply of the numerous canals which now interlace the whole of the western half of the tract, as shown on the map prepared to illustrate the irrigation, which is so vitally important here.

The Swát river enters the district just above the head of the canal in the Abazai village, and almost at once divides into two (i). The Swát river. main branches known as the Jhindi and Khiáli. These rejoin after a separate course of about 16 miles near Práung and fall into the Kábúl river about 1 mile lower down. On this river the whole of the irrigation of the Doába or triangular tract between the Kábúl and Swát rivers depends. The Swát Canal draws its supply from the same source, as do also the village canals irrigating the strip of country below the high bank on the east, which is known as the Sholgira or rice-growing tract. The area irrigated by this river, therefore, amounts to—

	Acres.
Sholgira	... ... ... ... ... 14,558
Doába	... ... ... ... ... 24,909
Swát Canal	... ... ... ... ... 109,250
Total	<u>146,717</u>

It flows in a stony bed, and there is no true *sailáb* or flooded land as in the case of the Punjab streams. The silt brought down during the hot weather is valuable as a fertilizing agent. The average minimum discharge of the eight years ending 1894 is 2,205 cusecs in the month of December, when the river is at its lowest point.

The main stream is liable to shift between the two branches. At last settlement the greater volume of water passed down the Khiáli, but this is now almost dry in the cold weather, and the Jhindi carries most of the water. The Khiáli is the most important branch from the point of view of the irrigation depending on it, and if it were to dry up entirely the results to the Doába and most of the Sholgira would be disastrous. However, since the Doába has been added to Hashtnagar and the control of the channels is under the same agency, it is not likely that this result will occur ; and even if it does, it will be possible to supply the greater portion of the irrigated area affected from the new canal constructed during settlement on the right bank of the river just below the Swát Canal head, which was undertaken largely with a view to provide against this contingency. The shrinkage of the Khiáli is, of course, ascribed by the people to the Swát River Canal, but as this only takes up at the most 700 cusecs out of a minimum discharge of 2,205 cusecs, and in the hot weather (when the water is wanted for irrigation) the amount of surplus water available is practically unlimited, it would seem that there is no solid basis for the contention of the people, and that the cause of the shift of the main stream into the Jhindi is due rather to natural causes. The river is navigable by boats up to Utmanzai, and the bulk of the produce of Hashtnagar is transported by river to Nowshera, Attock and points further down the Indus.

(ii). The Kábúl river. The Kábúl river enters the district at Warsak about two miles west of the Michni fort. About a mile below Warsak it divides into two branches. The northern branch, known as the Adezai or Hajizai, was, at Settlement in 1873, a mere *nala*, but this now carries the main body of the stream and divides the Pesháwar tahsíl from Chársadda for 10 miles ; it then passes through part of the latter for 8 miles up to Nisatta. The southern branch is called the Nágumán and was formerly the main stream.

Two miles to the east of Fort Michni it throws off a branch called the Budhnjí, which is now almost dry, but carries the supply for the Jui Shekh, and after receiving the drainage of the Khaibar hills runs north and joins the Sháhálam branch at Kankola. This last branch takes out of the Nágumán at Chagri Matti, and joins this again at Garhi Momín. The Nágumán rejoins the Adezai, which has then been increased by the Swat river, at Nisatta after a separate course of 20 miles. The joint stream is from this point known as the Landai, or short river, and after a course of 32 miles flows into the Indus at Attock. For the first 12 miles the banks are low, and it resembles an ordinary Punjab river, but after Nowshera it has cut out a deep channel, and the banks are steep and, in places in the lower portion of its course, rocky. The Nágumán and Sháhálam branches are fordable for half the year, and the rivers run down nearly to Nisatta in boulder and shingle beds with a very rapid slope, so that there is very little true *sailib* up to this or below Nowshera. Most of the canal irrigation in both tahsils is dependent upon this river. The silt is not so rich as that of the Swát or Bára, and the tract affected by it, except where the supply of water is abundant, shows a decided tendency to sourness, and more manure is required for high cultivation. The volume of water is larger than that of the Swát river, but regular discharges have not as yet been taken. The irrigation of the northern half of the Pesháwar tahsil and of the western portion of Nowshera is dependent on this river as follows:—

	Acres.
Zamíndári Canals	29,295
Shekh-ka-Katha	16,913
Kabul River Canal	21,122
Total	<hr/> 67,330

The supply in this river is more than ample to meet all possible demands on it, as the area commanded is practically limited to that already irrigated.

The river is navigable by boats up to Agra, but is not much used for traffic.

The Indus really affects the agricultural conditions of the district but slightly, as it flows through a boulder bed at a very steep (iii). The Indus. slope. It touches the district first at Kiára near Torbela, and for 60 miles down to the Niláb Ghásha divides it from Hazára and Ráwali-pindi. It flows in several channels divided by stony islands, some of which carry a growth of *shisham* and thatching grass; but during the hot weather it is a raging torrent down as far as Attock, where it is joined by the Kábúl river, and then flows in a single deep stream between rocky hills for the rest of its course along the border of this district. Below Attock there is a good deal of boat traffic, but almost none above that point. The discharge is practically unlimited.

Of the minor unnavigable streams the Bára is the most important. It (iv). Minor streams and rises in the Afrídí hills to the south-west, and enters the torrents. district just to the north of the Afrídí village of Ilam Gudar, and after a course of 22 miles joins the Kábúl river in Zakhi. It brings down a very red clay deposit, and so the tract affected by its influence can be at once distinguished. The ordinary discharge is about 160 cubic feet per second, and the whole of this is fully utilized for irrigation. The supply runs very short in May, June and July until the rains break, and there is often hardly enough for drinking purposes. Then serious disputes arise, which culminated in 1887 in the Bára riot between the Khalils and Mohmands, which almost rose to the dignity of a battle. The difficulty is increased by the demand of the cantonments for irrigation, and of the city and cantonment water-works, which is, of course, imperative. During the rains, and sometimes in the cold weather, this river floods very heavily, and it is on these occasions that the rich silt is brought down. A project has recently been sanctioned for the construction of a regulator on this stream near the Bára Fort, which will, it is hoped, prevent the constant disputes as to distribution, and by holding up the

whole available water, except in heavy floods, greatly improve the supply. The area dependent on this stream amounts to 38,732 acres and includes some of the richest and most highly assessed land in the Province.

The Makám and Kalpáni *nálas* in Yusafzai carry a small perennial supply, but are rather hill-torrents than streams, and to the same class belong the Nawadand and Jhindi in Chársadda, the Badri in Swábi, the Narinji Khwar in Mardán, and the Jindai, Sper Sang, Lakrai and Mullazai *nálas* in Pesháwar. In Nowshera, as already noticed, the whole tract to the south of the Kábúl river is cut up with these torrents, most of which are known by different names in the various villages through which they pass.

8. With a heavily irrigated tract, such as the western half of the district is, there are naturally several swamps. Of these, the most Swamps. important are those lying in the centre of the Doába, the Wadpagga and Mathra *jhíls* in Pesháwar, the Amankot swamp in Nowshera, and the Ruria saline tract in Mardán. Fortunately, owing to the rapid slope of most of the area, and the great number of ravines and torrents intersecting it, the swamped area cannot increase to any great extent, and drainage projects have been constructed and are in contemplation, which will probably reduce the evil largely.

9. (i). Well-irrigation is resorted to (as shown on the map) in the eastern half of the district wherever the depth of the spring level Irrigation from wells and admits of this; and since the commencement of British rule springs. Wells. it has assumed considerable importance in Swábi and Nowshera, and wells are being freely sunk wherever practicable. The chief statistics of interest under this head can be gathered from the following table, which does not require much explanation. In Yusafzai the soil is sufficiently firm to admit of half of the wells being worked without a complete masonry lining, and even without a lining at all, more specially as the area attached to each well is so small as to render it unnecessary to work the well continuously and heavily. The aridity of the climate and the curious system of distribution of the village lands between the sharers in strips conduce mainly to limit the area attached to each well, as described in paragraph 34 of the Yusafzai Assessment Report:—



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Statement showing cost of construction and repairs and method of working wells in the Peshawar District.

Tehsil.	NUMBER OF WELLS.	AVERAGE AREA PER WELL IN ACRES.	NUMBER OF WELL SATELLITE.	COST PER HEAD.				COST OF HIRING IN PLAIN AND OF REPAIRS IN ANTIQUE PLACES.				WHO PAYS THE COST OF					
				9		10		11		12		13		14			
				Crops.	Bullock.	Bullock.	Bullockes.	Bullock.	Bullock.	Bullock.	Bullock.	Bullock.	Bullock.	Bullock.	Bullock.		
Chitraldak	45	15	5	65	5	11	78	122 or 3 per well.	30	43	8	176	48	Rs. Well sinking.		
Mardan	897	787	348	2,082	5	93	5,886 or 3 per well.	757	27	33	136	49	Owner, Tenant, wells.	Well Repar.		
Swabi	2,002	2,449	1,413	5,864	3	5	13,422 or 3 per well.	4,841	24	31	132	35	Owner, Tenant, wells.	Well sinking.		
Peshawar	79	120	30	229	6	10	865 or 4 per well.	54	48	27	132	50	Owner, Tenant, wells.	Well sinking.		
Nowshera	503	422	323	1,248	7	10	6,094 or 6 per well.	1,331	27	41	252	46	Owner, Tenant, wells.	Well sinking.		
Total District	...	3,526	3,793	2,119	9,438	5	9	26,345 or 4 per well.	7,105	31	35	166	46	Owner, Tenant, wells.	Well sinking.		
Pakka	...	2,352	1,675	503	4,530	191	984						5	Tenant, Tenant,	Well sinking.		
Kacha Pakka	...	251	542	1,425	3,924	1,425	923							585	Tenant, Tenant,	Well sinking.	
Kacha	...														627	well.	Well sinking.

(ii). There is a certain amount of irrigation from springs below the Afrídí hills in Pesháwar and in Baizai and to the east of the Springs. Swábi tabsíl. The total area so watered amounts to 4,813 acres. The water of three springs at Topi in the last tahsíl is warm, with a temperature of from 73° to 79° Fah. Chemical analysis shows that it is pure and contains no iron or sulphur, so that the heat is probably due to pressure rather than chemical causes. The flow and cessation of flow of these springs appears to be intimately connected with seismic disturbances, and generally coincides closely with an earthquake.

10. The chief canals have been incidentally noticed in the preceding paragraph, so only a short notice of their history is required.

The Swát River Canal takes out about two miles above the Abazai Fort and about one mile within the border. It was opened on 12th February 1885, and cost up to date of completion Rs. 36,25,049. The maximum discharge of the canal as designed is 700 cusecs, and the average actual discharge 450 cusecs at present. The length of the canal is 22·37 miles, and there are nine branches or rájbahás with a mileage of 143·11. A new rájbahá to carry the water across to the east of the Kalápáni *nala* is under construction, which will add some $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the length of the rájbahás and about 20,000 acres to the irrigated area. This at present amounts to 109,250 acres, and practically all lies to the south of the canal, as the slope of the country does not admit of irrigation from the left or northern bank. The canal is classed as a protective work, but during the past three years it has paid over five per cent. on the capital outlay, and in future will show a much better return, as it will receive a book credit of six annas revenue per acre on all the land irrigated by it, in addition to the water-rates, which, as fixed by *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 198 I, dated 22nd January 1895, are as follows, the lift-rates being half the flow-rates per acre—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rice	6	0	0
Rabi crops	3	0	0
All kharíf crops except rice	2	8	0

The former rate was Rs..2-8-0 an acre all round for all crops, and as the largest area is cropped in the rabi the rise will be considerable.

The canal has been an enormous boon to the landowners, who in many cases have accumulated considerable fortunes out of the profits arising from the irrigation. The waste and deserted Maira has been completely cultivated and irrigated, and now raises annually a large surplus produce. Up to the present, owing to the unfortunate mistake made in recording the whole of the waste as the property of the villages, as much success has not been attained in attracting permanent tenants from beyond the border, which was one of the objects aimed at when the work was constructed; and to a great extent the cultivation is still carried on by immigrant Mohmands who tilled the lands before the canal was made. Still population in the tract affected has increased from 282 per square mile to 391 in Chársadda, and from 212 to 287 in Mardán; and it is hoped, now that as a fixed assessment has been put on the area irrigated, and specially favorable rates have been given in the kharíf to attract more permanent tenants, a greater development will take place in the effective cultivation of the irrigated area, which, up to the present, except near the larger villages, has been careless and ineffective in the extreme.

11. The Kábúl River Canal is fully described in paragraphs 12 and 49 of the Pesháwar Assessment Report, which are extracted here for facility of reference :—

"In 1891, at the instance of Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner, the project of improving the canal, which had been first dug at the instance of Mr. Tucker, Deputy Commissioner, in 1885, taking out on the right bank of the Kábúl river where it leaves the hills at Warsak, was taken up and worked out by Mr. Preston of the Irrigation Department. The result of his project was the Michni-Nowshera Canal, which, running at a higher level than the old Shekh-ka-Katha, crosses the Káfúrdheri and Tahkal *nala*

"by iron tube syphons, and the Mullazai Lákrai, Bára, Zindai and Chihla Khwar streams "by wooden aqueducts. The other hill torrents are crossed on the level by shingle dams, "which are swept away by the floods and reconstructed in a few hours when these subside, "so that they do not give much trouble. The total length of the present canal is 38 miles, "of which 23 miles are in Pesháwar and 15 miles in Nowshera. The canal was opened in "July 1892, but owing to the disastrous floods in the summers of 1892 and 1893 serious "damage was caused to the works and it had to be closed. It was restored by Mr. DuCane- "Smithe, and since September 1893 has worked very satisfactorily. A branch has been "constructed from Maira Kachauri to Banda Shekh Ismail, 8·75 miles, and a project has "recently been submitted for another branch through the cantonment and city to Sorozaí "and Urmár above the present line, which will command about 12,000 acres more, "most of which is land that at present is entirely unirrigated, and owing to want of proper "rainfall is uncultivated, save in the most favorable seasons. The canal is at present "managed by Shekh Sher Muhammád, Khan Bahádúr, an officer lent by the Irrigation "Department, under the supervision of the Settlement Collector, and some professional "supervision will always be necessary owing to the very difficult country traversed."

"The canal on the whole, therefore, has been an inestimable benefit to the "whole tract commanded, and has enormously increased its security and revenue-paying "capacity. Except near the head, where the soil is saline up to the Mullazai nala, the tract "irrigated is of the richest character, and lying, as it does, close to the important market of "Pesháwar, with a dense population of over 800 to the cultivated square mile, it can pay a "very heavy revenue. Every credit, therefore, is due to Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner, "who originated the scheme, and to Mr. Preston, Superintending Engineer, who designed "and supervised the construction of the greater portion of the work. For myself I can only "claim the credit of having carried out and amplified the projects of my predecessors, for "having secured the restoration of the canal after it was nearly destroyed by the "torrential rainfall of 1892 and 1893, and for having originated and developed on "workable lines the irrigation dependent on the work, which, owing to the way in which it "is mixed up with private pre-existing irrigation systems, has been anything but an easy "task. Sher Muhammád, Sub-Engineer, has been in actual charge of the work practically "throughout, and his services have been recognized by Government by the grant of the "well-earned title of Khan Bahádúr."

The canal has been constructed for a maximum discharge of 224 cusecs, but the main works can carry 318 cusecs with a little widening of the bed, which will be sufficient for the area which can be commanded. The supply can be indefinitely increased, if necessary, hereafter to meet demands for water-power in and near the Pesháwar city, for which the work is splendidly adapted owing to the rapid fall in the country to the north. Total cost of construction up to 1·94 was Rs. 4,47,697, and the net result of the working of this canal has been as follows :

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Per cent.

1892-93	0·3
1893-94	4·9
1894-95	6·1

At present the water-rates charged are—

						Rs. a. p.
Cane and rice	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0
All other crops	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0

The lift-rates are half those for flow. At this settlement the land revenue of the area irrigated has been assessed with regard to what the land may be expected to pay without the use of canal water and without regular resort to the old sources from which much of the area in the Pesháwar tahsil was formerly irrigated. It has, therefore, been proposed in paragraph 79 of the Pesháwar Report to charge regular differential crop-rates according to the scale noted below. These are based on the rates prevailing on the Bári Doáb and Chenáb Canals, and, in view of the great advantages of the tract irrigated here, are not excessive. In fact the present rates were only tentative, and were introduced pending the framing of regular differential crop-rates after the canal was completed and irrigation had been developed. An area of 1,000 acres in Sara Sang, Kafúrdheri, Pánámdheri Bala, Pánámdheri Paián, Sháhi Bala and Sháhi Paián has been exempted from payment of water-rates and assessed at

lump wet-rates, as this represents the land formerly irrigated by the Jui Tucker now merged into this canal.

* *Proposed Crop Rates.*

Class	Crops.	Koh Dáman Michní.	Kábul Nahri.	Kasbah Bagram.	Bára.	Cháhi Nahri.
I.	Sugarcane and gardens ...	Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 7 0 0	Rs. 8 0 0	Rs. 7 0 0	Rs. 7 0 0
II.	Rice, tobacco, pepper and vegetables.	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
III.	Cotton and all dyes and fibres	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
IV.	All rabi crops (except those specified and masúr and fodder) and maize	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
V.	Kharif crops (except those already specified) and masúr and fodder.	2 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Lift-rates are half of those fixed for flow irrigation.						

12. The Jui Shekh was dug in the time of Aurangzeb by Shekh Usmán, Governor of Pesháwar, under whom Mohibb Khán, the ancestor of the present Mohmand Arbab Khel, worked as Názir.

The Jui Shekh. For the first 7 miles of its course it runs in the bed of the Budhni, an old branch of the Kábul river, out of which it is taken by an earth dam, near Pír Bala, at the point where the Lakrai torrent joins the Budhni. It then runs just along the edge of the Bára system of irrigation, under the Pesháwar city; thence due east to the Bára, which is crossed by an aqueduct, and ends in the Jehángírabad Circle of the Nowshera tahsíl. Of recent years a new wooden aqueduct over the Bára has been built at a cost of Rs. 36,503 as a second string to the old work, which is still in existence. A scheme was also in contemplation for replacing the earth dam on the Budhni by an iron tube syphon at a cost of Rs. 35,000 to be met by a *takáni* grant, but the villages interested are now hesitating about taking the advance, as a diversion dug this year has reduced the height of the dam from 14 to 6 feet; and the provision of a temporary escape for flood waters has made the work more stable, so that for some years to come it can be maintained at trifling trouble and expense. These works have greatly improved the canal, and there is now no necessity to remit any portion of the assessment of the lower villages, as was done at last settlement, on account of the insecurity of these two points.

The canal is directly controlled by the Deputy Commissioner, and is in everything but the name, a Government work, though certain estates are by prescription entitled to the first share in the supply. The surplus water is sold to other villages at an acreage rate of Rs. 5 a year, or Rs. 2-8-0 a harvest per acre, except in the case of cane, which pays Rs. 7 an acre. The canal has a capacity of 150 cusecs. It is most intimately connected with the Kábul river canal, from which it can be supplied in the event of failure of the Dag *band* in the Budhni, while it also serves as a feeder channel and as a distributary for the larger work. It must, therefore, always remain under the same management. The villages having a first claim on the water are bound by custom to assist in the repairs to the head and Dag *band* and in the silt clearances, and, for some years to come at any rate, this statutory labour must be required of them, since in consideration of this their lands are specially assessed at fixed lump rates, and do not have to pay full water-rates.

13. The Zamíndári or so-called private canals have been in existence since before annexation, and most of the larger works or those irrigating more than one estate, in reality owe their existence to the initiation of some Kárdár under the Duráni or Mughal rule. These have always been managed by the representatives of the central Government, without whose interference they could never be worked at all. At present they are controlled by the Deputy Commissioner through the agency of the Revenue Assistant, and a small establishment of Mirábs or Supervisors of irrigation is maintained, who are paid out of the proceeds of a small *miráhi* cess on the revenue. The most

* These rates have since been sanctioned and brought into effect (vide Panjab Gazette Notification No. 925 I, dated 3rd April 1897, and letter of Government of India, Public Works Department No. 85 I, dated 9th March 1897).

important of these works are the Jui Zardád from the Budhni, dug by Zardád Khan, a Duráni Kárdár, which at one time used to irrigate across the Bára by a dam known as the Grub band, which, however, has not been in existence for years ; the Jui Mámún, which commands some of the finest land in the old Darya Urár Circle of the Pesháwar tahsil ; the Shahi Mahal cut from the Budhni, which used to irrigate six villages forming the privy purse estate of Ahmad Shah Abdáli, but is now inoperative owing to the deepening of the bed of the Budhni, so that the area dependent on this work has been taken over by the Kábúl River Canal, which also now irrigates the area on the Jui Zardád.

In Chársadda the chief canals are the Ichra, Biándala, Ishára and Kathiála in the Doába, which are all very large works irrigating groups of estates and requiring the direct interference of the District Officers in their management. In the Sholgira the tract irrigated is narrower and the cuts are shorter, and for the most part belong to one or more estates of the same stock, and so do not require so much watching.

On all of these the land-revenue assessment is at lump wet-rates, and the people are by custom bound to turn out gangs of men to repair the heads and clear out the silt. Defaulters are fined, and the income from the fines with the proceeds of the sale of the surplus water of the Jui Shekh is credited to the Zar-i-nágha or Canal Fines Fund, which forms a nucleus for the payment of the cost of masonry works and other general improvements. Hitherto, the right of Government, as represented by the Collector, to control these canals had not been questioned ; but of late difficulties have arisen, and to settle these, and to ensure an adequate measure of control in future in the interests of the people as well as of Government, a draft Canal Regulation has been submitted to the Government of India with Punjab Government letter No. 9, dated 19th February 1897, which defines the existing system of management, and gives a legal presumption of accuracy to the entries in the *Riuaj Abpáshi*, or Statement of Canal Irrigation Customs, prepared at settlement.

14. Owing to the difficulty of maintaining the heads of the Upper The Doába Feeder Doába Canals under the altered conditions of the Swat Channel. river above referred to at this settlement, a new head has been dug in Katozai just within the border on the right bank. This head is in rock above the natural dam of rock across the river, and, as it has been provided with a regulator and a masonry syphon, constructed under a torrent which had hitherto prevented the people from going up to this head, the supply of the upper canals has been secured. At present the maximum discharge provided for is 150 cusecs, but this can be indefinitely increased if necessity arises. The cost of the head syphon and 1·5 miles of new channel amounted to Rs. 15,013, of which Rs. 6,360 were paid by a *takári* advance taken up by the villages directly affected, and the balance was met from the Zar-i-nágha and other Local Funds. The canal was opened on 12th March 1896. The new channel, to save possible difficulties hereafter in the event of other canals having to be supplied from this source, has with the consent of the people been recorded as the property of Government, and the cost of maintenance will be defrayed out of the income from water-rates to be charged on an area of 1,796 acres commanded by the new branch which was before not irrigable. The rates adopted are as follows :—

Cane and rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6
Other crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	" 3

15. In order to irrigate the Maira lying to the west of the Subhán The Michni District Khwar, and to give us an additional hold on the Tarakzai Board Canal. Mohmands, who own or cultivate this area, a canal has just been dug at the instance of the Settlement Officer. This is known as the Michni Canal, and takes out of the left bank of the Kábúl river in rock about one mile above the Michni Fort just within the border. It is provided with a head regulator and gets and carries a very full perennial supply. The length of the canal is 8·3 miles, and the maximum discharge at present allowed for is 81 cusecs, while the area irrigable amounts to 3,600 acres. The canal was opened on 11th February 1896, and almost the whole area commanded was broken up and carried a splendid crop in Kharíf 1896. The cost of the work has been Rs. 25,000, which has been met by a District Board loan from the Punjab Government repayable in five instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

The water-rates to be levied are those fixed for the Doába Feeder Channel mentioned above. The income from water-rates for Kharíf 1896 was Rs. 5,000, and for Rabi 1897, now in the ground, the income will be Rs. 7,000, so the project has been most lucrative. Both of these works were designed and constructed by Shekh Sher Muhammad under the supervision of Mr. Ducane-Smithe, Executive Engineer, and the heads were selected by Messrs. Higham, Chief Engineer, and Preston, Superintending Engineer, to whom the thanks of the district are due for the trouble and attention which they devoted to this extra work.

16. The great difficulty in the Bára group of private canals has always been the equitable distribution of the water-supply, which during the hot weather is very scanty as noted in paragraph 6 above. A site, about half mile above the Bára Fort, was discovered by the Settlement Officer, where the Sheikhán and Sangu water-courses take out on the right and left banks by tunnels through the conglomerate cliffs, which here close in upon the stream and rise to the height of 37 feet. The width of the stream here is only 118 feet, and a project has been submitted for the construction of a weir here and for widening these two water-courses, so as to carry the whole of the ordinary supply of the Mohmand and Khalil Tappas. The plans were originally prepared by Shekh Sher Muhammad, but after an inspection of the site by Mr. Preston the design was modified. The work is now estimated to cost Rs. 7,143 for the weir and Rs. 30,000 for the supply channels, or Rs. 37,203 in all. The water at ordinary times will be held up by falling shutters and automatically divided between the two Tappas. When the river floods, as it does very suddenly, the shutters will fall automatically, and the *sailáb* will, after filling the tunnels, pass down to the old heads near and below the fort. It is hoped that in this way we shall secure an equitable distribution of the ordinary supply without losing the invaluable silt brought down in the floods, and thereby put an end to the interminable disputes and quarrels in the tract affected. It is possible to take out a flood channel at a higher level than the existing water-courses on the Khalil bank, which will irrigate, occasionally at any rate, some 3,000 acres of waste and admit of a Rabi crop at least being grown. If this can be done and water-rates similar to those sanctioned for the Michni District Canal are charged, the income will cover all cost of repairs of the weir, and to a great extent relieve the people of what is at present a very heavy burden.

The project has been approved by Government in the Irrigation Department, and sanctioned by Government of India, Public Works Department, in letter No. 14 I., dated 20th January 1897, and the construction will shortly be taken in hand. In the meantime the area affected in the Bára and Kasbah Circles has been assessed on its existing condition, and power has been reserved to revise the assessment during the course of the settlement, if the weir is constructed and the condition of the tract is thereby improved. The revision will probably take the form of raising the Nahri II rate in this circle and assessing new irrigation.

17. The following table shows the present population of the district and the increase over previous enumerations. This is naturally most marked in Yusafzai, where under a more settled Government there has been a great development of the natural resources of the tract, while the Swát Canal in the western half of Mardán and in the Hashtnagar Maira has, of course, led to an enormous increase in cultivation and population. Everywhere, however, except in Nowshera, where the population was almost as heavy as the previously available cultivated area could stand, there has been a large increase, and still all the northern half of the district can stand a much larger population owing to the increased outturn due to extended irrigation. In the old irrigated area to the south-west the population must almost have reached its highest limit, as it stands at over 700 per square mile of cultivation, while in these circles there is hardly any room for expansion of cultivation or irrigation. In the northern and central portions of the district the population is still only about 250 per square mile of cultivation, and as most

of the area here has been, or will soon be, irrigated, a very large increase may be looked for at the next enumeration.

TAHSIL.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUSES OF					INCREASE OF		INCIDENCE OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.	
	I. 1868.		II. 1881.		III. 1891.	III over I. with percentage of this.	III over II.	Total area.	Cultiva- ted area.
	Agricul- turists.	Non- agricul- turists.	Total.						
Chársadda	94,243	106,861	73,008	58,692	131,100	36,857	24,239	345	504
Mardán	71,528	83,939	79,646	34,231	113,877	42,349	29,938	180	278
Swábi	94,514	107,304	98,611	32,076	130,657	36,173	23,383	280	417
Pesháwar	108,998	121,615	85,446	142,484	*227,930	...	...	505	1,061
Nowshera	71,736	97,362	56,862	43,312	100,174	28,438	2,812	143	521
Total District	441,019	517,081	393,573	310,195	703,768	...	...	267	507

* Including population of city (63,070) and cantonment (21,856), which the figures for 1868 and 1881 do not include.

The population has been divided over the main heads of agricultural and non-agricultural for the last census by excerpt from Census Register XV. All persons falling under the agricultural heads and those of agriculture, combined with other heads, have been shown as agriculturists and the balance as non-agricultural : we find that about 60 per cent. of the population falls under the head of agriculturists, and the result appears to be fairly accurate, though the task of excerpting is very difficult. The proportion is naturally lowest in Peshawar owing to the large city and cantonment, and highest in Swábi, where the whole population almost depends solely on agriculture.

18. Of the people no less than 339,069 persons, or 47·2 per cent., are true Patháns, and 562,649 persons, or 90 per cent., speak Main Tribes. Map No. III. Pashtu. In reality the infusion of landholders belonging to other tribes is unusually small and much less than the figure for the total population would lead one to expect, and the non-Pathán population consists mainly of tenants, village servants, and Hindús engaged in trade. The distribution of the main clans of owners will appear from the map attached, which clearly shows how the district was parcelled out amongst the various invading tribes, and illustrates the tenacity with which a Pathán clings to the land which has descended to him from his fathers. The only part where the races are much mixed is the tract immediately to the east of Peshawar along the main road, which lay open to the depredations of successive invaders and the more regular spoliation of the constituted Governors. The original Pathán proprietors here, who seem to have been mainly Tarakzai Mohmands, lost their lands in the 17th century, and were replaced by ordinary cultivators from the Punjab, or farmers and favorites of the ruling power. All Punjábís, except Sayads or other holy personages, are known as Hindkís, irrespectively of their sect or origin ; but the bulk of the Hindki cultivators call themselves Awáns, and muster as many as 105,357 souls. The only other important classes of tenants are the Gujars, 14,343 persons, who are mainly to be found in Yusafzai, and who, it is believed, represent the original owners of the soil ; the Málís, 12,320, who lie to the east in Swábi and Nowshera ; and the Bághbáns, 13,205, who are scattered all over the district, but are most numerous, I believe, in Peshawar, though Abstract 85 does not quite bear out this.

19. The first Patháns to invade the district appear to have been the Dilazáks, who at some time between the tenth and fourteenth centuries made themselves masters of the whole tract. At the close of the fifteenth century the Yusafzai and Gigiáni clans of the Khakhai stock, with the Muhammadzai and Usmán Khel, left Jalalabad, where they had been settled for some years, and obtained land in the Doáb from the Dilazáks. Subsequent disputes arose ending in war, and the Dilazáks were defeated and fled across the Indus. The Gigiánis then received the Doáb ; the Muhammadzai, Hashtnagar ; and the Yusafzais, the whole country to the east as far as the Indus, to which they have given their name. Subsequently they

History of the Pathán occupation of the district.

conquered Swát and Buner, and, in a readjustment of the tribal territory, the tract in this district fell to the Mandan subdivision of the tribe, while the Yusafzai proper received the hills to the north.

The Dilazáks still held the country to the south of the Kábúl river, but in 1554 they were attacked by the Khalíl, Mohmand and Dáudzai clans of the Ghorey Khel stock and dispossessed of all their territory in Pesháwar; while at about the same period the Khattaks emerged from the hills to the south-west and occupied the eastern portion of Nowshera. The Dilazáks are now hardly to be found in the district, though they hold two or three villages in the Doábé and one or two near Pesháwar. They are not recognized as true Patháns by the other tribes.

With the exception of an extension of the Khattaks across the Kábúl river and their dispossession of the Mandans of some of the southern villages here in the 17th century, and the appropriation of the greater part of the Baizai Valley by a colony of this stock and some Utman Khel, who had been called in to assist the Yusafzai in holding their own here, the district is still held as it was originally parcelled out amongst the invaders.

20. The old tribal custom of a periodical distribution or *vesh* of the areas, and even of the houses held by each clan over the division of the land amongst the tribe. existing adult males, still prevails in Buner, where the last *vesh* was made in 1891. In British territory, however, it has gradually fallen into desuetude, partly because it is opposed to the spirit of our revenue procedure, and partly because, though admirably adapted to a primitive state of society, in which the main consideration was the maintenance of the fighting strength of a clan at its highest point, and in which agricultural improvement was unthought of, it became impossible under a settled rule, which, by enabling men to enjoy the fruits of their toil, encouraged them to improve their holdings by irrigation works, and so upset the natural equality due to soil and climate. There is no doubt that the original distribution, which is attributed to Shekh Malli, himself a Pathán, was wonderfully fair; and even now in Chársadda and Yusafzai, where the old tribal distribution has been less interfered with than elsewhere, the aggregate value of the holdings of the main subdivision of the clans is still much in proportion to their ancestral shares.

Irrigation is, however, a great eradicator of old usages, and the original *vesh* has been washed out over most of the district. Traces of it still prevail in the unirrigated portions of Yusafzai, where each man has a strip of land according to his share in each of the *veshes* or divisions of the village, running the whole length of the block. As subdivision proceeds the strips become narrower and narrower, until at present a field often resembles the definition of a line, length without breadth. Consequently even here, especially where well or canal irrigation is introduced, the people are being reluctantly forced to abandon the old system of distribution, which in a generation or two will practically cease to exist.

21. The statistics of tenures have been fully given in the assessment reports, and the subject does not require much explanation here. Ancestral shares still form the measure of right over most of the Khalíl and Mohmand Tappás and in Tarakzai villages in Pesháwar, and in Yusafzai, except where the Swát Canal has been extended and ordinarily complete partition has been effected, so that actual possession is now the basis of distribution of the revenue. I have done my best to try and keep the people to the old system of distribution of the revenue by shares; but elsewhere they have generally fallen back on possession, owing to the inequality in the holdings which has gradually grown up. In some cases, unfortunately, the water is distributed by ancestral shares, while the revenue is paid on possession; but every effort has been made to prevent such an arrangement wherever possible, and it is hoped that inconvenience will not arise in future in the cases where, of necessity, it has been adopted. The following table shows the

result of the new distribution of the assessment and the changes thereby introduced into the tenures of the district :—

Tahsil.	Detail.		Zamindari.	Pattiári.	Bhaúcháras.	Total.	REMARKS.
Chársadda ...	Former	...	28	115	35	178	
	Present	...	16	3	159	178	
Mardán ...	Former	...	45	35	53	133	
	Present	...	29	7	97	133	
Swábi ...	Former	...	15	60	26	101	
	Present	...	15	28	58	101	
Pesháwar ...	Former	...	34	221	12	267	
	Present	...	24	167	76	267	
Nowshera ...	Former	...	52	70	37	159	
	Present	...	9	6	144	159	
Total ...	Former	...	174	501	163	838	
	Present	...	93	211	534	838	

22. Up to the present, except in parts of Swábi and near Pesháwar, there is no excessive pressure of population on the soil; size of holdings.

and holdings are, as will appear from the following table, fairly large. The unusually large holdings in Mardán and Chársadda are due to the fact that enormous areas of waste in those tahsils were recorded as the property of the leading men, and consequently the general average works out high. Thus in Chársadda nearly the whole of the Maira Circle, except Tangi Barazai, 4,200 acres of cultivation, is held by perhaps 20 owners, and 39 owners hold 31,586 acres, or 34 percent. in the Nahri Circle. In Mardán no less than 43,763 acres in the Maira Circle are held by four men, and in the unirrigated circles here holdings are naturally very large, as the produce is uncertain.

Occupancy tenants are rare, except in Mardán, and mortgages are not heavy, except in Pesháwar and the Doába, which contain the most valuable land in the district, and, as usual, show the largest proportion of alienations. The average unencumbered area per holding, 10·3 acres, is therefore sufficient and satisfactory, especially when the unusually high proportion of irrigated area in the tahsils, where the figures are lower than this, is borne in mind.

Tahsil.	NUMBER OF JAMA-BANDI HOLDINGS AND SHARES.		Average number of sharers per holding.	AVERAGE CULTIVATED AREA, IN ACRES.		AVERAGE AREA UNDER OCCUPANCY TENANTS, IN ACRES.		Average area mortgaged per jambandi holding.	Average area unencumbered per jambandi holding.
	Holdings.	Shares.		Per holding.	Per sharer.	Per holding.	Per sharer.		
Chársadda ...	15,550	18,099	1·2	10·8	9·3	·5	3·8	1·3	9·0
Mardán ...	9,502	18,474	1·9	27·0	14·2	2·2	10·1	2·4	23·0
Swábi ...	18,719	32,971	1·8	10·7	6·1	·4	4·1	1·0	9·8
Pesháwar ...	16,306	19,946	1·2	8·4	6·9	·5	3·4	1·4	6·6
Nowshera ...	14,908	24,179	1·6	8·2	5·1	·45	3·3	·5	7·3
Total ...	75,044	113,669	1·6	11·7	7·8	·72	4·9	1·6	10·8

23. The statistics of alienations and the average price of land are summarized below and have been fully explained in the Alienations.

Assessment Reports. Only in Peshawar and in the Doaba is there any reason to apprehend danger from excessive alienations, especially to new agriculturists. The large proportion mortgaged and sold in Charsadda is due to the opening of the Swat River Canal, on which large areas in the tract commanded changed hands, as much as 28 per cent. of the Nabri Circle having been sold at an average price of only Rs. 18 per acre, while outsiders acquired 69 per cent. of the area so alienated. In Nowshera the sales are not a source of danger, for, with the mixed tribes holding in that tahsil, land is treated as a marketable commodity and changes hands freely. In Swabi the mortgages arise largely from the peculiar system of distributions, and are to a great extent merely exchanges or transfers by absentee proprietors, as explained in paragraph 45 of the Yusafzai Assessment Report, and the burden of debt in that tahsil is really very small.

Care has been taken at this settlement to ensure that new purchasers shall bear a fair, and even a full, share of the burden, and in the present state of the law nothing more than this can be done; but the state of the affairs in Peshawar and in the Doaba is most unsatisfactory, and the progress of alienations in these tracts must be carefully watched.

TAHSIL.	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA MORTGAGED			PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA SOLD			PRICE PER ACRE DURING FIVE YEARS ENDING 1895.		
	To new agriculturists.	To others.	Total.	To new agriculturists.	To others.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Average without regard to irrigation.
Charsadda	5·4	6·5	1·9	7·3	16·1	23·4	Mortgages 81 Sales 104	28 22	48 33
Mardan	2·0	7·1	9·1	1·3	3·6	4·9	Mortgages 50 Sales 51	17 15	25 21
Swabi	2·8	8·5	11·3	4·5	3·75	4·2	Mortgages 170 Sales 242	35 37	60 56
Peshawar	8·4	14·7	23·1	3·7	9·3	13·0	Mortgages 74 Sales 129	18 15	71 99
Nowshera	3·3	3·9	7·2	5·1	13·2	18·3	Mortgages 67 Sales 81	24 22	41 38
Total District	4·0	8·8	12·8	3·1	8·3	11·4	Mortgages 88 Sales 121	24 22	49 49

24. As will appear from the following abstract, the proportion of the area cultivated by the owners themselves is highest in Tenancies and rents. Nowshera and Swabi. In the former tahsil the bulk of the proprietors are Khattaks, who are very industrious and hardworking, while the remaining area is held by miscellaneous clans, who were recognized as owners as they were found to be in possession. As already noted too, this tahsil was as densely peopled as the existing areas available for cultivation could stand, and so naturally the owners have been driven to cultivate themselves. In Swabi the owners are also numerous and fairly industrious, so that there is not much room for tenants. The lower proportion of the area cultivated by the owners in Charsadda is due to the large areas in the hands of a few proprietors in Hashnagar, which has been explained in paragraph 22, and which constituted a great source of difficulty in the present assessment. In Peshawar, notwithstanding the density of the population, the area cultivated by the owners themselves is small, because in Dauidzai, and to some extent in the Khalsa Tappa, the proprietary body is small and seems to be dwindling, owing, perhaps, to the malarious climate of the tract, so that the deficiency in cultivating owners has to

be made good by an influx of tenants. In the Mohmand and Khalil Tappás, and especially in the latter, the tradition has been against cultivation by an owner, probably because the lands were so rich that when first acquired the owners had more than enough and were able to let out the land and live on half produce. Now, owing to the increase in population, the Mohmands have been forced largely to cultivate themselves, and the Khalils must soon follow their example if they are to retain their property.

The area held by tenants free of rent is normal. Occupancy tenants are not numerous, and the strongest body consists of the Gujars who hold several estates in the Sadhum Valley and in Tappa Razzar in Yusafzai.

Tenants without right of occupancy are naturally most numerous in Chársadda, and, except on the Swát Canal lands, these, as a rule, pay everywhere by a share of the produce. The area shown as paying cash rents in Chársadda is almost entirely canal land, and 12 per cent. of this area here pays rent of this class, averaging Rs. 2-7-2 per acre. So in Mardán Rs. 28·7 per cent. of the *shah nahri* area, or 23,751 acres, are let at an average cash rent of Rs. 2-8-10 per acre. These rents are paid almost entirely by middlemen who have taken over the management of the land and sublet it to cultivating tenants at half produce. In Pesháwar and Nowshera cash rents practically do not exist, and in Swábi most of the area shown as paying cash rents is held by tenants paying at revenue rates with or without *málikána*. Such rents are, as a rule, nominal, and are paid by tenants claiming and practically enjoying an occupancy status, or by proprietors who have taken the land in exchange.

The share of the produce on lands irrigated by private canals and by the Kábul River Canal is almost invariably half, and on the richer lands in the Doába and Pesháwar sometimes amounts to three-fifths; while in the Bára Circle it is a common practice for the tenants to pay half the revenue or a lump sum in cash per holding in addition to half the produce. These are extraordinarily high rents, and indicate the great value of the produce of such lands.

On the Swát Canal the general arrangement is that the owner takes half produce and pays the canal rates, or one-fourth produce, and leaves the tenant to pay the canal revenue.

On well lands and those irrigated by springs the share taken by the owner is from one-third to half, and this is also the usual proportion on the *sailáb* and better classes of unirrigated lands.

On ordinary unirrigated soils the share varies from one-fourth to one-sixth and on the poorer soils it falls as low as one-sixth to one-tenth, and even one-twelfth, but one-sixth is the usual rate.

The principal statistics of interest under this head are summarized in the following table, and fuller particulars of the rents paid will be found in Statement No. VIII. For further details a reference can, if necessary, be made to the Assessment Reports, in which the subject has been fully treated and the great discrepancy in the rates of cash rent explained:—

TAWISÍC.	Average percentage of area cultivated by owners.	Percentage of area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents.	PERCENTAGE OF AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.					Total.	
			Tenants without right of occupancy.			Tenants paying rent in kind.	Tenants paying rent in cash.		
			Tenants with right of occupancy.	Tenants paying rent in kind.	Tenants paying rent in cash.				
Chársadda	32	2	5	56	5	61	66		
Mardán	54	2·3	8	21·3	14·4	36·7	43·7		
Swábi	70·6	1·0	5·2	15·0	8·2	23·2	28·4		
Pesháwar	48	2	6	43	1	44	50		
Nowshera	77	1	6	15	2	17	22		
Average for District	55·9	1·7	6·1	28·9	7·4	36·3	42·4		

25. As will appear from the accompanying map the district is fairly well off in the matter of communications. The North-Western Railway traverses the southern half from Khairabad on the east to Peshawar on the west, a distance of 44 miles. There is a metalled road from Nowshera, *via* Mardán, to Jelála, 29 miles, and thence across the border to the Malakand Pass and Swát. The Grand Trunk Road runs almost parallel to the railway to Peshawar, and thence on to Jamrúd at the north of the Khaibar. Another partially metalled road, 23 miles in length, connects the Cherát sanitarium with the railway at Pabbi, and there are metalled roads from Peshawar to Nahakki, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and to Muhammadzai, 8 miles, and it is in contemplation to carry the former on to Chársadda, 10 miles, and eventually through this to Mardán. Good unmetalled lines of communications connect Peshawar with Michni, 15 miles, with the Bara Fort, 8 miles; with Jalozai on the Cherát road, 16 miles; with Aimal Chabútra at the north of the Kohát Pass, 17 miles; and with Chagri Matti, 12 miles. There is an unmetalled route in charge of the Public Works Department from Nowshera, *via* the Mír Kalán Pass, to Nizámpur in Khwarra, and thence to Khairabad. To the north of the Kábúl river good unmetalled roads have been laid out everywhere in the canal tract when the canal was opened, and planted up with avenues of *shisham*, *farásh* and *tun* by Captain Deane, and there are similar routes from Mardán to Rustam, 19 miles; to Kui Barmul and Sangu in Baizai, 21 miles; to Pihur on the Indus *via* Swábi, 42 miles; and from this to Jehángíra and Kund on the Kábúl river, 30 miles. Owing, however, to the tenacious character of the clay soil and the amount of cross drainage not adequately provided for, the unmetalled routes are only fit for traffic in fine weather, and most of them after rain become impassable for carts, and even for pack-carriage. Boat-bridges have been put up at Nowshera, at Toda, Nahakki and Hájizai on the Abazai road, and at Agra and Chársadda on the Chársadda route, which was opened at the instance of the Settlement Officer, and has been a great boon to the people. A bridge was tentatively put up in 1896 at the suggestion of the same officer at Kund, near Khairabad, to serve the Swábi traffic, and was successful.

Up till recently pack-carriage was almost universal, and the camels, bullocks and donkeys of the Khattaks were largely employed in the trans-border trade. Much of the grain from Hashtnagar, however, went down the river in boats from Utmánzai and Chársadda to Nowshera and Attock, as this was practically the only way of exporting the surplus produce from that tract.

The opening of the metalled road to Mardán gave an impetus to wheeled traffic, and the demands of the Chitrál Relief Force led to the construction and importation of large numbers of carts. There are now no less than 1,779 of these in this district against 1,371 in 1893, and they have proved a great source of profit to the owners and have been of much benefit to the country.

The figures of interest under this head are given below, and the table also illustrates the great increase in agricultural stock which has taken place since last settlement :—

Agricultural Stock of the Peshawar District at the Regular Settlement, and in 1895-96.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	

26. The main market in the district is of course Peshawar, with its Markets and trade. population of 63,079 souls, and the adjoining cantonment (population 21,856); but there is considerable trade at Chársadda (22,946) Tangi and Shabkadár in Chársadda, at Nowshera and Pabbi in Nowshera, and at Hoti Mardán, Lundkhwar, Garhi Daulatzai, Rustam Naudeh and Tordher in Yusafzai.

There is of course a considerable export and import trade across the border, but unfortunately there are trade posts only at the Bakhshi bridge, Burj Hari Singh, Darbangi and Chába on the roads leading into Peshawar, and so that passing in and out of the district by the routes through Yusafzai escapes registration. The average annual import and export of the chief commodities registered at the four posts mentioned above, according to the returns for 1894-95 and 1895-96, are shown below:—

Recently a new trade post on the Malakand has been sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 183, dated 14th March 1896, and the post at Chába has been reduced. Full returns for the Malakand Post are not available, but the Political Officer, Dir and Swát, gives the following figures for the trade during the financial year 1896-97 :—

	Rs.
Value of Imports	... ... ... ... ... 30,54,093
Exports	... ... ... ... ... 33,86,576

The principal exports are piece-goods, English and country, raw cotton, indigo, salt and tea, and the imports consist mainly of ghi, rice and hides and skins.



Serial No.	Class of article.	Average value in rupees, per unit or per head.	Import or export.	KABUL.		SWAT AND BAJAUR.		TIRAH.		TOTAL.	
				Weight in maunds or number.	Value in rupees.	Weight in maunds or number.	Value in rupees.	Weight in maunds or number.	Value in rupees.	Weight in maunds or number.	Value in rupees.
1	Animals, living	16	Import... Export...	2,340	71,580	5,232	49,824	...	...	7,572	1,21,404
2	Canes and ratoons	1	Import... Export...	...	...	...	...	1,236	1,236	1,236	...
3	Cotton, raw	26	Import... Export...	408	6,456	5,436	1,48,248	...	...	5,844	1,54,704
4	Cotton, manufactured	59	Import... Export...	9,036	3,75,162	27,048	17,71,884	780	26,532	36,864	21,73,598
5	Drugs and medicines	5	Import... Export...	6,260	30,660	396	1,632	...	...	6,756	32,292
		6	Import... Export...	132	756	228	1,368	...	...	360	2,124
6	Dyeing materials	8	Import... Export...	216	2,802	5,688	44,514	708	3,576	6,612	51,012
		7	Import... Export...	36,480	2,12,772	4,704	92,376	312	3,096	41,496	3,08,244
7	Earthenware and porcelain.	1	Import... Export...	561	561	...	...	816	816	1,380	1,380
8	Fibrous products	4	Import... Export...	16,032	78,180	4,584	32,064	16,068	23,184	36,684	1,33,428
9	Fruits, nuts and vegetables.	9	Import... Export...	37,896	3,47,801	816	5,016	1,008	3,492	39,720	3,55,812
10	Grim and pulse	3	Import... Export...	4,572	10,056	49,320	1,61,304	...	...	53,892	1,71,360
		2	Import... Export...	9,864	14,544	...	...	15,180	55,200	25,044	69,744
11	Hides and skins	20	Import... Export...	1,440	30,252	15,036	3,05,676	708	14,484	17,184	3,50,412
12	Leather	124	Import... Export...	648	80,316	...	...	...	...	648	80,316
		127	Import... Export...	120	14,688	36	5,088	...	...	156	19,776
13	Metals and manufacturers of metal.	13	Import... Export...	5,160	1,02,072	8,472	81,576	...	...	13,632	1,83,648
14	Oils	11	Import... Export...	540	6,000	9,444	1,04,244	...	...	9,984	1,10,244
		3	Import... Export...	912	2,424	...	...	108	780	1,020	3,204
15	Provisions	24	Import... Export...	624	15,528	25,080	6,50,580	1,884	5,760	27,588	6,71,868
16	Salt	1	Import... Export...	18,336	18,348	59,760	59,388	3,780	3,804	81,876	81,540
17	Seeds	4	Import... Export...	504	1,740	1,776	6,288	...	...	2,280	8,028
18	Silk	313	Import... Export...	72	25,548	...	...	...	...	72	25,548
19	Spices	12	Import... Export...	1,092	18,192	5,280	59,412	...	...	6,372	77,604
		21	Import... Export...	624	13,680	686	13,224	12	108	1,272	27,012
20	Stones, dressed and rough, excepting precious stones.	4	Import... Export...	408	1,656	...	...	...	...	406	1,656
21	Sugar	19	Import... Export...	5,926	61,128	2,796	28,500	601	3,120	9,325	92,748
22	Tea	63	Import... Export...	4,092	2,60,304	252	16,636	...	...	4,344	2,75,940
23	Tobacco, including snuff.	20	Import... Export...	24	492	540	8,364	204	3,276	24	492
		15	Import... Export...	204	3,096	...	...	948	948	14,736	
24	Wood	1	Import... Export...	29,568	49,020	1,668	8,824	23,796	12,804	55,082	64,848
25	Wool	18	Import... Export...	1,044	31,128	1,572	15,216	...	...	2,616	46,344
26	All other articles of merchandise.	1	Import... Export...	1,500	1,404	...	...	5,100	4,620	6,600	6,024
		9	Import... Export...	2,928	12,216	3,324	41,664	456	5,882	6,708	59,712
Total			Import...	104,880	8,01,948	128,592	14,89,124	50,508	68,856	281,280	23,09,928
			Export ..	94,788	10,98,280	118,232	22,67,816	22,249	1,02,564	280,269	34,68,110

A return has also been obtained from the North-Western Railway showing the exports and imports from the stations on that line for the period of 5½ years, from 1st January 1891 to 30th June 1895. The figures are given for the following stations: Peshawar cantonment, Peshawar city, Pabbi, Nowshera cantonment, Akora, Jehangira and Khairabad. There is no goods traffic at Táru or Nowshera tahsil. The return has been rather disturbed by the large imports of wheat, other grains and flour to Nowshera in 1895 for the Chitral Relief Force, when the imports under these heads rose to 150,000 maunds against a normal total of 11,000 maunds for the half-year; but even so, there is a large balance of 179,911 maunds in favor of exports over imports, and it must be remembered that all the exports under these heads consist of the produce of the district. There has been a great development of irrigation and cultivation during the past ten years, and in all probability, therefore, the district in ordinary seasons, when no military operations are in progress, will continue to be a strong exporting centre, especially of sugar, grains, wheat and tobacco, even though much of the surplus produce finds its way across the border by land, as is specially the case with cotton. A certain amount of inter-station trade within the district is of course included in the figures, but the bulk of the traffic shown consists of true exports and imports:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Station.	Traffic.	Wheat.	Other grains.	Oils and seeds.	Sugar, raw.	Cotton, raw.	Flour.	Tobacco.	Total.
Peshawar cantonment.	Export ...	986	10,811	218	2,514	1,055	3,427	641	19,652
	Import ...	10,482	1,888	351	4,805	119	1,115	473	18,728
Peshawar city ...	Export ...	6,694	21,963	1,642	29,397	1,508	15,389	5,019	81,562
	Import ...	82,140	25,376	3,583	9,643	1,303	1,845	2,621	126,511
Pabbi ...	Export ...	5,997	5,762	5	3,874	66	90	60	15,854
	Import ...	13	401	...	88	13	215	16	741
Nowshera ...	Export ...	74,879	77,576	963	10,822	662	1,123	28,901	194,725
	Import ...	3,017	6,170	262	2,485	2,057	26,153	359	40,503
Akora ...	Export ...	4,500	3,102	988	114	86	14	197	8,401
	Import ...	410	116	5	229	174	226	7	1,187
Jehangira ...	Export ...	444	295	30	5	...	21	13,795	14,590
	Import ...	40	54	...	88	238	10	23	453
Khairabad ...	Export ...	30,891	4,720	112	103	10	2,185	3,510	41,381
	Import ...	2,867	2,592	4	1,320	155	1,014	149	8,101
Total ...	Export ...	123,991	124,228	3,358	46,829	3,387	22,199	52,123	376,115
	Import ...	98,969	36,592	4,205	18,153	4,059	30,578	3,648	196,204
In favor of exports denoted by +, in favor of imports by -	Difference	+25,022	+87,636	-847	+28,676	-672	-8,379	+48,475	+179,911

N.B.—The figures in the above table denote maunds.

27. The subject of crops has been very fully treated in the Assessment Crops and system of Reports, but, for facility of reference, the figures for the cultivation. tahsils and district are abstracted again below, and further details are given in Statements Nos. I and II, which show the figures for the five years, Kharif 1891 to Rabi 1896, during which the district was under special inspection in view of the settlement. The five kharif harvests were of normal

character, except that in 1892 some damage was done by floods and excessive rain owing to the fall of 20 inches in that summer, against an average of 5·5 in the western portion of the district. In Rabi 1892 and 1896 the rainfall was scanty and the unirrigated area cropped was small. The other rabi harvests were good, and especially that of Rabi 1894:—

Table showing by tahsils percentage of land planted with various staples.

CROPS.	Chársadda.	Mardán.	Swábi.	Pesháwar.	Nowshera.	Average.
Cane	3·3	·4	·2	2·5	·4	1·2
Cotton	4·8	·5	1·0	7·4	1·1	2·6
Maize	17·8	8·7	9·4	25·0	11·1	13·4
Rice	4·8	·1	...	3·2	...	1·4
Jowár and other cereals	4·4	8·0	13·8	5·6	5·2	7·8
Til and other oilseeds	·1	1·9	1·3	...	...	·9
Other crops	1·0	·1	·1	2·6	·6	·7
Failed	1·6	2·6	3·6	3·0	2·6	2·7
Total sown	37·8	22·3	28·9	49·3	21·0	30·7
Wheat	83·2	25·0	35·3	19·9	22·4	27·8
Barley	13·2	23·2	18·2	17·5	12·9	17·9
Other cereals and pulses	2·0	...	·8	1·3	·7	·8
Linseed, sarson and other oilseeds ...	2·1	2·4	5·2	·4	1·4	2·5
Fruits, vegetables and other food crops ...	1·1	·8	·6	3·1	1·8	1·8
Tobacco	·1	·3	2·0	...	·2	·6
Others	1·4	·2	·6	4·8	·8	1·2
Failed	2·2	6·2	8·1	1·5	4·8	5·0
Total sown	55·3	58·1	70·8	48·0	45·0	57·1
Total crops harvested in both seasons ...	89·3	71·6	88·0	92·8	58·6	81·1
Failed	3·8	8·8	11·7	4·5	7·4	7·7
Total sown	93·1	80·4	99·7	97·3	66·0	87·8
Percentages of irrigated on total crops harvested.	69·5	31·1	12·2	76·0	40·8	43·5

In Pesháwar, owing to the great extent of irrigation, the area cropped in the kharif is higher than the rabi, but elsewhere the latter predominates, and is, of course, specially in excess in Swábi, where the rainfall is better and more equably distributed than in the rest of the district, and so the unirrigated area sown is larger. The same cause explains the higher proportion of *jowár*, wheat and oilseeds in this tahsil, where also the extended *báráni* area leads to the heavier proportion of failures. These are also rather high in Mardán and Nowshera, which contain a large proportion of unirrigated cultivation, and are very low in the two heavily irrigated tahsils of Pesháwar and Chársadda.

Except in Nowshera, where the *báráni* cultivation is exceedingly poor, and much of it is only cropped once in four years, the proportion of the cultivated area annually sown shows up very well. The figures are, however, rather misleading, as, except in Swábi, not more than 50 per cent. of the unirrigated area is sown annually; but, on the other hand, the private canal land and most of the well area almost everywhere bear two crops a year, and this fact tends to raise the percentage of crops on total cultivation.

The figures showing the proportion borne by irrigated to unirrigated crops show up very clearly the character of the tahsils and the vital importance

of irrigation to the district. Indeed, except in Swábi and to the extreme north-east of Mardán, the whole kharif cropped area is practically irrigated, and without irrigation nothing can be raised in that harvest.

The chief staples of the district are cane, cotton, maize and rice in the kharif, and wheat, barley and tobacco in the rabi. The class of cane mainly grown now is the *Koháti*, so called because it was introduced from that district: but it is believed to be really a Mauritius cane. The system of cultivation and manufacture is detailed in paragraph 53 of the Chársadda Report; and rice and maize, which are both purely irrigated crops, are dealt with in paragraphs 54 and 55 of that report and paragraph 69 of the Pesháwar-Nowshera Report. Cotton is excellent in Pesháwar, and fair in Chársadda; and the similarity of soil, climate and agricultural conditions between the western half of the district and Egypt would indicate that special efforts should be used here to improve the staple. It cannot be grown to any extent without canal irrigation in this district; and on the Swát Canal, unfortunately, the population is scanty at present, so that the special class of labor required for picking, which is done by women and children, is wanting. Three ginning factories have been recently started in Pesháwar and are fully employed, so that, as the Swát Canal tract becomes developed, there should be a great future before the district as a cotton-producing tract.

Tobacco is a speciality of the eastern half of Yusafzai. It is grown almost entirely on wells, as canal irrigation does not apparently suit the crop. The staple is specially suitable for snuff, and is widely exported either in this form or in that of the unmanufactured leaf in bales. Full details of the system of cultivation and manufacture are given in paragraph 57 of the Yusafzai Report. The average area under the crop during the last five years was 54,669 acres: four-fifths of this lies in the Swábi tahsíl. The cultivation is rapidly expanding, and the railway returns in paragraph 26 show how important an industry it forms in the district.

There is nothing special to note about the cultivation of wheat and barley. Actually and relatively, these are most grown in the three northern tahsíls. The bulk of the Swát Canal area is put under wheat, and the better rainfall in Mardán and Swábi enables the cultivators in ordinary years to put in a great amount of these grains on the huge unirrigated stretches of Maira existing in Yusafzai. With its better rainfall, and denser population and more effective cultivation, Swábi naturally shows a large area under wheat, while Mardán grows nearly half the barley of the district. The sowing and harvest seasons for the district are shown in Appendix C.

28. To complete the review of the crops of the district a table is appended showing the average outturn of the main staples assumed outturn per acre. in sérás per acre on each class of soil assumed for purposes of assessment, and another showing the area of crops experimented on during settlement. The results shown have been generally considered too sanguine, at any rate in Chársadda, and especially so in the case of cane, and there has been a considerable discussion of the subject in each of the Assessment Reports. The chief point at issue is the adequacy of the system under which, by present orders, crop experiments are made. There are first the ordinary settlement experiments made by revenue officials, in which the whole of the crops grown on an ordinary cultivating holding, containing usually several classes of soils, are observed. No special watchmen are appointed, and the cultivator is left to thresh out the produce in the ordinary way. It is obvious that under this system there is great risk of much of the produce being fraudulently removed before weighment; but the late Colonel Waco considered that, provided reasonable care was taken to see that wholesale fraud was not committed, a certain amount of wastage did not harm, but was rather beneficial, as counteracting any tendency on the part of the subordinate revenue officials to select holdings above the average.

The other experiments are those undertaken under the recent orders of Government, contained in Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture) Circular No. 3^o of 20th February 1892, and some similar experiments made by Canal Officers on the Swát Canal lands.

In these an average field is selected in each class of soil and, as far as possible, in each assessment circle, and a small average plot in this ('025 of an acre) is cut, thrashed and weighed by a gazetted officer of Government. As far as the particular plot and field goes the experiment must give an absolutely accurate result ; but the question is, Can any officer select an average field. It has been held that this is almost impossible owing to the great variation between field and field ; and the canal experiments were especially discredited on the ground that the officers chose not always average plots, but some good and some bad fields, and there was nothing to show what proportion these bore to the whole crop. There is no doubt that there are in every harvest specially good and specially bad fields, and specially good and specially bad villages ; but on a given class of soil in a given circle, it is not, I think, impossible for a revenue officer of experience, with the advice of local cultivators, to select a reasonably fair average field, and this is what we attempted to do. The assumed outturn was generally pitched rather below that given by the special experiments and above that yielded by the ordinary settlement tests, which in this district, owing to the character of Pathán owners, were more than usually difficult to conduct.

It does not appear to be necessary to go further into the matter here, and the figures are given for what they are worth ; but I may point out that, except in the case of cane, which in 1872 was but little grown and of different and inferior class, they agree very well with the outturns assumed by Captain Hastings at the regular settlement, and in the case of cane and tobacco they are capable of being practically tested.

Thus the average value of an acre of cane in Chársadda works out, at the assumed rate of outturn and prices, at Rs. 205. The standing crop is sold for an average of Rs. 160, mainly for eating, but also to *gur* extractors. The cost of manufacture comes to about Rs. 20 an acre, and to this may be added at least Rs. 8 on account of wear and tear of the press, as where this has to be hired Re. 1 a day is paid ; and a press only works for about two years without extensive repairs. This might have been deducted also in working out the value of the proprietor's share. The difference, Rs. 17, between the value of the standing crop and of the manufactured outturn, is more than covered by the saving of trouble and risk to the owner in escaping an operation extending over three months and liable to serious interruptions and damage in the event of heavy rainfall. The estimate of outturn, therefore, seems even to allow of an ample margin to meet the case of the average price of the standing crop being pitched too high, as much of the area so sold lies near the larger villages. The attention is also drawn to the fact that, though cane only covers 10,807 acres and the local demand is intense, the surplus exports of sugar by rail amount to 28,676 maunds, and 9,325 maunds, even according to the defective trade statistics, are taken across the border.

So in the case of tobacco. The area under crop in Yusafzai in Rabi 1894 was 5,881 acres, and the outturn at the assumed rate of 770 sérs per acre came to 113,233 maunds. During the year 1st July 1894 to 30th June 1895, when the produce of the harvest is exported, 88,267 maunds of tobacco, according to the railway return, left the four stations of Khairabad, Jehángíra, Akora and Nowshera, which carry the export trade of Yusafzai. In addition to this a very large amount of the crop is turned into snuff locally, and is exported to Hazro and Haripur across the Indus and to trans-border tracts. There is practically no tobacco brought to these stations except from Yusafzai ; and the result given above, therefore, show that in the case of this very lucrative crop the estimated outturn per acre is well below the actual figure. The figures may, therefore, be left to the practical test of experience to be gathered during the currency of the new settlement ; and at the worst it must always be remembered that, as a rule, the settlement estimates of outturn have generally been proved to be too low, while the produce estimates, of which they form the basis, are now invariably far above any amount which the actual circumstances of the tract under assessment admit of being adopted as the revenue demand in practice, so that their accuracy is not of vital importance to the question of the adequacy of the actual assessment imposed. It is on this account that I have always urged that undue importance should not be attached to an estimate based to so large an extent on assumptions into which the personal equation of the observer must enter.

In the Punjab, unfortunately, cash rents are rare, and we must fall back upon such estimates as a guide to assessment, but they must be accepted with caution and must be treated as indicating the fullest pitch of the Government demand, which, owing to the very lenient revenue policy hitherto wisely followed in the Province, can never be closely approached with safety, provided only that the estimate has been honestly worked out and has not been adjusted to suit the demand which the Settlement Officer thinks can be fairly taken; a course which is only too tempting in view of the harmonious tallying of guides and actual assessments and the obviation of the unpleasant necessity of justifying a revenue demand obviously much below what Government can legally exact.

Table showing, by classes of soil, tahsils and crops the average outturn in sarsa per acre assumed in the present settlement.

Soil.	Tahsil.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sugarcane.
							Sugarcane.
Cháhi	Chársadda	...	803	73	471	560	...
	Mardán	...	780	74	365	417	816
	Swábi	...	834	74	422	503	856
	Pesháwar	720	785	75	428	504	1,460
	Nowshera	...	703	70	415	498	1,155
Báhá Nábri	District		720	771	73	420	494
	Chársadda	720	700	75	400	480	1,397
	Mardán	440	717	60	361	441	989
	Swábi	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	720	725	87	414	506	1,426
Náhri	Nowshera	640	716	77	400	487	1,570
	District		630	716	75	394	479
	Chársadda	742	741	72	378	452	1,688
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Swábi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Báliáb	Pesháwar	601	701	86	377	460	1,366
	Nowshera	...	690	72	423	480	1,350
	District		717	711	77	393	464
	Chársadda	...	473	00	380	401	...
	Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Báráni	Swábi	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar	...	455	51	324	357	800
	Nowshera	...	431	49	388	383	1,000
	District		453	53	347	380	900
	Chársadda	...	355	32	258	304	...
	Mardán	...	384	33	179	294	...
	Swábi	...	332	35	288	336	...
	Pesháwar	...	362	35	241	301	...
	Nowshera	...	299	30	221	272	800
	District		346	33	237	301	800

Table of crop experiments made in the present settlement.

TOWN.	RICE.		MAIZE.		SUGAR CANE.		COTTON.		WHEAT.		BARTLEY.	
	Outturn per acre in sars.		Outturn per acre in sars.		Outturn per acre in sars.		Outturn per acre in sars.		Outturn per acre in sars.		Outturn per acre in sars.	
	Actual.	Assumed.	Actual.	Assumed.	Actual.	Assumed.	Actual.	Assumed.	Actual.	Assumed.	Actual.	Assumed.
Chittádá	... 117.6	... 530	... 731	... 79.23	... 512	... 612	... 18.01	... 1,301	... 1,543	... 12.82	... 60	... 62
Mardán	... 2.1	... 583	... 440	... 134.425	... 1,081	... 627	... 15.4	... 1,140	... 907	... 7.95	... 65	... 58
Swábi	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1,252	... 583	... 3.13	... 1,288	... 856	... 10.715	... 82	... 55
Pesháwar	... 35.325	... 488	... 710	... 155.34	... 684	... 596	... 21.325	... 1,326	... 1,283	... 44.675	... 97	... 67
Nosherá	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 640	... 5433	... 735	... 567	... 63	... 1,482	... 1,204	... 81
District Totals and Averages *	155.025 ...	519	689	561.125 ...	872	599	64.165	1,301	1,139	88.400	80	621.105.655 335
												358 759.350 450 424

* The average actual outturns for the district have been calculated, not direct from the average actual outturns of the towns, but from those divided by the area under the crop in each town.

CHAPTER II.

FISCAL HISTORY.

29. An account has already been given in paragraph 19 of the manner in which the district came into the possession of the present Pathán landowners, and of the method in which the area was parcelled out over various tribes.

History of the revenue administration from early times to the regular settlement.

The plain to the south of the Kábul river lies on the main route between Kábul and India, and so has always been kept under the control of the central government of the time. The richly irrigated area between the Kábul and Swát Rivers with its rather weak proprietary body has also naturally been swept into the sphere of direct management, but the Khattak hills to the south and the great plain across the Swat and Kábul rivers had for centuries enjoyed a large measure of independence owing to the difficulty of dealing with a rude and vigorous population, which on the approach of dangers could readily retreat into the inaccessible hills bordering their country.

This radical difference in the character of the rule to which the two halves of the valley have been subjected must always be borne in mind, as it explains the relative heavy assessment in the irrigated country to the south-west and the light and even nominal revenue recoverable elsewhere.

Pesháwar itself from the earliest times has always been a place of great importance. Part of Alexander's army marched through it, and it was held by Asoka and by the Scythians. Fahian mentions it in the year 400 A. D., and it was then the capital of the kingdom of Gandhára and of the Indo-Scythian Prince Kanishka. It played a prominent part in the first Muhammadan invasions and throughout the various Moslem dynasties which governed the country, but from the failure of the expedition of Bir Bal in 1586 in Akbar's reign against the hill Yusafzai, it is doubtful if the Mughal Emperors ever had a very firm hold of the Hashtnagar and Yusafzai plains.

In the eighteenth century under Ahmad Shah Abdáli and his successor, Taimúr Shah, it probably attained its greatest importance in modern times; and on the fall of the Duránis in 1818 it became the head-quarters of the Bárakzai Sardárs, Yar Muhammad, Sultan Muhammad, Saiyad Muhammad and Pír Muhammad, who held the Doába and Sholgira in Chársadda, as well as Pesháwar and the western half of Nowshera.

In 1834 they were finally ousted by the Sikhs, who had harried the valley at intervals from 1823, in which year they defeated the Yusafzai at the battle of Nowshera, in which the brave Phula Singh, Nihang, fell.

The best known of the Sikh Governors were Hari Singh Nalwa, and General Avitabile in Pesháwar, and Lehna Singh Majithia, in Shankargarh in the Doába. They had a firm hold of the tract to the south of the Kábul river and of the Doába, and realized a full assessment, which they recovered by keeping the leading men on their side by the grants of considerable assignments. Across the river their power was small, and they had to assign Hashtnagar to Sayad Muhammad Khan as a jágír, while they confined themselves in Yusafzai to levying a lump sum of Rs. 10,000 a Tappa, which was collected by one of the leading Khans, to whom a cash allowance or *muwajib* out of the revenue of the Tappa was paid. When this failed there was a punitive raid and the regular revenue was supplemented by what the troops could extract.

Captain Hastings' Final Settlement Report gives an unusually full account of the history of the tract and of the revenue administration under the Sikhs, and extracts from the latter have been given in the Assessment Report on each tahsíl, so that it is unnecessary to go into the subject in much detail. The unit of administration was evidently the Tappa, usually an area held by one clan,

but in one case, the Khálsa Tappa, comprising all the miscellaneous tribes holding to the east of Pesháwar. The limits of the Tappas can easily be ascertained by a glance at the Tribal map at paragraph 18, and they still form a very convenient unit for the district administration. The revenue of the district in the Duráni and Sikh times, as given in Captain Hastings' Report, is shown below:—

Tahsil.								Duránis.	Sikh average collections, 1836—1842.	
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,04,470	Rs. 2,58,139	
Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,540	1,74,667	
Dáúdzai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,870	93,891	
Doába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,400	1,21,656	
Total	...	...						5,69,280	6,48,353	

Hashtnagar was held in jágír at a nominal value of Rs. 1,50,000 ; and the exact revenue of Yusafzai, though roughly stated at Rs. 1,00,000, was, for the reasons given above, not ascertainable. In 1847 it was Rs. 1,24,022, and if this be taken as the average of the Sikh collections the total revenue under their rule amounts to Rs. 9,22,875, and that of the year 1849 according to Form A, page xiii of Captain Hastings' Report, was Rs. 10,04,771 ; but in this figure apparently the jágírs in Pesháwar, in many of which the value was only nominal, were included. At annexation the district was divided into tahsils corresponding with the tracts mentioned above. The limits of these tahsils are shown in the map attached.

Colonel Lawrence made the first summary settlement in 1849-50 of the whole district, except Hashtnagar and Yusafzai. The first summary settlement in the former was made in 1850 by Abdul Hak, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and in Yusafzai (except Baizai) in 1847 by Sir H. B. Lumsden, who divided the former demand roughly over the ploughs and wells in existence, and levied at the rate of Rs. 5 per plough and Rs. 10 per well.

In 1855 Major James effected what was practically a regular settlement of the whole district and assessed Baizai for the first time. The records in Yusafzai were summary and there were no maps, but elsewhere there is a very fair record and the work was well done. Major James' Report is in print, and is a most interesting and clear account of the district as it then existed, and his village assessment was excellent. Liberal reductions were granted in Pesháwar, Doába-Dáúdzai and Nowshera, where the Sikh demands had been very full, and the former nominal revenue in Yusafzai was considerably enhanced, and Captain Lumsden's system of a levy by wells and ploughs abandoned. He only deals in his report with Baizai, as he had not time to report fully on Yusafzai, and hence also the records there are not as full as elsewhere.

According to Captain Hastings' Form A, the revenue of 1849 was cut down from Rs. 10,04,771 to Rs. 7,80,183.

Major James' settlement ran until 1869, when by Notification No. 1075 of 6th September 1869 the district was placed under settlement, with Captain Hastings as Settlement Officer. The settlement was a regular settlement, as it was held by Government in 1871 that Major James' settlement must be considered to have been summary only. Operations were declared concluded in the rest of the district by Notification No. 1939 of 19th November 1874, and in Yusafzai by Notifications Nos. 377 of 1st March 1875 for Mardán and 1012 of 26th May 1875 for the rest of the Sub-division. As a matter of fact, however,

the operations went on until the close of 1876. Captain Hastings' Final Report is very full and detailed. The settlement was naturally a difficult one, as he himself had no previous experience of the work and no local body of patwáris able to undertake the measurements existed. This want, however, was more than made up by the drafting into the district of large numbers of trained Amíns from Mr. Prinsep's settlements in the Central Punjab, which were just then approaching conclusion. His records were specially faired and are beautifully written up, and the maps in the irrigated and settled portion of the district were very great specimens of plane table work. On the border, which was then very insecure, the maps were more or less imaginary; and in the Hashtnagar and Yusafzai Maira, which was at that time of very little value, the measurements were very much out. Though not fortunate in Muhammad Hayat Khan, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in Yusafzai and Hashtnagar, the assessments were done carefully, and Captain Hastings personal popularity with the leading men in the district, whom he was enabled to treat with great liberality, conduced largely to the successful issue of the settlement.

The net result of this is shown below, as compared with Major James' assessment and the revenue at settlement:—

TAHSIL.	SUMMARY DEMAND.		Regular Settlement, 1874.	Difference over 1872.
	1855.	1872.		
Peshawar	2,74,475	2,54,595	2,56,434 +1,839
Nowshera	86,249	75,870	74,070 -1,800
Doába-Dáúdzai	1,60,739	1,57,817	1,91,415 +33,598
Hashtnagar	1,10,185	91,437	1,09,351 +17,914
Mardán	55,942	54,604	71,675 +17,071
Utman Bulák	92,593	90,724	1,07,018 +16,294
District	7,80,183	7,25,047	8,09,963 +84,916

The figures given do not include the revenue on petty *mafís* or assignments, which according to the report amounted to Rs. 1,31,440 in the district. A sum of Rs. 40,081 was remitted in the form of favorable assessment to border villages and men of family, and the value of most of the jágírs was raised to compensate the jágírdárs for not being allowed to take in kind. In consequence of these measures the gain in the khálса revenue was only Rs. 45,396, or 7 per cent., while there was a considerable decrease under this head in Peshawar and a slight reduction in Nowshera.

The new assessments were brought out in the rest of the district from Kharif 1873, and in Hashtnagar, Mardán and Swábi from Kharif 1874. The settlement was sanctioned by letter No. 36 S., dated 12th June 1877, from officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, and the assessments were sanctioned for a term of twenty years "from the Kharif of 1873-74," by which apparently is meant for twenty years from Kharif 1873 for those tahsils where the assessment was brought into effect from that date and for twenty years from Kharif 1874 for the others, and it is thus stated in the Records. The work done by Captain Hastings deservedly received the thanks of Government, and his memory has been perpetuated in the Peshawar city by the erection in 1892 of a marble pavilion in the Andar Shahr.

The settlement has worked well, and more particularly so in those portions of the district in which a considerable enhancement was taken, where, indeed, the increased assessment appears to have acted, as it usually does, as a stimulus to increased effort on the part of the revenue-payers. The figures for reductions, remissions and suspensions, and those for coercive process issued for

the recovery of arrears and changes in the khálsa demand are given in detail in the Assessment Reports and are summarised below for the district :—

Tahsíl.				Changes in khálsa de-mand.	Suspensions.	Remissions	Average number of warrants issued per annum.
Chársadda	...	...	...	—3,835	5,857	22,090	157
Mardán	...	...	...	+7,723	6,203	494	98
Swábi	...	...	...	+7,139	1,179	1,605	56
Pesháwar	...	...	...	+10,564	63,016	30,835	296
Nowshera	...	...	...	—542	5,473	8,948	53
District	...	...	...	+21,049	81,728	63,972	662

The chief cause of the increase in the khálsa demand is the resumption of revenue free assignments, which were unusually numerous in Pesháwar and Yusafzai, and the fact that irrigated land is often owing to the rapid slope of the country lost by diluvion, whereas only *sailáb* land as a rule is thrown up, the losses under the latter head are usually more than the gains under the former. Progressive assessments were not so much resorted to and only amounted to Rs. 1,250 in five estates in Chársadda, Rs. 2,885 in twenty estates in Mardán, Rs. 1,350 in four estates in Swábi, Rs. 25 in one estate in Nowshera and Rs. 500 in two estates in Pesháwar, or in all Rs. 6,010 in thirty-two estates.

The remissions and suspensions were partly on account of the great damage caused between 1875 and 1878, when the Kábul river was changing the course of its main stream from the Nagumán into the Adezai branch, but were mainly due to failures in the water-supply for irrigation. Thus no less than Rs. 52,172 were suspended and Rs. 10,393 remitted in Bára Circle in seven years on account of failure in the supply, which here in dry years is always short, and Rs. 3,492 were suspended and Rs. 4,686 remitted in the Jehángírabad group of villages in Nowshera owing to the collapse of the aqueduct at Tarnáb, which carries the Jui Shekh water across the Bára. Otherwise, in Nowshera and in Yusafzai the remedial and coercive measures which have been required are nominal and the revenue has been collected with great ease. In the irrigated tahsíls of Chársadda and Pesháwar the collections have been difficult, notwithstanding the fact that in the latter tract the revenue has been steadily and heavily cut down since settlement, while in the former the profits of the Hashtnagar owners for the last ten years, owing to the opening of the Swát Canal, have been enormous. The result must be attributed, I believe, rather to an ingrained habit, which has grown up in the Doába and Pesháwar since the days of the Sikhs, of paying nothing except under compulsion, than to an excess in the revenue demand; while in Hashtnagar the turbulent and lawless character of many of the leading and richest men, who seem to like being dragged up on a warrant and placed in detention, is the real cause of the arrears. In these tahsíls, too, a practice had arisen of employing the patwáris largely and directly in the revenue collections, and of working through the zaildárs. Both of these practices are contrary to orders and are objectionable, as when the demand is in arrears there is considerable scope for the ingenuity of the patwári in the way of illegal and excessive exactions, of which he is not slow to avail himself. For the future this has been strictly prohibited, and general orders have been three times formally issued to all headmen to the effect that their first duty is the payment of the revenue by due date, and that they must rely in future mainly on their own efforts and not trust to the deputation of a tahsíl chaprási with the patwári to recover the demand. In case of failure to pay by due date they will be held responsible, and their *pachotra* resumed or their office transferred to a more capable representative. If these orders are acted up to there will be little difficulty in future in collections, as experience here and elsewhere has shown that a firm revenue administration, tempered when necessary by prompt suspensions, is productive of less hardship and worry to the people than a slipshod and dilatory practice of allowing the revenue to run into arrears in the hope that it will all be eventually recovered. From the tables in paragraphs 34 and 50 and the map in paragraph 84, it will be seen that the constitution of the tahsíls has

varied considerably at different times. At annexation and up to the regular settlement there were six tahsils, corresponding with the Sikh Administrative Sub-divisions. These were Peshawar, Dáúdzai, Doába, Hashtnagar, Yusafzai, and Khálsa Khattak or Nowshera, so that they practically, except in Peshawar and Yusafzai, agree with the Tribal Tappas. Captain Hastings' Assessment Reports deal with these Subdivisions, but during the settlement it was considered necessary to divide the large Yusafzai Subdivision into two tahsils, and to secure funds for this the Doaba Tappa was added to Dáúdzai and certain other changes were made for administrative purposes in the limits of the other tahsils. The changes were sanctioned by letter No. 420, dated 27th March 1872, from Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, and are thus explained by Captain Hastings:—

Name of original tahsil.	Number of villages.	Name of new tahsil.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Revenue.
Peshawar	123	Peshawar	155	373	Ra. 2,56,434
Dáúdzai	127	{ Doába-Dáúdzai	159	182	1,91,416
Doába	53	Hashtnagar	73	303	1,09,351
Hashtnagar	74	Yusafzai (Mardán) ...	112	632	71,675
Yusafzai	197	Utman Bulák	101	465	1,07,018
Nowshera	151	Nowshera	125	549	74,070
Total	725		725	2,501	8,09,964

"In Tahsil Peshawar there were 123 villages: 32 from Tahsil Nowshera are added; total 155.

"Doába and Dáúdzai now form a single tahsil: 20 villages of Dáúdzai were included in the new Nowshera Tahsil. The village of Shahi Kuláli to the north-east was included with Hashtnagar.

"In Tahsil Hasthnagar there were 74 villages. One village from Doába has been added, and two hamlets, Lunda and Khuni, across the river, are included in the new Nowshera tahsil.

"In the Yusafzai tahsil there were 197 villages. 85, composing Tappas Razzar and Utmanama, and 16 from Nowshera, form the new tahsil of Utman Bulák.

"The villages of Nowshera tahsil were 151. 32 villages to the west were included in Peshawar. Tappa Buláknáma to the east (16 villages) was included in the new tahsil of the Utman Bulák, and 22 villages to the north have been taken from Dáúdzai and Hashtnagar.

"The chief features in the new distribution were the throwing of Doába and a great part of Dáúdzai tahsil into one. Tahsil Yusafzai, an unmanageably large one, was divided into two, and a portion of Nowshera on the left bank of the Lunda below Nowshera added to the new tahsil. Nowshera received some villages from Dáúdzai, while a portion of it running up past the city was included with the Hazúr tahsil and the natural boundary of the Bára taken. Hashtnagar remained very much as before."

30. No further changes occurred down to the commencement of the

Administrative changes present revision, when it was considered desirable to effected at the present further reduce the number of tahsils by including Doába in revised settlement.

Hashtnagar and Dáúdzai with four Dáúdzai villages, Dab, Buniádi, Mámún and Garhi Sharíf, formerly comprised as Chak Kinára Házízai in the Doába, with Peshawar. This arrangement was sanctioned by letter No. 366 of the 5th May 1893, from Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, and by *Punjab Gazette* Notification, Nos. 379 and 380, dated 13th May 1893, the Doába Dáúdzai tahsil was abolished.

Finally, owing to the great distance of the valley from Kohát and its vicinity to Cherát and Nowshera, and also to the fact that the population is Akora Khattak and most of their dealings are with this tahsil, a suggestion was made during the present settlement that the Khwarra-Niláb valley, which with Zíra had been transferred to Kohát in January 1854, should be re-transferred to the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar District. This proposal was

sanctioned by letter No. 565, dated 2nd September 1895, and the transfer was gazetted with *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 45 of 19th January 1896.

This valley had also been assessed by Captain Hastings in 1878, but in Khwarra the settlement was only summary. The assessment was not, however, reported regularly until 1879, when Mr. Tucker dealt with this valley along with the rest of the Kohát District, and the assessment was sanctioned with the rest of the district for twenty years from Kharif 1831, so that the term does not expire until Kharif 1901. The statistics for this tract have, therefore, only been inserted in this report, so that the district may be dealt with as a whole, and no re-assessment of this valley has been attempted, though suggestions as to the possible increase obtainable in 1901 have been made in the Peshawar-Nowshera Assessment Report.

31. With these exceptions the history of the tract since the regular settlement has been uneventful, and, in the case of Peshawar at any rate, may be described from a fiscal point of view as one continuous struggle on the part of the Tahsídár to recover as much, and on the part of the landowners to pay as little, of the revenue demand as possible. There was a good deal of disturbance in Tappas Mohmand and Khattak during the Jawáki Expedition of 1877. The Afghán War, 1879—1881, brought a great deal of money into the district, and especially into this tract, in the shape of payments for supplies, carriage and labor, and also caused prices and wages to rise to a very high level, from which the latter have not sunk; though the opening of the Swát River Canal in 1885, and the abundant harvests of the three last years, coupled with the great fall in exchange and the consequent uncertainty of the export trade to Europe, have had a considerable effect towards reducing prices to their former level, if not even below this. The opening of the railway in 1882 was a great boon to the tract, and the recent construction of the Michni-Nowshera Canal in 1892-93 has done much to assure the prosperity of the important area round Peshawar. The Khattaks in Nowshera are more dependent for a livelihood on their pack animals than upon the produce of their lands, and the formation of the Cherát sanitarium was of the greatest benefit to all the hill country round, since the people earn good wages as watchmen and carriers, and realize high prices for their wood and grass and other produce. The condition of the whole tract, therefore, has materially improved since settlement, and the only symptom of danger for its future prosperity is the serious denudation of the Khattak hills of all wood and grass, from which most of the inhabitants derive their main source of livelihood. Something might be done here in the way of tank irrigation, but up to the present it has not been possible to work out any satisfactory scheme. The question of reserving portions of the waste is receiving attention, as directed in paragraph 18 of Financial Commissioner's Review of the Preliminary Report, and will be reported on in connection with the settlement of the Khwarra protected forests, which most of the rakhs adjoin. At present, owing to their large earnings as carriers during the Chitral Expedition, the Khattaks are very well off.

The presence of a skilled professional adviser to the Deputy Commissioner in the person of the officer in charge of the Kábul River Canal has already been of the greatest utility in the elaboration of schemes for improving the Bára and Jui Sheikh irrigation, and if the appointment is maintained the outlook for the irrigation of the whole tract, on which its prosperity mainly depends, is very hopeful.

The history of Yusafzai since settlement has been one of steady progress and development. The country has settled down wonderfully, and the people are better disposed and more contented than those in any other part of the district. Greater security of life and property and the fuller ascertainment of rights have encouraged the sinking of wells in every direction, and there is scarcely a family in the northern and eastern portions of the Subdivision which has not one or more of its members in the native army, so that the earnings of these men in cash are more than sufficient to pay off the whole revenue of the household.

The following table exhibits the earnings of the Yusufzai Subdivision under the head of "Pay and Pension," and large though the total is, the figures are probably not exhaustive:—

ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EARNING		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.		TOTAL ANNUAL EARNINGS FROM	
	PAY.	PENSION.	MEN IN THE SERVICES.	PENSIONERS.	PAY.	PENSION.
<i>Tahsil Mardán.</i>						
Koh Dáman Baizai	136	43	18	13	Rs. 22,908	Rs. 1,800
Koh Dáman Sadúm	81	... 46	12	... 20	13,104 52,584	... 21,636
Maira	247	... 46	22	... 33	88,596	23,436
Total Tahsil	464	89	52	33		
<i>Tahsil Swábi.</i>						
Buláknáma	180	16	14	6	28,680	2,676
Kinára Darya	104	12	8	2	23,844	6,756
Jabba	400	63	16	11	95,148	4,104
Maira	458	52	34	22	85,728	5,388
Koh Dáman Sadúm	10	... 4	4	... 41	2,064	...
Total Tahsil	1,152	143	76	41	2,35,464	18,924
TOTAL SUBDIVISION	1,616	232	128	74	3,24,060	42,360

The border has been tranquil, though in 1877 the Bunerwáls came down and pillaged Rustam at the instigation of Ajab Khan of Chárguli, the leading Khan of Sadúm, who paid with his life the penalty of his misdeeds. Another raid on Pírsai in 1886 led to a blockade of the Bunerwáls, but since then therò has been no trouble, and at the present measurements our surveying parties went out practically unguarded all along the border, and wero not interfered with even when mapping the debateable ground between Narinji and the Ambela Pass. In fact the border villages hëre have always been encouraged to hold their own without Government assistance, and have been in most cases supplied with arms to enable them to protect their lives and property effectively. This policy has been so successful that when the Border Militia was enrolled for the watch and ward of the Pesháwar and Chársadda borders in 1879 and 1883, it was found to be unnecessary to incur any expense of this character here; a fact which should always be remembered in dealing with the frontier estates on the northern as compared with those on the western border of the district.

In Chársadda also things have been on the whole peaceful, and beyond the Siprai punitive raid under Captain Cavagnari in 1877 to punish the village for its participation in the attack on the Swát Canal coolies in December 1876, and a certain amount of recurrent friction with the Mohmands on the Doába border, there is but little to note in the way of frontier disturbances. The opening of the Swát Canal in 1885 was the most important event in this tahsil, and revolutionized agricultural conditions in the Hashtnagar and Mardán Maira. The water-rates were pitched low and the former nominal revenue was left untouched, so the landowners have derived large profits, and men who at settlement were ordinary zamíndárs have attained to considerable affluence. The Maira at settlement had been recorded as the property of the Khans or as village common land, and after the canal was opened it became necessary to more accurately determine the rights of individual shares. Accordingly, measures were taken by Captain Deane, then Assistant Commissioner in Yusafzai, to partition the large area known as Chak Mardán into regular blocks corresponding with the shares of the owners. This work was successfully carried through in 1889, and similar operations wero undertaken at the instance of Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner, in most of the Hashtnagar Maira, where the partition was effected by Lála Mangal Sain, acting under the orders of Mr. Birch, Revenue Assistant. This extensive partition was a great step towards the development of the Swát Canal tract, and checked the spoliation of the weaker sharers which had been in active progress, and much credit is due to the officers concerned for its successful execution.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

32. As the period of Captain Hastings' settlement drew towards Mr. Merk's forecast of a close, the question of the necessity for a revision of the probable result of a re-assessment. the records and the assessment was taken up, and

Mr. Merk, then Deputy Commissioner of the district, submitted a forecast of the prospects of a revision of the assessment with his letter No. 335, dated 8th June 1891. In this he gave a clear account of the state of the district, and anticipated that a revision would result in a net gain under the head of " Recoverable Revenue" (*khálsa* and *jágír*) of Rs. 1,19,784. Of this amount, he calculated that Rs. 87,485 would accrue from the result of the application of the settlement rates to existing cultivation, from the alteration of some of those rates, where they appeared unduly low, and from a general enhancement of 1 per cent. with reference to the rise in prices which had occurred. The balance, Rs. 32,299, he hoped to gain by a revision of the assessment on mills and by a resumption of two-thirds of the frontier remissions in Pesháwar and Chársadda and one-third in Yusafzai and of half of certain other *ináms*.

His forecast was considered by Mr. Rivaz as Financial Commissioner, who held that an increase of Rs. 1,00,000 at any rate might be confidently anticipated. This result he obtained by reducing Mr. Merk's forecast by $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of increase due to extension of cultivation, and by 25 per cent. for resumption of frontier remissions and *ináms*, while leaving the estimated increase due to revision of rates and rise in prices practically alone. In the forecast, however, apparently the recoverable revenue, i.e., both *khálsa* and *jágír*, was dealt with, and there was an arithmetical error of Rs. 4,631 in the estimate for Tahsíl Pesháwar, which was detected by the Commissioner. Allowing for this and for the deduction of the *jágír* revenue, the net *khálsa* increase, according to Financial Commissioner's estimate, works out at about Rs. 87,000.

At the same time, it was considered that a general revision of the records and a remeasurement were necessary on account of the faulty condition of many of the maps and the great changes which had occurred in the district since settlement, owing to radical changes in the course of the Kábúl and Swát rivers and the opening of the Swát River Canal.

33. The view of the Financial Commissioner was accepted by Government, and a proposal for a re-settlement was forwarded to the Government of India with letter No. 12, dated 15th January 1892, from Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

That Government, while concurring in the necessity of a re-settlement, took exception to the very low enhancement anticipated in view of the facts and figures brought to notice in the forecast, and suggested that, if no further increase could be obtained immediately, the settlement should be for a term of ten or twelve years only. Letter No. ⁴²¹₅₈ of 26th February 1892, from Under-Secretary to Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture Department).

On this, the Lieutenant-Governor replied in letter No. 58 of 15th March 1892, from Officiating Revenue Secretary to Government, that political considerations must enter very largely into a settlement of the Pesháwar District, but that the questions of the amount of enhancement to be taken and of the period for which the settlement should run could only be adequately determined when the full assessment reports had been received and considered.

On this, by the orders contained in Notification No. 132, dated 7th December 1892, in the *Punjab Gazette*, a general re-assessment of the land-revenue of the Pesháwar District was undertaken; and by Notification No. 2,

dated 3rd January 1893, Mr. L. W. Dane was placed in charge of the settlement with effect from the afternoon of 5th December 1892.

34. Of the operations which properly fall within the scope of a Settlement Officer's duties, the first point to be noticed is the action taken in regard to the formation of assessment circles and the classification of soils. This is fully explained in Map No. V. Chapters I and II of the Preliminary Report on the Settlement, submitted with letter No. 538 of 15th August 1893, from Settlement Officer to the Commissioner, Peshawar Division. As anticipated by Mr. Merk, it became necessary to revise the old circles owing to the changes which had taken place in the limits of the tahsils and in the condition of the tract, and a considerable consolidation of the old circles and consequent reduction of work was found to be possible. The results of the reorganization are detailed below, and the location and configuration of the present and former circles are shown in the accompanying map, in which are also shown the slight changes introduced in Peshawar and Nowshera, as described in the Assessment Report, paragraph 18, after the arrangement of circles had been sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in the orders on the Preliminary Report :—

Tahsil.	Present.	Former.
Chársadda ...	(1). Maira (2). Nahri (3). Sholgira (4). Doába	Half Maira. Do. and most of Bela. Sholgira and part of Bela. Abí I, Abí II, and Jabbazár.
Total ...	Four Circles	Six Circles.
Mardán	(1). Koh Dáman Baizai ... (2). Do. Sadúm ... (3). Maira	Koh Dáman Baizai. Do. Sadúm. Maira Darmiána. Maira Mashmula Khattak. Maira Maidán.
Total ...	Three Circles	Five Circles.
Swábi	(1). Bulaknáma (2). Kinára Darya (3). Jabba (4). Maira (5). Koh Dáman Sadúm ...	Bulaknáma. Kinára Darya. Jabba. Maira Wár Pár. Maira Darmiána. Maira Mashmula Khattak. Koh Dáman Sadúm.
Total ...	Five Circles	Seven Circles.
Nowshera	(1). Nahri Cháhi (2). Kohi Khattak (3). Kinára Darya (4). Khwarra Niláb	Maira Urmár. Abí Khálsa. Bela. Cháhi. Kohi Khattak. Kinára Darya. Darya Pár. Khwarra and Niláb.
Total ...	Four Circles	Nine Circles.

Tahsíl.	Present.	Former.
Pesháwar	(1). Michoi (2). Darya Uráí Pár ... (3). Kábúl Nahri (4). Kasba Bagrám (5). Bára (6). Koh Dáman Mohmand...	Michni I. Michni II. Koh Dáman Khalil. Darya Pár. Kinára Hajizai. Daryá Urár. Bela. Sháhi Mahal. Abí Khálса. Budhni. Bara Abí III. Maira Kachauri from K. D. Mohmand. Kasba Bagrám. Mohmand Abí I and Abí II. Khalil Abí I and Abí II. Koh Dáman Mohmand.
Total ...	Six Circles	Seventeen Circles.
District ...	Twenty-two Circles	Forty-four Circles.

In accordance with the general orders of Government, wherever possible, the old circles were not split, but whole circles were consolidated. In Hasht-nagar, however, a reconstitution was necessary owing to the radical changes in the character of the tract introduced by the opening of the Swát Canal. In Yusafzai, and indeed elsewhere, a large reduction in the number of the circles was feasible, as these had been unnecessarily multiplied by division of one circle between two tahsíls at the reconstitution of the tahsíls in 1873. The opening of the Kábúl River Canal has altered the agricultural condition of the tract between Pesháwar and Nowshera, so that a large consolidation of circles was possible here. The other changes were introduced to simplify and reduce assessment and statistical record work, and are fully explained in the Preliminary Report. The present circles are convenient in size and location, and have been determined with due reference to general equality of soil and climate, and the similarity of agricultural conditions of the bulk of the estates included in their boundaries. A full abstract of the chief characteristics of each circle has been given in Part V. (Assessments) of each of the Assessment Reports, and it would be impossible to notice them again here without reprinting the matter already given in the reports. The names, moreover, sufficiently indicate the physical character of the circles. Koh Dáman denotes the country at the foot of the hills. The Kábúl Nahri Circle contains the country irrigated by the Kábúl River Canal and its subsidiary feeder, the Jui Shekh. The Maira Circle in Mardán might almost have been called the Nahri Circle, as with the trans-Kalpáni extension of the Swát River Canal it will shortly be almost entirely irrigated from that canal. *Jabba* is a Páshtu word denoting moist and swampy country, and it is applicable to the Jabba Circle, in its first meaning. Buláknáma gets its title from the Bulák Khattaks, who hold most of it. The other words used are common revenue expressions, thus: Kinára Darya is the country along a river; and *pár* means on the further side, and *urár* or *wár* on the hither side, of a stream.

Classification of soils adopted.

35. The classification of soils adopted at this settlement is that prescribed in the rules under the Revenue Act, viz.:—

Cháhi, or land irrigated by wells or *jhalárs*, i.e., Persian-wheels on the banks of rivers.

Nahri, or land irrigated by canals.

Abi, or land irrigated by tanks or springs.

Sailáb, or land advantaged by floods or percolation from rivers or streams.

Báráni, or ordinary unirrigated lands.

Owing to the existence of both Government and private canals and the radical difference in the method of assessment followed for each class, a distinction has been drawn in classification, and the lands irrigated by the former have been returned as *sháh nahri*. These are assessed in their unirrigated aspects and pay canal rates in addition to the fixed assessment, while private canals or *nahri* lands are assessed at lump wet-rates. Owing to the importance of the class and the great difference in quality which exists, the *nahri* lands have been divided into Nahri I, or land which ordinarily bears two crops in one year, and Nahri II, including single crop and poor double crop land.

The *báráni* class also differs greatly in quality, and with a view to facilitating assessment and distribution it was divided into the following sub-classes :—

Daghoba, or land benefitted by occasional freshets in hill torrents, or by rain water from the uplands above, or which gets occasional irrigation from private canals, but has no share in such works.

Báráni, ordinary level unirrigated land of average quality.

Maira, poor stretches of unirrigated cultivation lying usually at a distance from the village sites, or on sloping and broken ground and ordinarily only cultivated in years of good rainfall.

The *nahri* class had already been divided at last settlement, and the absence of a subdivision of the *báráni* class, except in one or two circles, gave rise to considerable inequality in assessment and distribution then, so the refinement was necessary.

36. After the classification of soils, the next step was the system of measurements. It was decided to utilize the old maps after reduction of superfluous numbers for all villages in the Kohi Khattak Circle, where great changes had not occurred since settlement or where the old maps were not grossly inaccurate. This was done to save these poor hill villages, consisting mainly of hillside waste, the cost and worry of a complete remeasurement; and it was thought that the maps, which were drawn by a staff of amíns experienced in the use of the plane table, immediately after a regular survey of the tract had been effected, were likely to be just as good as what we could turn out now with patwáris versed mainly in the square system. The old maps here, therefore, in 45 out of 55 estates were corrected to date, and the same procedure was followed in the eight villages in Niláb. Of the remaining ten estates in the Kohi Circle, three—Cherat, Khairabad and Tangi—were completely resurveyed with the plane table, and Jallozai on the square system, and six—Jabba Khattak, Sháhkot Bála, Silah Khána, Kotli, Sháhkot Páián and Bakhtai—which contained large plain areas and had greatly improved since settlement—were resurveyed in part on the square system. In Khwarra, where no proper maps existed, a base line was laid down and the country was entirely resurveyed by Awar Singh, Deputy Superintendent, under the supervision of Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Settlement Officer, by plane table and *chándábandi* or triangulation on fixed points. The maps here are on the scale of 120 *karams*, or 660 feet = 1 inch, as most of the area is waste. In Niláb and the plane table estates of the Kohi Circle the scale is 60 *karams* or 330 feet 1 inch. Elsewhere the whole district was resurveyed on the square system and the maps were drawn to the usual scale of 40 *karams*, or 220 feet = 1 inch, or 24 inches = 1 mile. The unit of measurement was the *karam* or double pace of 66 inches, and the areas are shown in *ghumáos*, *kanáls* and *marlas*, equal, respectively, to 1 acre, 125 acre and .00625 acre. Locally the people work by the *jarib* of .5 acres or $\frac{1}{2}$ *ghumáo*, so the unit adopted suits the local measure. The squares were of 1,100 feet or 200 *karams* a side, and the maps were drawn on mapping sheets containing 16 squares each.

The square system of survey is now too well known in this Province to require much explanation. The ground is pegged out into squares of the

dimensions mentioned above, and the sides and diagonals of the squares are carefully chained, during which process the points at which a field boundary is intersected are carefully noted in a register of cuttings. With the assistance of these cuttings, and by offsets laid off with the cross staff and by chaining to other important junctions of field boundaries not so intersected, the patwári plots in his fields and then takes out the area of these by scale, after chaining and entering the length of the field boundaries as a further check to the plotting and to satisfy the scruples of the owners. In the case of old fields the areas are checked with those entered in the old settlement *khasra* and serious differences are explained.

37. In this settlement a somewhat novel departure was made and the whole

A common base line laid down for the district. **district was mapped on the same series of squares. Starting from a point on the border of the Nowshera, Chársadda**

Map No. VI. **and Mardán tahsils base lines running due east and west and north and south were laid down. The lines were started with a theodolite for about seven miles by Mr. Rose, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, and were then carried on by alignment of flags and chaining. The point of origin of the base line was specially selected, so as to secure a stretch of fairly level country and to enable measurements to be promptly started in most tahsils, and the accuracy of the alignment and of the chaining was tested by tying back on to subsidiary base lines laid out ordinarily at every eighth square for the patwáris to work on. The starting of the lines was somewhat difficult, but once the patwáris got used to the work it progressed with extraordinary rapidity and accuracy. The east and west lines ran from Sper Sang on the west to the Panjúr hill on the east, a distance of 61 miles, and as checked by the inch to the mile survey map the error in direction was so small as to be unrecognizable. Most of the credit for this work is due to Man Mohan Náth, Settlement Tahsildár, who was in charge of the eastern half of the line, while the Settlement Officer and Extra Assistant Settlement Officer personally checked the western line, which had to cross the various channels of the Kábúl river, and so required to be laid out with special care.**

As the main or subsidiary base line entered each patwári's circle he commenced his field map, and in measuring he had to keep his squares accurate; for he knew that, if he did not, they would be out when they came to be joined on to those of the adjoining patwári. This constituted a crucial test of the accuracy of the work; and the consequence was that, instead of the interminable disputes, and often summary reconciliation of errors, where the circles of two Kámungos, two Deputy Superintendents, or two Tahsildárs joined, the maps being drawn on one and the same series of squares were found to agree. There was a slight error of 45 feet in the extreme east of the Nowshera just below the hills owing to the neglect of one Deputy Superintendent to take up a subsidiary line from another circle; but this was distributed rateably over 12 squares, and, as it happened to fall in broken ground below the hills, no further harm was done. Otherwise, I believe, the square skeleton to be exceedingly, and indeed almost inconceivably, accurate, considering the men employed and the rude appliances at their disposal; and from my experience in Gurdáspur and elsewhere, I am convinced that we could never have attained this degree of accuracy but for the adoption of the common base line system. It was also of the greatest use in mapping the bed of the Indus and other rivers and in laying down the border, as several parties were thereby enabled to work on one and the same map.

To facilitate the reproduction of the squares 1,479 stone blocks, measuring $1' \times 1' \times 2'$, were obtained from Tarakki in Jhelum at a total cost, including carriage, of Rs. 3,196-11-6, and set up at the important inter-sections —

Chársadda	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
Mardán	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
Swábi	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
				Total	...	...	1,479

As a rule three blocks were set up in a triangle to facilitate relaying of any line of squares, and care was taken to put up more blocks near the rivers, where measurements are more often necessary. The alignment of the main and chief subsidiary base lines and the position of the square blocks are shown on the accompanying map, and a complete record of the blocks is in the office of the district kánúngó.

38. One result of the common base line was that we were able to

Classes of maps prepared, arrangements made for the preservation of those and for the utilization of the field maps by the Survey Department.

number squares and mapping sheets by latitude and longitude from the point of origin of the squares, *i.e.*, the point of intersection of the main base lines, so the work is symmetrical and the field maps constitute a homogeneous map of the district on the scale of 24 inches = 1 mile. From these, maps on the scale of 4 inches = 1 mile have been prepared by reduction by squares as a check on the old survey maps on this scale. Copies of these have been filed in the English and vernacular village note-books, and one copy has been given to the patwári, and another filed as an index with the mapping sheet. These small scale maps will, it is believed, be very useful in questions of ordinary district administration, as the field maps are cumbrous and, being crowded with detail, are difficult to consult.

Maps of the assessment circles on the same scale have been compiled and a copy placed in the tin case containing the field maps of the circle. These cases are square and of the size of a mapping sheet, and contain ordinarily the maps of a single circle. They are provided with falling fronts, and, as the mapping sheets of each village are fastened together at the upper left-hand corner by a white leather strap and eyelet holes with the name and number of the estate written on the strap, the map of any village can be easily got out, while the sheets lying flat under pressure are preserved from risk of crushing and injury. The box is kept under the rack containing the records of the circle, and so takes up no room in the office.

Copies of the circle maps containing all the topographical details required by the rules have been sent to the Survey Department for incorporation in the new map of the district about to issue, which, owing to the great physical changes which have occurred since last survey, is much needed. It is hoped that the maps, which have already been utilized by the Irrigation and Military Departments, will be found suitable for the purpose, and, if so, the task of incorporation of our new village maps in the survey maps will be much facilitated in future.

The field maps are on the whole good and neat, though, as they are now filed in original, some of the earlier maps and those which were a long time under preparation may not look quite as pretty as the old *shajras*, which were fair copies done by special men.

39. Every patwári, as far as possible, has been made to map his own circle, but in order to push on the work and secure the completion of the large estates, covering sometimes over 10,000 acres, in reasonable time, a certain number of amíns or extra surveyors were entertained. These varied in number, but never exceeded 50, and many of them had passed the patwárís' examination or went through the examination while in this district, and were appointed to vacancies as patwárís. Twenty-three were sent to Jhelum, and others were made available for transfer to Dera Gházi Khan, so we were able to assist these settlements to some extent.

The patwárís were supervised by the ordinary field kánúngós, supplemented by 39 extra field kánúngós, so that, as a rule, a kánúngó had eight patwárís to inspect. During measurements the superior inspecting staff consisted of the six Náib-Tahsídárs and 12 Deputy Superintendents, distributed as follows: Chársadda 3, Mardán 2, Swábi 2, Nowshera 2, and Pesháwar 3. The Tahsídár remained in general charge of the operations in his tahsil, and no Settlement Tahsídárs were appointed until the survey was nearly over, when at last one was sanctioned in Yusafzai, two Deputy Superintendents being reduced to meet the cost of his pay. This is a special feature of this settlement. The

experiment has never been tried before elsewhere, and it was rather hazardous to introduce it in a specially difficult district like Peshawar. It of course entailed extra personal work on the Settlement Officer and the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, but was in the end successful; and the experience gained here should enable Government to effect a large saving in the cost of the establishment provided for settlements elsewhere. It has other advantages, as though the Tahsildár cannot do much personal work, still his being in general charge ensures his co-operation and prevents friction.

40. The base line was started at the end of January 1893, and the field survey of the different tahsils was commenced and completed as shown below :—

Tahsíl.	Commenced quarter ending	Finished quarter ending
Chársadda	31st March 1893 ...	31st December 1894.
Mardán	Do. ...	31st March 1895.
Swábi	Do. ...	30th September 1894.
Peshawar	Do. ...	30th September 1895.
Nowshera	Do. ...	30th June 1895.

Chársadda was taken up first, and some patwáris from Nowshera and Peshawar were drafted into that tahsíl, so that the survey might be pushed on rapidly to facilitate the collection of accurate statistics for the Assessment Report.

The cost of survey as worked out in Statement No. III amounted to Rs. 20 per square mile, so that, assuming an equal degree of diligence and energy, the fact of the adoption of a common base line in this district has not operated injuriously as regards either the cost or the duration of the survey.

41. A special revision of the record-of-rights for the district generally was considered necessary in letter No. 13 of 15th January 1892, from Officiating Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, and for the eight estates in Niláb by Notification No. 63, dated 3rd February 1896, in the *Punjab Gazette*, a special revision was directed. The last notification also directed the preparation of a record-of-rights for the Khwarra villages, now 16 in number, which had only been summarily settled, and the preparation of similar records for the estates of Asghar and Kila in Chársadda and Khánpur and Natián in Swábi, which were added to the district by border demarcation, was directed by Notification No. 1530 of 9th December 1895.

The steps taken to give effect to these orders and the nature of the records prepared may be shortly noticed.

In the spring of 1892 Pandit Shankar Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner, had been deputed to the district as Revenue Assistant with a few kánungos to brush up the patwáris. His work was confined almost entirely to the preparation of a detailed *jamabandi* for the year 1891-92 in all estates. With this as a basis on which to work sanction was obtained to the intermission of the preparation of abbreviated annual records, so that the measurements might be pushed on. In Peshawar and Nowshera such records were prepared in 1893-94 with detailed records for the few estates which had been remeasured, as it was anticipated that considerable delay would occur in the completion of the settlement here. In Chársadda, Mardán and Swábi it was found possible to dispense with the preparation of other annual records. Here a detailed *jamabandi* after measurements was compiled for all villages during the course of 1895. At first it was intended that this should be the record for 1894-95, but as delay occurred in the issue of orders on the Assessment Reports the record was corrected up to date and now

forms that of the year 1895-96, or that in which the new assessment came into force, as far as all changes in proprietary and permanent tenancy rights are concerned. This was done by correction of the *khataunis* after the preparation of a list of discrepancies either in class or ownership. The list is filed with the record, which in this way is complete up to the close of settlement operations. A supplementary index, written on a sheet of the size of a mapping sheet, has been added to the field map, showing the *khataunis* in which the fields are entered where those are not the same as the measurement *khataunis* shown in the index on the margin of the mapping sheets.

In Peshawar and Nowshera, where measurements were not finished until the end of 1895, no difficulty occurred, and the *jamabandi* of the year 1895-96 forms part of the standing record-of-rights throughout the district.

The *jamabandis* have been written on class A Lucknow paper, and after the careful check which they have received in the preparation of the *fard badar*, or list of errata, ought to be as accurate as it is possible for such registers to be, at any rate in a district such as this is, where in many villages it was practically impossible, owing to the customs of the people, to comply with the strict rule requiring the attendance of all owners at measurements. All we could insist on in such cases was that representative men should go round with the patwari, and then, when a *kandi* or *tal* or other subdivision was completed, all the owners were taken round and the entries explained and verified. If we had attempted to work strictly on the rules, the settlement would not have been finished in ten years, and the only result would have been an interminable series of disputes as to ownership owing to the faction spirit in most estates. The entries in the record, therefore, represent the actual facts so far as we could ascertain them from the old records and actual possession, and a presumption of their accuracy as provided by law is justifiable. More than this is not claimed for them; and fortunately under our present revenue system no very special force is attached to a standing record-of-rights, so that errors detected can be easily corrected.

42. The specimen preliminary proceeding of an estate, appended as

Documents included in Statement IV, will show the documents forming part of the standing record. the standing record-of-rights, and it will be seen that the orders contained in Financial Commissioner's Circular 6 of 18th May 1891 have been complied with. Much comment is not necessary as to the nature of the documents, but a short account of some special measures adopted may be given.

The genealogical tree has been prepared horizontally and not vertically, and in consequence it can be bound up with the record

I.—Shajrah nasab. instead of remaining in the form of an unwieldy strip

liable to damage when handled, though at the same time it affords a continuous conspectus of the proprietary body of the estate. Where an estate is held by a body of occupancy tenants, or where such tenants are numerous, a genealogical tree extending back to four generations has been added, as in succession cases such tables are very necessary, and a table prepared and attested before a particular suit arose will be very useful.

The statement of rights of irrigation is in this district a most important

II.—Riwaj abpashi. document, since to the south-west the revenue really depends on the water-supply and not on the land. In addition

to the village statements, codes of customs for the main canals have been prepared with a detailed map on the scale of 4 inches=1 mile, showing the chief distributaries, masonry and open heads, dams, mills, &c. It was hoped that the Punjab Minor Canals Act would be passed in time to admit of these codes being embodied as rules under the Act; and, though this most desirable result has not as yet been achieved, the codes will eventually be of the greatest use in the preparation of regular rules, and in most cases it will be sufficient to give them the force of rules as they stand. All orders of competent authority and all legal decisions connected with each canal have been collated and the record attested on the spot by an Assistant Collector, after the statements of the owners as to the actual practice has been recorded. They are, therefore, as accurate as we could make them. Reference in the village lists is made to these general codes, as explaining the nature of the rights of the estate in the common canal.

Rights in existing water-mills are also noted in these codes, and a state-

III.—*Naksha hakuk-i-jandarát.* ment of rights in mills similar in form, *mutatis mutandis*, to that prescribed for rights in wells has been attached to

the standing record, as these rights are of great value and are intimately connected with the rights in land and to water dealt with in the record. The list gives full particulars of the height of fall, length of shoot, size of stones, &c., and in the event of a dispute should form a valuable basis for decision. Only notes of the orders of higher authorities modifying the assessment are filed, as the originals are usually not in a suitable form for inclusion in the record.

An abstract of the detailed orders of the Collector distributing the assess-

IV.—*Misl bách.* ment over the holdings is filed, and the original orders

are in the *bách* file, which often is very bulky and could not conveniently be bound up in the record. The *bách* file is a most important record and has been placed separately in the district kánungo's office, while a copy is kept in the tahsil for reference in case of dispute about revenue payments.

The *wájib-ul-arz*, or statement of rights and liabilities in the estate, is

V.—*Wajib-ul-arz.* a new compilation, as the materials for this were scattered over various heads of the old record. It was prepared in

the following manner: An abstract in parallel columns was drawn out, giving by heads the materials available in the old record. Opposite each head the statement of the owners was taken, and opposite this was entered the attestation of an Assistant Collector stating what the custom was found to be. In the event of a dispute the decision of the Assistant Collector, 1st grade, was entered in the final column. The document, therefore, clearly shows on its face how the entry as to custom was arrived at, and is filed in original in Part II of the record. An attested abstract in consecutive narrative form is bound up with Part I for facility of reference.

43. Nothing gives rise to greater litigation in this district than village cesses, of which *hak tora*, or fees on marriages and

Village cesses. births, is the principal. Under the orders contained in Financial Commissioner's Circular letter No. 5177, dated 18th August 1892, no regular list of such cesses has been prepared, though the old entries as to *hak tora*, when supported by consent of the parties or a judicial decision, have been entered in clause 12 of the *wájib-ul-arz*. In this way proof of the existence of an important usage affecting the rights of persons interested in the estate is not lost, while the penal consequences of the non-inclusion of a village cess in the formal list under Section 145 (2) of the Revenue Act are avoided.

Volume I of the record containing the foregoing papers has been bound in leather in the case of the patwári's copy, which is much handled, and in boards and backed with leather in the case of the Government copy filed in the record office. Volume II, containing the attested mutation sheets, the rough *wájib-ul-arz* as described above and the *fard badar*, is bound in an ordinary cloth back cover and is placed in the village *basta*, since it will not often be necessary to refer to this.

44. Good though Captain Hastings' records had been originally, the state of the *jamabandís* at the beginning of settlement was most

Mutations. unsatisfactory, owing partly to neglect on the part of the patwárís to write up the mutations and partly to the difficulty of ascertaining these with a suspicious and stiff-necked population such as that of Peshawar. For instance, practically no mutations had been attested in the case of the Tárákzai and Halímzai Mohmand estates since settlement, and the owners flatly refused to attest any. It was suggested that measures should be taken to restrain the proprietary share of the produce until we could ascertain who was the person entitled to it. This proposal was adopted; and owing to the firm attitude assumed by Major Deane, Deputy Commissioner, not only were the mutations at once attested, but the fees were recovered, while the prompt action taken at the outset prevented much of the trouble with these Mohmands which was experienced at last settlement. Elsewhere similar difficulties were experienced;

but by degrees the people were made to see that the mutations must be attested, and that it was to their own advantage to have a correct record, and in the end the changes in ownership and occupancy right shown in the list below were duly brought to record. In all 161,917 cases were attested, and the net income from mutation fees amounted to Rs. 47,044 as shown below, most of which would not have accrued but for the currency of settlement operations :—

							Rs.	a.	p.
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,587	1	8
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,653	10	2
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,746	9	6
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,091	0	4
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,327	6	4
					Total	...	41,405	12	0
Arrears, 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	0	10
Demand, 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,242	1	0
					GRAND TOTAL	...	47,044	13	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
DETAIL.							
1891-96.							
	Chársaddá.	Mardáu.	Swábi.	Pesháwar.	Nosherá.	Total.	
Partition	...	4,445	5,807	11,685	3,031	6,046	31,014
Inheritance	...	3,350	3,384	5,602	5,267	4,356	21,959
Gift and exchanges	...	1,262	962	4,850	2,945	1,470	11,489
Mortgages	...	4,378	4,008	10,325	4,402	1,759	24,872
Redemptions	...	2,224	2,134	5,447	2,945	1,112	13,862
Sales	...	2,753	2,467	1,573	3,172	3,450	13,415
Others	...	4,514	4,047	23,847	8,103	4,795	45,306
Total	...	22,926	22,809	63,329	29,865	22,988	161,917

Statement showing sales, mortgages and redemption of land in the Peshawar District from 1885 to 1895-96.

YEAR.	SALES.			MORTGAGES.			REDEMPTION.		
	Agriculturists.		New agriculturists.	Agriculturists.		New agriculturists.	Agriculturists.		New agriculturists.
	Number of cases.	Purchase money.	Area of land in acres.	Number of cases.	Purchase money.	Area of land in acres.	Number of cases.	Mortgage money.	Area of land in acres.
District figures for six years from 1885-86 to 1890-91.	10,079	48,867	17,23,742	1,961	14,207	5,21,177	15,329	60,01,521	18,0,603
District figures for four years from 1891-92 to 1894-95.	9,940	33,735	13,85,606	1,638	7,689	4,05,374	17,854	44,10,919	19,66,117
District figures for 1895-96.	1,771	5,955	3,78,737	159	846	28,516	1,681	10,107	3,54,530
Total for five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96 as per detail below :—	11,761	39,690	17,64,349	1,797	8,535	4,33,890	19,535	54,216	53,20,647
Chārtaddi	...	...	...	2,261	9,868	3,95,504	492	3,568	1,48,583
Mardān	...	...	...	2,594	8,045	7,40,102	578	1,254	1,74,551
Swābi	...	...	...	3,174	7,470	3,04,305	419	1,779	59,597
Peshawar	...	...	...	2,208	10,748	1,03,440	259	1,785	41,086
Nowshera	...	...	...	1,524	3,818	2,20,982	49	129	10,063

45. In this district the most important class of mutations is probably the partitions. In paragraph 31 an account has been given of the partition of the Hashtnagar Maira in 1889. During the settlement similar steps were adopted in Jálala to prevent friction between the Khans who had purchased land and the original owners. In the Maira Circle, in Chársadda, GanderHari Chad, Baribandan and Hisára, comprising 30,497 acres, more than half the total area had been held jointly by the Tangi owners, and this led to constant disputes and trouble with the tenants. The owners were induced to partition the estates in such a way that one owner should not hold in all the villages, and the results were satisfactory. Again, to the east of the Kalpáni in Mardán the land was, as a rule, divided in strips between the owners; each man receiving a strip in each *vesh*, so that the extension of canal irrigation would have been very difficult. The owners of the following estates,—

Tahsíl.	Estates.					Tahsíl.	Estates.				
Mardán	Mardán	...	...	...	Mardán	...	Jalála.		
"	Hoti	...	...	...	Chársadda	...	Hisára.		
"	Muhib Bandah	...	...	...	"	...	Baribandan.		
"	Kot Daulatzai	...	...	...	"	...	Hari Chand.		
"	Garhi Daulatzai	...	...	...	"	...	Gandera.		
"	Garhi Ismáilzai	...	...	...	"	...	Nisatta.		
"	Shahbázgarha	...	...	...	"	...	Chitlí Mánakrai.		
"	Chak Shahbázgarha	...	...	...	Nowshera	...	Pír Piawi.		
"	Bálágarhi	...	...	...	"	...	Kheshgi Páián.		
"	Shahámatpur	...	...	...	"	...	Kheshgi Bala.		
"	Chak Shahámatpur	...	...	...	"	...	Nowshera Kalán.		
"	Kot Ismailzai	...	...	...		

comprising 68,347 acres,—were induced to repartition the area in such a way that each owner should, as far as possible, receive his share in one or more compact rectangular blocks. As the land to be divided was for the most part not common land, but old cultivation held in severalty, the redistribution was an exceedingly difficult operation, and Lála Mangal Sen, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, under whose immediate supervision these partitions were carried out, deserves great credit for the tact and temper which he displayed. Similar measures were adopted on the riverain lands in Nowshera Kalán, Pír Piawi and Nisatha, as the strips here had become so narrow as to render identification and cultivation of the separate fields impossible, so the weaker sharers were habitually ousted from their property.

In the Utman Khel villages in Baizai, where the old records were hopelessly wrong, and in some of the Kinára Darya estates in Nowshera and in the Buláknáma Maira in Swábi, where the land is poor and field boundaries did not exist, the proprietors agreed to accept the entries of ownership and occupancy made at the present survey and to treat the former record as null and void. These cases were also treated as *quasi* partitions and brought to record accordingly by general entry in the mutation registers.

Other mutations and
special reference to the
measures adopted where
likháti vesh prevailed.

46. The figures under the head of "Inheritance" are normal and call for no remarks, and those for "Mortgages" and "Sales" have been already noticed in paragraph 23.

The number of redemptions is rather more than half the total mortgages and the area and the mortgage money redeemed amount to 40,722 acres and

Rs. 17,67,940 against the total area, 72,695 acres, mortgaged with a debt of Rs. 60,63,007.

Exchanges are unusually numerous in Swábi owing to the minute subdivision of the strips into which the lands are divided (*likhai resh*, i.e., division by lines), which in many cases are so long and narrow as to render cultivation almost impossible. In such cases and where a well is to be sunk the owner must acquire by exchange, mortgage or purchase a more compact area, and this explains the heavy figures under the first and second heads in this tahsil. In many cases these exchanges have lasted since annexation. Where they were recorded as *pokh tabádala*, or permanent exchanges, the land is now recorded as the property of the parties severally in possession, but where the exchange, though of ancient date, is still stated to be *khám tabúdala*, or liable to resumption, we have not been able to do this.

One such exchange may give rise to 20 others, as: if A., whose strip comes at the head of a *resh*, exchanges with Z., whose land is at the bottom of the block, he does not take Z.'s strip but a strip of equal size next to his own, and all the other intermediate owners' strips are moved down accordingly. The maddening confusion which this introduces in our records can be easily imagined. To meet the difficulty as far as possible in such estates the measurement has been most carefully made by the *resh* or block, and the limits of the holding of each *tal* or other subdivision of the estate, which are usually identifiable, have been delineated on the map. The strips within the *tal*, where identifiable on the ground, have been measured as separate fields; but, where no boundaries exist, or the strips are so narrow as to be incapable of separate delineation on the map, the area owned by a group of owners has been measured as one block, as field 1 to 7, or 1 to 10, as the case may be. The map shows if the strips run from north to south or east to west, and in the field book a note has been entered in each *resh* showing how the width of a strip is calculated by cubits, ox-goads, palms, &c., and the dimensions of the unit of measurement are shown as reduced to links of the chain. In the event of a dispute as to the exact position of a field, all that is required is to measure according to the shares of the owners from the nearest identifiable boundary shown on the map. This is the way in which the plots are ascertained for sowing or reaping by the people themselves; and so our maps agree with the local custom, and unnecessary boundary disputes are avoided, while, at the same time, the map remains clear and decipherable and is not a mere unintelligible jumble of lines. If it can be provided that a *khám tabúdala*, after 12 years' continuous possession, especially where a well or other improvement has been constructed, shall be treated as a permanent exchange and so brought to record, the difficulty in the Swábi tahsíl, which has led to the enormous mass of mutations there attested, will be satisfactorily met.

The number of other transactions, consisting mainly of errors in the old records, is of course very great, and no less than 45,306 mutations of this class have been attested, with a corresponding saving in ultimate litigation; so the necessity for a special revision of the records has been fully substantiated by the results of the settlement.

It may also be noted that, under the orders contained in Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 1, dated 13th March 1896, the status of absentee proprietors has been carefully investigated and the records simplified by the omission of the names of many men who have been absent since before the first settlement, and of whose address or existence even no clue can be obtained.

The attested mutation sheets in the case of the larger estates amounted to hundreds, and even thousands, of cases, and could not conveniently be bound up with the standing record. As, however, they form part of this, and must under present orders be permanently preserved, they were checked and rearranged in order of the *khataunis* to which they related, and another serial number in red ink was given to them according to this arrangement. In this way we were able to ensure that all attested mutations had been duly brought to record, and the check of the *jamábandi* was much facilitated. The leaves were then bound up with the rough *wújib-ul-arz* and *fard badar* as explained in paragraph 42.

Business performed by
the Settlement Courts and
Officers.

47. The following statement shows the revenue
and judicial business performed by the Courts and Officers
of the Settlement:—

1 Name of Officer.	2 Revenue Court cases decided.	3 Revenue Officers' cases decided.	4 Other cases.	5 Total cases decided.	6 Criminal cases decided.	7 Revenue judicial appeals.	8 Revenue executive appeals.
Settlement Collector... ...	13,615	...	...	13,615	8	24	87
Assistant Settlement Officer, and Assistant Commissioners under training.	1,054	...	...	1,054	25	...	...
Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.	176	2,645	25	2,846	38	...	...
Settlement Tahsildár ...	403	...	...	403	...	...	...
Total ...	176	17,717	25	17,918	71	24	87

Naturally the final orders in most cases were passed by the Settlement Collector, and the cases decided by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer consisted mainly of partitions and rent suits. The former class of cases has been already noticed, and the latter were not very numerous. The results as shown below are:—

Suits.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
For enhancement	10	11	21
For reduction	12	15	27
Commutation of rent ... ...	...	44	44
Total	22	70	92

Where the rent is fixed in terms of the revenue the usual measures have been taken to adjust this on the new revenue in the *bách* proceedings in accordance with Section 27 (2) of the Tenancy Act. It is probable that further suits for enhancement may be instituted when the change due to the new assessment is brought home to the owners; but, as in most cases the rents paid by occupancy tenants were fixed at last settlement in cash in terms of the revenue, such suits are not likely to be numerous; and except in the Maira Circle in Chársadda and in Maira Kachauri in Peshawar the currency of settlement operations has not embittered in any way the relations between owner and tenant. In these two cases the disputes have been going on for years owing to conflicting decisions in the Courts; and though the status of the tenants in the latter estate has been finally determined, it has not, unfortunately, been possible to do anything in the former, and the litigants must be left to their legal remedy.

48. Surrounded as the district is on three sides by the territory of semi-independent Pathán hill tribes, the border has always been a source of difficulty. Raids and reprisals have been the order of the day, sometimes varied by punitive expeditions, fines and

blockades. Such were the expeditions against the Mohmands in 1848-51, 1852-53, 1856, 1864, and the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed on the tribe in 1873. The Utman Khels in Baizai were punished in 1848 and 1866 and the Khudu Khels and Gaduns in 1858, while in 1863 at Ambela we had to deal with the whole of Buner and Swát against us. In 1868, 1877, and again in 1887, owing to the burning of Pirsai and raids on the Sadúm valley, the Bunerwáls were blockaded. In 1877-78 there was the Jowáki Expedition and much unrest all along the Khattak-Afridi border, while to the south-west constant friction with the Khaibar-Afridis has continued almost up to the present time.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the actual territorial boundary of district jurisdiction has remained since annexation vague and indeterminate. At the regular settlement a line was laid down in places, but as noted in paragraph 429 of Captain Hastings' Report, where the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner did not wish the question raised, the boundary line with independent territory was then left unsettled, and in this state most of the border remained up till the present settlement. Even at the time Sir Donald Macnabb wrote, in paragraph 12 of his Review, "that it was a matter of regret that the external boundaries could not in all cases be defined"; and as time went on and our position became stronger, it was felt that this indeterminate boundary of jurisdiction was unsatisfactory. Just before settlement the question was raised by the Political Officer in the Khaibar with a view of determining the limit of his political jurisdiction; and the decision was held over pending settlement, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Merk, noting in his letter No. 76 of 1st March 1892, "that the task was not to be lightly undertaken and was sure to bring to the surface many troublesome disputes, so that it must not be engaged on without reference to the Deputy Commissioner."

In the Preliminary Report the question of demarcating the border was referred for orders, but before these could issue the actual work was commenced with the cognizance of the Commissioner; and during the course of the year, December 1893 to December 1894, the whole border was surveyed and a line to mark the boundary of district jurisdiction laid down. The operations were reported under cover of Settlement Collector's letter No. 194 of 15th April 1895, and the border proposed was accepted by the Punjab Government in letter No. 1289 of 22nd October 1895, from Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, and the proceedings were approved by the Government of India in letter No. 4636 F. of 30th December 1895, from Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department. During the inquiry numbers of disputes came to the surface, but, thanks to the tact and firmness of Major Deane, Deputy Commissioner, they were all satisfactorily disposed of without bloodshed. Two shots were fired by the Mohmands near Michni, but a prompt fine brought them to their senses. A dispute at Darwázgai to the north of Tangi about some land in which the Manki Mullah was interested nearly led to a serious disturbance; but this was prevented by the courageous and firm conduct of Mr. Waterfield, Commandant, Border Militia, and Subadár-Major Abdul Raúf Khan, and the thousands of Utmankhels and Ránizaís who had collected peaceably dispersed. The demarcation resulted in a considerable addition of 4,071 acres to the north of the Maira Circle in Chársadda and of 9,308 acres in Koh Dáman Sadúm near Bagoch, most of the area consisting in both cases of hillside grazing ground. There were also slight gains on the eastern border, but against this must be set a loss of 4,610 acres in Tappa Mohmand, Tabšíl Pesháwar. Here the old *shajrah* were unreliable; and as actual extensive possession of the waste running up to the hills could not be proved in favor of the British villages, it was considered best to lay down the line of jurisdiction in such a way as to divide the plain equitably, while leaving rights of user on either side of the line as they were.

The length of border demarcated from Jakálá Sár to the Indus at Torbela was about 200 miles, much of which lay in rugged and precipitous hills; so that the task was one of no ordinary difficulty, more especially as there was hardly a mile of the line about which there was not, or had not recently, been some dispute. The border tribes were cognizant of our action throughout and accepted or acquiesced in the border demarcated. That the survey was effected

and the line laid down without very special measures being taken for the protection of the survey parties, except in two or three cases, speaks well for the courage of the patwáris and for the wholesome respect with which Major Deane had inspired the neighbouring tribes. It added considerably to the work of the settlement, but it was an important operation successfully carried through ; and the only undemarcated portion of the border now is the short length of seven miles from Jalála Sár to Torú Sar, between the Hasan Khel Afrídís and Khwarra, which was added to the district at the close of the settlement. This has been surveyed and reported on by Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Settlement Officer, and will doubtless soon be settled.*

49. Another important piece of boundary work was the definition of the border of the district on the Indus. Owing to the ^{The Indus boundary.} incomplete state of the Hazára records and the absence of any detailed reference to the point in the Ráwpalpindi Settlement Report, it was difficult to say what the rule of decision was. According to the Pesháwar records, the whole Indus was included in the district opposite Hazára, while with Ráwpalpindi in places a fixed line had been laid down, and elsewhere the boundary was determined by the modified deep stream rule. As a matter of fact, however, no one could say where the boundary really lay, and the maps were so inaccurate as to afford no basis for a decision. After inspecting the line in October 1893, the Settlement Officer decided to measure the whole bed of the Indus up to the village sites on the left bank on the square system ; so the base lines were accordingly carried across the river, and squares laid out and the chief intersection points marked with stone blocks. With the assistance of the subordinate revenue officials of the Hazára and Ráwpalpindi districts a correct map was thus prepared of the whole area, and this was attested as topographically correct by the officials on both sides. Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Commissioner, was deputed in the spring of 1894 to check the map and to prepare a record of all disputes. This he did with great care after taking the statements of the parties. The map was again checked by the Settlement Officer on the spot, and orders passed as to what in each case appeared to be the proper boundary, with due regard to the facts of the case. As in nearly all cases between Pesháwar and Ráwpalpindi, except Jalália, the parties were willing to have a fixed line laid down, and as between Pesháwar and Hazára the Commissioner had already decided in 1882 in favor of such a line, it was suggested in Settlement Collector's letter No. 394, dated 26th June 1894, that the line so determined and shown on the map should be declared to be the permanent boundary of jurisdiction between the two districts ; and this view commended itself to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of both banks. It was, however, held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in letter No. 162, dated 12th March 1895, from Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, that this could not legally be done under the present law ; and a suggestion was made that pending legislation an attempt should be made to obtain the consent of all parties to the line laid down. In a similar case in Gurdáspur in 1866 the Chief Court held that every proprietor must give an express consent, and that the assent of the headmen alone was insufficient. It was, therefore, obvious that it was impracticable to comply with the suggestion of Government, but Mr. Lorimer made an attempt to secure the consent of all parties in March 1896. He did not succeed, as, though most agreed to a fixed line, each wanted this laid down to suit himself.

Pending the passing into law of the River Boundaries Act, the line laid down must, therefore, stand until it is set aside by competent order or modified by river action. It is unlikely that the latter contingency will occur, for the Indus runs here in several streams ; and under the local custom, as stated in the records, the island between these must be divided equally between the owners of the adjacent estates. The line of division once fixed does not alter until affected by gradual erosion by the river, which does not usually occur. In all probability, therefore, the line, which, where it does not follow the deep-stream, merely lays down such a line of division, will stand until the Act is passed, and it can then be declared to be the boundary both of territorial jurisdiction and of proprietary right. Then and then only will the interminable and inconclusive disputes, which are continually cropping up along this river, be laid at rest.

* The boundary here has now been fixed by Punjab Government letter No. 1224, dated 29th September 1896.

50. To prevent disorganization of the statistics changes of estates between tahsils were avoided as far as possible ; but as the border between Peshawar and Nowshera on the south-east was not clearly shown on the maps, and as the Garhi Faizullah estate, belonging partly to Urmari Miana, a Nowshera village, and partly to Muzazai, a Peshawar estate, was included in Peshawar, it was divided between the two sets of owners, and the Urmari half included as Garhi Faizullah in Nowshera, while the Muzazai portion remained in Peshawar under the name of Garhi Baghbanan or Khanjar (*Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 787 of 14th December 1895).

At the same time, however, the great increase in cultivation and population, and the entire change in tenures due to partition and sales in the Swat Canal tract, had rendered a revision of the organization of the estates there imperative in the interests of agricultural improvement and good government. The area included in the huge old *mairas* villages was, therefore, split up into suitable blocks held by new purchasers or old owners, and the blocks so defined were constituted separate estates, under the orders contained in letter No. 5843, dated 18th September 1893, from Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, for Charsadda, and letter No. 8009, dated 19th December 1893, for Mardan and Nowshera. At the same time advantage was taken of the opportunity to divide up the unwieldy villages of Lund Khwar in Mardan, Shabkadar and Agra in Charsadda, and Nowshera Kalan in Nowshera, and to make some other small alterations to suit the convenience of owners, or to facilitate administration. The changes were most extensive in Charsadda, and the work, including the appointment of headmen in the new estates, was well done there under the supervision of Pars Ram, Tahsildar, and the reorganization greatly facilitated the village assessment.

In Khwarra Nilab 24 hamlets had been heretofore shown as estates. As the whole waste in Khwarra is really the joint property of all the villages and Government, and as the total cultivated area and revenue were quite insignificant, the number of estates in the circle was reduced at this regular settlement from 24 to 16 by lumping up some of the hamlets which were closely connected by the family ties of the owners who held their lands really jointly.

The other changes effected are unimportant and are all noticed in the Assessment Reports ; but it may be noted that the proposal referred to in paragraph 30 of the Yusafzai Report, to transfer Chak Kund from Swabi to Nowshera and amalgamate it with the parent village owned by the same proprietors, was ultimately negatived. The result was that the total number of estates in the district was increased from 724 in 1891-92 to 822 in 1895-96, as detailed in Statement No. V., which shows the changes by circles and tahsils also. The work under this head has been very onerous, and in fact the settlement in most of Mardan and Charsadda as well as Khwarra has been, in all but name, a first regular settlement.

51. At settlement Captain Hastings apparently intended that new alluvion should be assessed with due regard to his circle sailab rates. This, however, was not done, and the riverain assessments were worked in a manner very adverse to the interests of Government. Large reductions were granted for special damage done by the floods of 1877-78, but when the damage was made good no attempt was made to again raise the assessment. The village sailab rate was never exceeded, though this may have been fixed low owing to the special condition of the estate at settlement, and land classed as culturable at settlement was never assessed when broken up owing to river action. The Settlement Collector accordingly proposed to make the riverain assessments tentatively, according to the Gurdaspur rules slightly modified, to suit local requirements. It was found that there was nothing to prevent their introduction ; and accordingly a complete set of rules for di-alluvion assessments and procedure was prepared and sanctioned by letter No. 71, dated 21st March 1896, from Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab. Under these rules, which are contained in Appendix A, the assessment on new river sailab will be at crop rates 14 annas an acre for poor crops and Re. 1-12-0

Di-alluvion arrangements
and report on insecure areas.

for *do-fasli* and superior crops, and when canal irrigation is extended to such lands the assessment will be raised to the irrigated rate prevailing in the estate. Only cultivation has now been assessed, so the *banjor bandobasti*, or settlement culturable area difficulty, will not arise, and all land broken up within the area subject to river action will be assessed on its merits. Special arrangements have been made to meet the case of villages affected by hill torrent or swamp action; but in these the assessment will be revised under the rules only when a retailed *jamabandi* is prepared, unless the people specially apply for such a revision. The usual list of di-alluvion estates showing the area subject to the rules in each village has been made over to the district kánúngos.

A report on secure and insecure estates was submitted with Settlement Collector's letter No. 931, dated 13th January 1897, in which suggestions were put forward indicating the general lines on which the grant of suspensions and remissions should be regulated. More than this it is impossible to do; but as care has now been taken to adjust the demand in each harvest according to the value of the crops raised in that harvest, it is hoped that it will not often be necessary to have extensive recourse to such remedial measures after the settlement is once in full working order. In the Bára Circle the kharif demand at the request of the landowners still represents two-thirds of the annual demand, though the kharif crops do not, I think, really represent so large a proportion of the total annual crop value in this circle. The heaviest failures are generally in this circle and in the kharif, and here there need be less hesitation about suspending a portion of the kharif demand, as the amount suspended can easily be recovered with the succeeding rabi instalment, which, as compared with the relative value of the crops grown, is light. The report is attached as Appendix B.

52. Mr. Merk in his forecast pointed out how bad the patwáris were, and his forebodings were fully justified. The task of Village record agency. teaching these men was exceedingly difficult, and no less than 110 of them were eventually removed for old age or incompetency and misconduct. Again, the old circles had been framed almost entirely with regard to the revenue realized in the circle, so there were too many patwáris in the rich irrigated tracts and too few elsewhere. Again, most of the Pesháwar patwáris were allowed to reside in the city owing to the supposed danger of the frontier circles, though this has now been minimized by the improved state of the country; and most of the patwáris in Swábi belonged to Chách across the Indus and hardly pretended to live in their circles. A complete reorganization of the village record staff was therefore necessary, and a full report was submitted on the subject with Settlement Collector's letter No. 238, dated 1st April 1896.

The proposals therein contained were sanctioned by the orders contained in letter No. 930 S., dated 24th September 1896, from Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and the results of the reorganization are given in full in Statement No. VI, which also is interesting as showing the changes in the number of holdings and fields at this settlement and the average size of the patwáris' and kánúngos' circles. The number of kánúngos was increased from 13 to 17 to meet the great increase in cultivation since their original appointment in 1885. The number of patwáris was reduced from 315 to 299, but 30 assistants were entertained to assist in the larger circles and to provide a supply of trained men to fill casual vacancies.

Though every care was taken to prevent undue reduction of field numbers and though special measures in the case of the Swát Canal were adopted to facilitate the assessment of canal rates by limiting the size of the fields to an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, still it has been possible to cut down the number of fields from 1,246,952 to 1,038,597, and this, too, notwithstanding a large increase in holdings due to the great rise in population, the increase of cultivation and irrigation, and the numerous partitions which have occurred.

The establishment is now, considering the character of the district, fairly competent, and a preference in appointment has always been given to local candidates; though most of the patwáris still come from Ráwalpindí, Jhelum and Gujrát, and it has not been possible to obtain only men who have passed the Middle School examination. The figures of interest as to the educational

qualifications of the patwáris are summarized below. All patwáris and kánúngos at present employed have passed the prescribed tests, and a sufficient number of passed kánungo candidates are on the register to fill vacancies :—

Tahsíl.	Total number of patwáris.	Number of patwáris who have passed the Middle School test.	Number of patwáris who are on the register of candidates for the post of kánungo.	Number of patwári candidates for kánungoship who have passed the Middle School examination.	Number of patwári candidates for kánungoship who have passed the Kánungos' examination.	REMARKS.
Chársadda	61	14	5	..	4
Mardán	52	7	4	..	2
Swábi	55	5	3	2	2
Pesháwar	81	15	7	3	4
Nowshera	47	9	4	2	3
Total District	...	299	50	23	7	15 Of these 15, 5 have now gone to other settlements.

The cost of the establishment, Rs. 57,724, is shown below, and it is hoped that a rate of 10 pies per rupee, or Rs. 5-3-4 per cent., with the balance in the fund of Rs. 15,000 at present available, will be sufficient to cover this cost. The former rate of the patwári cess was Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. in Hashtnagar and Yusafzai and Rs. 5-4-0 per cent. elsewhere, so the pitch of the rate is rather lower than before, notwithstanding that we have now to meet the cost of the district kánungo and all field kánungos out of the fund. The patwáris have been graded as follows :—

121 1st grade, at Rs. 15 per mensem.

119 2nd „ „ 12 „

59 3rd „ „ 10 „

30 assistants „ 7 „

Statement showing Income and expenditure from Patwári cases in Pesháwar District.

TAXES.	GROSS ASSESSMENT.	ANNUAL AMOUNT OF PATWÁRI CESS AT Rs. 53.4 PER CENT.					NUMBER AND COST OF ESTABLISHMENT.					Total Patwáris and assistants.	REMARKS.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Chársaddá	Rs. 2,89,721	Rs. 15,090	Rs. 15,093	Rs. 61	Rs. 9,336	Rs. 504	67								Rs. 9,840
Mardán	1,31,225	1,42,098	7,401	52	8,004	5								57 8,424
Swábi	1,60,200	1,88,230	8,344	9,804	55	8,448	5							60 8,868
Pesháwar	4,20,737	4,20,654	21,913	21,919	84	12,972	9							93 13,728
Nowshera	1,01,014	1,05,115	5,261	5,475	3	7,236	5							52 7,656
Total District	11,02,897	11,46,092	57,443	59,692	16	5,760	299	45,996	39	2,520	329			48,516
Contingencies at Rs. 8 per Patwári and assistant a year.															
Do. at 8 annas a month for Kánungo.	96	...	2,392	...	240	...			2,632
Pay of District Kánungo	720	...	...	...	...	...			...
Total	6,576	...	48,388	...	2,760	...			51,148
Total expenditure including cost of Field Kánungos and pay of District Kánungo	57,724

53. Fortunately the *lambardári* arrangements of the district had been revised by Captain Hastings at the last settlement, so it was not necessary to again open a general inquiry into the subject, as nothing leads so much to murder and crime in Peshawar as *lambardári* cases do. In a few cases, however, the reduction of superfluous headmen was proposed, or the addition of fresh headmen suggested, where the altered conditions of an estate rendered this desirable; but, as a rule, in the old estates the headmen were left as fixed at settlement, and no general list of reduction, such as is contemplated in paragraph 5 of Revenue Circular No. 51, as amended by Correction Slip No. 450, has been submitted. The existence of such a list would surely become known, and this would lead to serious trouble. If the Collector finds that in any special case reductions are necessary he can report the case separately, and in this district this is all that is required. In the case of the new estates, however, new headmen were of necessity appointed, and in making such appointments a preference was given to the headmen of the old estate if they owned land in the new village. Failing these, one of the original owners was put in, and if none such were qualified, then a headman was selected from amongst, the owners of the estate. The task was a troublesome one, as there were no less than 81 new estates, but it was successfully accomplished without creating any serious disturbance or exciting bad blood to any noteworthy extent. There are now 2,432 headmen in the district as shown below:—

	Tahsil.								Former.	Present.
Chársadda	397	524
Mardán	428	441
Swábi	359	357
Peshawar	714	700
Nowshera	341	410
Total District								...	2,239	2,432

To secure simplicity in calculation the rate of the *pachotra* for emoluments of the headmen has been fixed at 10 pies per rupee, or Rs. 5-3-4 per cent., as against 5 per cent. hitherto. The enhancement of the rate will also compensate the headmen for the additional duties required from them in this frontier district.

Chief headmen were, as Captain Hastings notes in paragraph 570 of his Settlement Report, only put in to prevent some of the leading men suffering, as he did not expect that their *ináms* would be maintained. They were, as a fact, only appointed in 28 estates, and were not appointed in Yusafzai or Hashtnagar at all. In many cases also sole headmen were put in as chief headmen, so the arrangement was farcical, and as it is quite unsuited to the genius of the Pathán landowners it was proposed at this settlement to abolish it. The proposals were sanctioned by letter No. 130, dated 29th June 1895, from Revenue Secretary, Government, Punjab, and on the death of the existing incumbents the office will lapse, and the villages in question will be saved the extra cess of 1 per cent. on the revenue. At present there are 22 chief headmen in existence. The rate of the village officers' cess was notified with Notification No. 247, dated 8th December 1896, Appendix D.

54. Zaildárs were also appointed on the same grounds which led Captain Hastings to propose the introduction of the *álalambardári* system, except in Yusafzai and Hashtnagar. These men are, however, useful, and can be of assistance to district officers, so in the Report on the *zaildári* system, submitted with Settlement Officer's No. 318, dated 9th July 1895, the retention of the system where it existed was

recommended, subject to an ultimate restriction of the emoluments of the zaildár on the death of existing incumbents to Rs. 360 per annum. The extension of the system was not recommended, as the word zaildár is novel and so obnoxious, while the existing *inám* and *muwájib* holders adequately supply the place of such notables. The proposals were sanctioned by letter No. 187, dated 3rd August 1896, from the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and the chief statistics of the *zails* now in existence are shown below:—

Tahsíl.	Number of zails.	Average area in acres.	Average revenue.	Average population.	Average pay of zaildárs.
Chársadda	3	17,022	Rs. 37,563	14,369	Rs. 376
Pesháwar	12	24,036	34,929	18,994	349
Nowshera	6	58,101	16,835	16,696	168
Total ...	21	32,767	30,136	17,677	301

Zaildárs were not appointed in the Hashtnagar Tappa of the Chársadda tahsíl, or in the Niláb and Khwarra Circles in Nowshera.

The usual *zail* books have been prepared, and the leading features of each circle and the character of the existing zaildárs noted up in them, while each zaildár has been supplied with a book containing a copy of the map and statistical tables for his circles with a copy of the rules affecting him, so that officers visiting the *zail* can at once see how the charge has been constituted and record notes of the conduct of the zaildár or any other circumstances calling for remark.

For the rest of the district the old *zamíndári ináms*, granted mainly for service at the regular settlement, have been for the most part upheld, and proposals have been submitted for fresh *ináms* of a similar character as shown below:—

TAHSIL.	NUMBER OF INAMS.			AMOUNT OF INAMS.		
	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.
* Chársadda	12	21	33	Rs. 2,672	Rs. 3,280	Rs. 5,952
Mardán	9	21	30	603	2,040	2,643
Swábi	6	17	23	376	1,305	1,681
Pesháwar ... ...	... ...	5	5	...	190	190
Nowshera ... ...	... ...	8	8	...	292	292
Total	27	72	99	3,651	7,107	10,758

55. The measures taken to reduce unnecessary work and to improve the efficiency of the administration, by the abolition of the Doába Dáúdzai tahsíl and the addition of Khwarra and Niláb to the district, have been already explained in paragraph 30, and it is satisfactory to note that both objects have been obtained. The actual saving in pay of establishment owing to the abolition of the tahsíl, after deducting the cost of a second Náib-Tahsildár in Pesháwar and some addition to the chaprásis here and in Chársadda, amounts to Rs. 385 a month. The saving of one-sixth in the statistical and inspection work of the district, and the reduction in the number of assessment and other

* The new figures shown in Chársadda are those of *ináms* approved by Government.

reports, &c., required were of course great, and in addition to this the people have been saved the trouble and worry of a superfluous tahsíl, and an extremely unhealthy station has been abolished. The head-quarters of the tahsíls now, as will appear from the map at paragraph 25, are conveniently situated for their subdivisions instead of being on the extreme edge, as was before the case in Pesháwar and Chársadda. No inconvenience of any kind has arisen, so that the reduction of this tahsíl has been in every way a great success and may fairly be put against part of the cost of the settlement.

The inquiry into the Khwarra forests is still in progress ; but already the addition of the tract to Pesháwar has, as anticipated, led to the discovery of many abuses, and there has been a considerable cleansing of the local administration. During the Chitrál Relief Expedition the settlement staff co-operated in the collection of carriage and supplies, and in other respects also the Settlement Officer has been able to help the ordinary district administration in the way of improvements in communication, such as the new bridges and road to Chársadda and the bridge at Kund near Khairabad, and the construction of the Doába Feeder Channel and the Michni-Dilazak Canal mentioned in paragraph 14, which in the first year of its existence brought in Rs. 12,000 in water-rates, having cost only Rs. 25,000 to construct ; while the management of the Kábul River Canal since August 1893, when it had been almost destroyed by the floods of that year, was entirely taken over by the settlement, with the result that the work has now been placed in a thoroughly sound condition, financially and generally, and can with safety be made over to the Irrigation Department if this is considered desirable hereafter. The return on the capital outlay has been raised from a net profit of 0·34 per cent. in 1892-93 to a net profit of 4·9 in 1893-94, 6·1 in 1894-95 and 8·7 in 1895-96 ; while when the new canal rates, which have been sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 724, dated 24th August 1896, with effect from Rabi 1897, come into force, a net profit of at least 17·4 per cent. may be confidently anticipated, as explained in paragraph 80 of the Pesháwar-Nowshera Assessment Report.

The draft Canal Regulation also, which is referred to in paragraph 13, was also rendered possible by the inquiries and maps made at settlement, though the urgency of such a measure had been pointed out before this by Mr. Merk, to whose active and ready co-operation in this matter the inception and execution of this very important piece of legislation are mainly due.

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CHAPTER IV.

ASSESSMENTS.

56. The general principles of assessment in force in the Punjab are stated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Revenue Circular No. 30.
 Principles of assessment. In practice, however, it has been found that two of the instructions cannot be strictly carried out. The circle revenue rates referred to in paragraph 2 of the revised instructions do not now represent the full average annual half net produce. When the instructions were first issued, it was contemplated that the half net produce acreage rates (paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Circular) would usually be above the actual revenue rates proposed. Subsequently, however, it was held that it was more convenient that the revenue rates should represent substantially the actual assessment to be levied, so these are now almost invariably considerably below the half net assets acreage rates represented by the half cash rent and half net produce rates. Again it was found that it was not possible or desirable to assess land irrigated by State canals at the same rates as similar land not so irrigated, inasmuch as no canal owners' rates are now usually levied; and such lands derive numerous indirect advantages in the shape of a great influx of tenants, greater moisture in the air, and higher prices, which could not be met by occupiers' rates levied in the crop actually irrigated. It was accordingly decided in the correspondence on the *nahri parta* in the Lahore and Amritsar districts that a fixed assessment on account of these indirect advantages, where such existed, should be levied in addition to the true dry assessment, and for this additional levy or *nahri parta* the canal should be given a book credit, though in other respects it should be treated as land-revenue.

With these slight alterations the instructions as given in the Circular have governed the proceedings in this reassessment, though now the half net acreage rates are not dealt with in the Preliminary Report but in chapters in the actual Assessment Reports (Correction Slip No. 271 to paragraph 5). The general instructions for reassessment, approved by Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 181-100, dated 24th January 1893, were not promulgated till after the close of the settlement, but the operations were conducted practically on the lines so laid down.

57. After the determination of the assessment circles and the classification of soils referred to in paragraphs 34 and 35, the
 Prices assumed. next step in a reassessment is the adoption of prices at which the Government share of the produce is to be converted into cash, since the Government demand at present in the Punjab is almost invariably levied in cash. A report in prices was, therefore, submitted in Chapter III of the Preliminary Report. The average prices and the harvest prices, as prevailing for rabi crops in June and for kharif crops in December, were collated from the Government Gazettes, and, as directed in paragraph 10 of Revenue Circular No. 30, the inquiry was carried back to 1868, or five years before the date on which the prices for the last assessment were fixed by Captain Hastings. These figures were checked by the average prices at which grain-dealers bought in the twelve principal markets in the district, and it was found that here there was very little difference between the two. The Settlement Officer proposed in the case of the main staples to adopt as the basis for calculation of the cash value of the Government share of the produce the average prices prevailing at harvest during the quinquennium 1888-92, more especially as these differed but slightly from the average of the whole period 1868-92. These were average years undisturbed by special military operations or scarcity, while the opening of the Railway in 1882 and of the Sutlej Canal in 1885 had tended to rather reduce prices than otherwise, so it was unlikely that in future prices would ever consistently rule much below these at any rate. He also pointed out that it

was very improbable that in Peshawar we could ever hope to approach a full half assets demand, so that the actual figure at which the prices were fixed would only have a theoretical interest.

In the case of grains of which the prices are not gazetted the average rates obtained from grain-dealers' books were adopted.

The Commissioner, Mr. Udny, thought it would be safer to take the average of the ten years 1883—92 after the opening of the Railway, and then to allow a margin of 10 or 15 per cent. in fixing working prices for the new settlement. Before the report was considered by Mr. Fryer, the Financial Commissioner, in June 1894, a sudden and unprecedented drop in prices had occurred, which was due to the good harvests in India and Europe in 1893 and 1894 and the stoppage of the export trade, owing partly to this and partly to uncertainty as to the effect of the Government action in closing the mints. He, therefore, considered that in some respects the prices assumed were too high, and modified them as shown in the following table, which also exhibits the guides for fixation of prices and those assumed at last settlement by Captain Hastings:—

	Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Maize.	Gur.	Til.	Rape.	Cotton, uncleaned.
		Sérs.	Sérs.	Sérs.	Sérs.	Sérs.	Sérs.	Sérs.	Sérs.
Average prices taken from Government of India List of Prices and Wages.	1861—1891, 31 years.	20	38	22	...	...	...	...	...
Average prices taken from Statement A.	1868—1892, 25 years.	19	34	22	29	7	8	13	9
Prices assumed by Captain Hastings	1871	.. { South ... 30 North ... 40 Average 35	40	40	50	10	15	20	15
Average harvest prices for quinquennium before settlement.	1868—1872	17	32	22	24	7	11	17	9
Proposed by Settlement Officer	1893	... +106	32	22	26	8	7	11	8
Percentage of increase or decrease over { Prices assumed at last settlement. Actual prices just before settlement.	... Nil.	+50	+91	+73	+38	+157	+127	+88	
Proposed by Commissioner	...	22	39	21 9	31 5	8 10	8 11	14 10	10
Sanctioned by Financial Commissioner.	...	21	36	22 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	9
Percentage of increase or decrease over { Prices assumed at last settlement. Actual prices just before settlement.	... -19	+67	+33	+82	+50	+38	+125	+77	+66
		-11	Nil.	-20	-25	+38	+21	Nil.	

It will be seen that he assumed different and lower prices for Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, but this was found not to be necessary now, as that portion of the district having been opened up since by the Railway and Canal prices rule the same there as elsewhere.

The statement also shows the enormous increase of present prices over those assumed by Captain Hastings, which were only about one-half of the

prices actually ruling at the time and were presumably, in accordance with the usual custom of that period, pitched low so that the produce estimate might not too greatly exceed the actual assessment. If he had taken the prices actually ruling as the basis of assessment his forecast would have been borne out by the result, and this fact largely influenced the Settlement Officer in suggesting the harvest prices of the last quinqueunium as those to be adopted in working out the theoretical demand. Prices of course fell much below these in 1894 and 1895, but they are now as much above them, and time only can decide what the actual average will be. In the past, prices in Peshawar, owing to the intense local demand and the trans-border trade, have always ruled much above those elsewhere in the Province, but the export trade to Europe and the equalization of conditions due to the construction of railways are now rapidly levelling up prices elsewhere to those prevailing here, and it is unlikely that there will be so much difference in the future; but it is not likely that the average rates during the present settlement will fall much, if at all, below those proposed by the Settlement Officer, though the prices sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner are, upon a full view of the circumstances prevailing when his orders were passed, wisely cautious and appropriate.

58. One object in the review of prices is to ascertain the rise which has occurred since last assessment as one factor for determining the enhancement of revenue which Government may fairly claim. Considerable diversity of practice has prevailed as to how this should be done. Ordinarily, hitherto, the practice was to compare the assumed prices with those on which the former assessment was calculated, but, as in the present case, this was usually found to give a larger increase than could safely be taken; and in the orders contained in paragraphs 13—21 of the Government Review on the Ajnála Assessment Report, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed an opinion that it would be safer to compare the assumed prices with those which ruled during the early period of the assessment on which the revenue was paid. It would be more logical to compare actuals with actuals and assumed with assumed, but in the present instance it is difficult to say what should be taken as actuals owing to the violent fluctuations of prices during the Settlement, so the point is not of much importance. The statement shows the difference between the assumed prices and those prevailing just before last settlement and those assumed by Captain Hastings, and for Peshawar and Nowshera a detailed calculation of the actual rise in prices of the chief crops was worked out rateably on the acreage grown and outturn. It was ascertained that this amounts to an increase of 15·03 per cent. over the prices ruling during the first five years of the expiring Settlement, 1873—77, and accordingly this for the southern half of the district has been taken to represent the actual rise in prices. In Hashtnagar and Yusafzai the amount by which the old rates could fairly be enhanced on account of rise in prices and general improvement was put at 20 per cent., as Captain Hastings assumed prices were much lower there, and the rise in actual prices has been greater there than in the southern half of the district owing to improvements in communications and agricultural conditions. Doába and Bulaknáma were necessarily treated along with Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, as they are included in the same tahsils; but the fact that the rise in assumed prices was not so great here as elsewhere in the tahsils was borne in mind in assessing, so it was not necessary to further complicate the estimates by a separate rate of enhancement for these two circles.

59. After determining the prices the next step in assessment was to ascertain the rates of outturn and the share of the produce to which Government is entitled. How the outturn was estimated is explained in paragraph 28. The average rates may be sanguine, but they have been honestly arrived at without reference to ulterior considerations of expediency from an assessment point of view, and it is believed that they will stand the test of experience well.

A careful calculation of the pitch of the Government share on each class of soil in each circle with reference to the share taken by the owners and the customary deductions allowed to village servants is given in each Assessment Report, and the general figures for the district are shown below:—

On private canal lands the pitch is of course very high, but it corresponds with the actual practice, and is in fact a strong proof of the exceedingly valuable nature of the produce of such lands, since it may be taken as an axiom that the greater the gross produce the smaller is the proportion of this given to the tenant. In the case of the Swát Canal lands a specially favorable estimate of the owners' share at one-fourth produce was framed to meet the case of any too sanguine estimate of produce on these lands in their present undeveloped condition.

Captain Hastings put the Government share at one-sixth produce on the irrigated lands everywhere, and also on the unirrigated lands except in Hasht-nagar and Yusafzai, where, owing to the uncertainty of outturn and the low rents then prevailing, it was reduced to one-twelfth, and in the Baizai and Maira Maidán Circles in Mardán to one-sixteenth. The rise in the pitch of the Government share, therefore, amounting, as it does, to 23·4 per cent. on canal irrigated and 12·2 per cent. on unirrigated soils, is a strong argument in favor of an enhancement.

60. With these assumed prices and rates of outturn a produce estimate was worked out by soils, showing the value of the other guides to assessment. Government share as thus ascertained, and from the produce estimate half net produce acreage soil rates were calculated. The statement is very complicated, and it will be sufficient here to note what the net value of the Government share of the produce amounted to. In Chársadda, the Financial Commissioner, Mr. Mackworth Young, reduced the value of the cane by 50 per cent. and of the other crops by 25 per cent., as noted in paragraph 17 of his Review, but there was some confusion as to the cane estimate; and he included in his deductions for the cost of manufacture the cost of cultivation as well; so, on the whole, it will be safer to assume that here the correct estimate, according to the Government view, should be 25 per cent. lower than the Settlement Collector's figures, and this has been shown here and also in the half net assets acreage rates.

It must, however, always be remembered that, even if the rates of outturn assumed were too high, a very considerable set-off against this was provided by entirely omitting from the calculation the Government share of the straw everywhere and of the fodder crops in almost all circles, and also in some circles of a portion of the barley cut green as fodder. Seeing that *bhúsa* has been selling this year at 1 rupee a maund, it is obvious that this constitutes a very substantial set-off against any possible over-calculation.

T a h s i l .										Gross estimate.	Rate per cultivated acre.
										Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Chársadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,63,091	3 5 1
Mardán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,83,302	1 1 3
Swábi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,69,733	1 13 6
Nowshera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,33,556	1 14 5
Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,26,360	5 4 7
Total District										21,76,042	2 7 7

This represents the full theoretical half assets estimate of the Government share as worked out by a possibly too sanguine observer, but which here and elsewhere in the Punjab can only be used as a gauge of the relative capacity of the different soils and as a proof of the undoubted leniency of the revenue demand actually realized.

An abstract produce estimate is attached as Statement IX, and detailed estimates are given in the Assessment Reports. It is somewhat curious that in districts varying so widely as Gurdáspur and Pesháwar the same result should have been obtained, and that in both the revenue actually assessed works out at a little more than one-half the full legal Government demand. My estimates are generally considered oversanguine, and this they may be; but, with the greatest respect for the opinion of the high authorities who have called my views into question, I still believe that in practice it will be found that our cash assessment is really not more than one-fourth and not half net assets. If not, how can we explain the fact that land assessed at Rs. 2 an acre will readily sell for Rs. 100 an acre, so that the revenue is only 2 per cent. on the purchase money and the purchaser, if the revenue is full half assets, would only receive 2 per cent. interest on his capital outlay, which is obviously absurd considering the ordinary rate of interest in this country?

As already noted in paragraph 24 true cash rents do not prevail to any great extent in this district; but where they were sufficiently numerous in any circle to warrant a deduction, they were utilized in the preparation of acreage soil rates as a check on the half assets rates, as will appear from the tables in succeeding paragraphs.

As a further guide to assessment, the actual rates used in the internal distribution, where this was done by soil rates at last settlement, were collated and average acreage rates deduced from them.

61. After the elimination of the theoretical half assets acreage rates, practical arguments in the final step is the determination of the revenue demand, favor of a reassessment. which, with due reference to these guides to assessment and the circumstances of the particular tract under assessment, it is practicable to levy. Chapter V of each Assessment Report shows how this was determined, and is in effect a very condensed epitome of the assessment proposals, so that it is hardly possible to still further abstract these.

Main grounds of enhancement. 62. The main reasons for an enhancement may, however, for facility of reference, be repeated here.

I.—TAUSIL CHARSADDA.

"The general grounds on which revision of assessment in the direction of enhancement of revenue can be justified are that prices have risen by 53 per cent. as compared with those assumed by Captain Hastings, and by 10 per cent. over those ruling during the first five years of the expiring settlement; that cultivation has increased by 8·4 per cent., irrigation by 116 per cent., mainly owing to the opening of the Swat River Canal, and population by 31 per cent.; that the border has been completely pacified since settlement, and life and property are on the whole more secure generally throughout the tahsil; that the communications have been improved by the opening of the railway and the construction of roads and boat bridges; and that finally the Government share of the produce as calculated at half net assets works out at one-fourth on irrigated and one-eighth on unirrigated lands as against one-sixth and one-twelfth as assumed at last settlement. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that if the actual prices prevailing during the five years before 1873 be taken as the standard, the rise under this head has been almost nothing, that the Swat Canal tract is still in a very backward stage of development owing to the absence of suitable tenants, and that the character of the people with whom we have to deal is still much the same as it was in 1873. These general remarks apply to the whole tract, and the special points affecting the assessment of each circle are dealt with in the following paragraphs. For facility of reference the principal points bearing on the assessment have been collected in the following table."—See Assessment Report, Section 70.

II.—YUSAFFZAI SUBDIVISION.

"The reasons justifying an enhancement in this subdivision are practically the same as those summarized in paragraph 70 of the Charsadda Assessment Report, and with the general features of interest affecting the revenue and paying capacity of the tract are shown in the following table. In addition to the increase in total cultivation, which, owing to errors in the former survey, the rejection at last settlement of part of the recorded cultivation before assessment, and the more permanent character of the present cultivation, is really much larger than is here shown, and the enormous rise in irrigation and population, it must always be remembered that on *cháhi* and *ábi* lands the Government share must now be fixed at 18·5 per cent. instead of one-sixth

"as at settlement, and on other soils at 12 per cent. in lieu of one-twelfth and one-sixteenth in Baizai and Maira Maidan, while prices have, even according to the present assumed rates, risen by 53 per cent. over those assumed by Captain Hastings, and by 10 per cent. over those actually prevailing during the first five years of the expiring settlement. Moreover, the opening of the railway and the construction of a metalled road to Mardan, which is now being carried on to the border, have afforded a ready means of exporting the surplus produce, which in Mardan has been largely increased by the excavation of the canal, while the pacification of the border and the greater security of life and property have greatly improved agricultural conditions. In the opposite scale there is very little to be set except the character of the people and the fact that until annexation they practically held their lands free of revenue, while, as they are of much the same stock as the trans-border tribes, it is politically inexpedient to draw too sharp a contrast between our subjects and their kinsmen just across the frontier, who reap the same benefits from our roads, railways and markets, and are exempt from any payment of revenue and the harassment of our courts and administrative machinery, so that the counterpoise, though difficult to appraise exactly, is not a light one. Making every allowance for these considerations, however, there is no doubt that in Yusafzai, more than anywhere else in the district, everything points to the equity of a very large increase in the revenue at present assessed, in order to equalize the assessment throughout the district, as the circumstances of all the tracts included in this are now similarly treated."—See Assessment Report, Section 69.

III.—TAHSILS PESHAWAR AND NOWSHERA.

"The general grounds on which an enhancement of the assessment can be justified are, that since last settlement assumed prices have risen by 41·89 per cent., as compared with those assumed by Captain Hastings, and by 15·03 per cent. over those actually ruling during the first five years of the currency of the present assessment, while it must be remembered that the present assumed prices are considerably below the average prices during the whole period of settlement and those actually ruling at present. In addition to the rise in prices the security of the tract has been increased by the construction of new canals and the improvement of existing works. Communications have been facilitated by the opening of a railway, and life and property, both in the interior of the district and on the border are much safer than they were at settlement owing to the formation of the Border Militia and the continuous advance of law and order. It may be said that the result of all these factors is summed up in the resultant increase in prices, but this is hardly the case, as prices were before last settlement as high or even higher than they are at present, but the unsecurity of the tract and the exposed condition of the border tended to render it impossible to levy a full revenue; so that the mere fact that prices are high is not the only point to be borne in mind in fixing an assessment. Good communications, tranquillity of administration and stability of prices are quite as important under our system of a fixed assessment as high average prices liable to sudden fluctuations in an unsettled and inadequately opened tract. In addition to these general grounds, we have the fact that there has been a considerable increase in cultivation and a very large rise in the irrigated area, which here is all important, and population has also increased by 37 per cent. and the character of the cropping has improved."

"Against this must be set off the fact that much of the increase on cultivation has occurred in the poorer and almost useless báráni soils, and that most of the increase in irrigation is due to the Swát and Michni-Nowshera Canals, which are Government works on which an enhanced revenue in the form of water-rates is already taken, so that there is not much room left for an increase in the fixed land-revenue assessment; and it must also be remembered that here the administration has always been stronger than in the northern portion of the district, and the assessment has consequently been relatively much higher, while the rise in assumed and actual prices is lower."—See Assessment Report, paragraph 77.

Statement showing chief characteristics of each Taluk and of District.

D E T A I L.		CHARSADDA.	MARDAN.	SWABI.	PESHAWAR.	NOWSHERA.	DISTRICT.
Area in acres and other statistics.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Difference as compared with last settlement.							Area in acres and other statistics.
Average depth of wells to water in feet.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Population per square mile of cultivation.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Percentage of increase of population over figures for 1868.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Number of cattle of all sorts per owner.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Percentage of increase of total of cattle on last settlement figures.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Average cultivated area per holding.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Average unincumbered area per holding.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Percentage of cultivation mortgaged.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
To new agriculturists.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
To old agriculturists.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Price per acre mortgaged in the last 5 years.							Difference as compared with last settlement.
Price per acre sold in the last 5 years.							Difference as compared with last settlement.

Statement showing chief characteristics of each Tahsil and District—concluded.

D E T A I L .		CHARSADA.	MARDAN.	SWABI.	PESHAWAR.	NOKHERA.	DISTRICT.	
								Difference as compared with last settlement.
Area in acres and other statistics.								Area in acres and other statistics.
Difference as compared with last settlement.								Difference as compared with last settlement.
Area in acres and other statistics.								Area in acres and other statistics.
Difference as compared with last settlement.								Difference as compared with last settlement.
Area in acres and other statistics.								Area in acres and other statistics.
Difference as compared with last settlement.								Difference as compared with last settlement.
Area in acres and other statistics.								Area in acres and other statistics.
Difference as compared with last settlement.								Difference as compared with last settlement.
Area in acres and other statistics.								Area in acres and other statistics.
Difference as compared with last settlement.								Difference as compared with last settlement.
Percentage of all kharif crops	Percentage of all kharif crops
Cane	Cane
Maize	Maize
Rice	Rice
Jowār, moth and others	Jowār, moth and others
Cotton	Cotton
Percentage of all rabi crops	Percentage of all rabi crops
Wheat	Wheat
Barley	Barley
Rape and other oilseeds	Rape and other oilseeds
Garden and vegetables	Garden and vegetables
Tobacco	Tobacco
Late revenue	Late revenue
Incidence per acre on present cultivated area	Incidence per acre on present cultivated area
Half assets estimate	Half assets estimate
Incidence per acre on present cultivated area	Incidence per acre on present cultivated area
Half rent estimate	Half rent estimate
Incidence per acre on present cultivated area	Incidence per acre on present cultivated area
Estimate according to old rates corrected for rise in prices	Estimate according to old rates corrected for rise in prices
Incidence per acre on present cultivated area	Incidence per acre on present cultivated area
New revenue on land including progressive assessments	New revenue on land including progressive assessments
Incidence per acre on present cultivated area	Incidence per acre on present cultivated area

I.—CHARSADDA.

63. The Chársadda tahsíl was first taken up, as it contained in the General results of re-assessment. Doába and Hashtnagar samples of the two classes of area with which we had to deal in the district. The Doába was a thickly populated and highly irrigated tract, which had always been under control and fully assessed, while the Hashtnagar Maira was at settlement a thinly peopled and almost uncultivated area bearing a nominal assessment, in which, owing to the opening of the Svat Canal, there had been an enormous improvement. The turbulent character of the Hashtnagar owners also rendered it certain that there would be trouble in the assessment there, and consequently on all accounts it was desirable to dispose of this tahsíl first. The Assessment Report was submitted with Settlement Officer's letter No. 711 of 14th December 1894, or just two years after the commencement of settlement operations; and even so, it was not possible to show the results of the complete remeasurement of the tahsíl, though extra men had been drafted into it to assist in the survey. However, we were able to incorporate the measurement results for 63 per cent. of the Maira, 38 per cent. of the Nahri, 83 per cent. of the Sholgira and 65 per cent. of the Doába, and the statistics for the remainder were collated after a very careful check of the old papers, so that the figures were not very far out.

The report was considered politically by Mr. Cunningham as Commissioner, and dealt with by Mr. Mackworth Young as Financial Commissioner. The former generally concurred in the proposed assessment, but thought that this would fall heaviest on the Doába and Sholgira, though the actual increase there was less than elsewhere. Fortunately, the result of the complete remeasurement, owing to the more correct method of calculating the field areas, was to reduce the cultivated and assessable area in these two circles, which reduced the demand here somewhat. The Financial Commissioner's views upon the produce estimate have already been noted, and the revenue rates which were eventually sanctioned, with the various guides to these, are shown below. Full explanation of the causes which led to the adoption of the actual rates sanctioned are contained in Part V of the Report and in the Review of the Financial Commissioner. It may be noted that Re. 0-10-6 is the true average unirrigated half net produce rate in the Doába after deduction of fodder, and not Re. 0-11-5 as shown in the statement in paragraph 27 of Financial Commissioner's Review. The half cash rent rate for *cháhi nahri* in the Sholgira should be Rs. 4-0-4 and not Rs. 2-13-2, and in paragraph 78 of the Report the figure Re. 1-5-10 is correct as the average of *dúgoba* and *báráni* half cash rents in the Doába was adopted :—

Table of Rates for Tahsíl Chársadda.

NARHI.		SHAGHAI AND NARHI.		SHOGIRIA.		DOABA.		TAHSIL.	
RATES.		MAIRA.		NABRI.		DOABA.		TAKHRI.	
Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.
Old settlement rates	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	Heveddu.
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	3 0 7	3 9 7	3 9 7	...	...	...	Rs.
" Soil rates used in distribution	6 2 0	8 0 10	8 0 10	6 14 6	7 13 5	7 13 5	
Half net produce rates	3 0 0	8 0 1	8 0 1	3 6 8	2 5 4	2 5 4	
" cash rent rates	3 0 0	6 0 6	6 0 6	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Proposed rates	3 0 0	2 861	2 861	2 861	2 861	2 861	
Sanctioned rates	3 0 0	572	572	103	75	75	
Old settlement rates	
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	
" Soil rates used in distribution	1 5 0	1 14 7	1 14 7	1 15 11	4 12 0	4 12 0	
Half net produce rates	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 3 6	2 13 2	5 11 2	5 11 2	
" cash rent rates	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	9 9 4	9 9 4	
Proposed rates	0 12 0	57,440	43,080	2 8 0	6 11 4	6 11 4	
Sanctioned rates	0 12 0	57,440	43,080	50 125	5 12 0	5 12 0	
Old settlement rates	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
" Soil rates used in distribution	8 2 3	6 3 2	6 3 2	9 0 2	9 9 4	9 9 4	
Half net produce rates	2 11 5	5 2 0	5 2 0	6 11 4	4 12 0	4 12 0	
" cash rent rates	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	
Proposed rates	4 8 0	5,480	4 8 0	12,902	12,902	12,902	
Sanctioned rates	4 8 0	1,219	4 8 0	2,861	5 1 2	5 1 2	
Old settlement rates	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
" Soil rates used in distribution	8 2 3	6 3 2	6 3 2	9 0 2	9 9 4	9 9 4	
Half net produce rates	2 11 5	5 2 0	5 2 0	6 11 4	4 12 0	4 12 0	
" cash rent rates	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	
Proposed rates	4 8 0	5,480	4 8 0	12,902	12,902	12,902	
Sanctioned rates	4 8 0	1,219	4 8 0	2,861	5 1 2	5 1 2	

NABRI II.		NABRI I.		NABRI III.	
NABRI II.		NABRI I.		NABRI III.	
Old settlement rates	2 12 6	2 12 0	2 14 6
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	3 4 10	3 4 10	3 7 2
Soil rates used in distribution	6 2 6	6 3 2	9 9 4
Half net produce rates	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 7 11
Proposed rates	4 8 0	28	5,535
Sanctioned rates	4 8 0	120	13,838
				1,601	4,803
					2 10 0
					7,579
					19,908
Old settlement rates	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	2 6 5	2 6 5	2 6 5
Soil rates used in distribution	6 10 4	1 14 3	0 12 10
Half net produce rates	2 6 10	2 6 11	1 15 11
" cash rent rates	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Proposed rates	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 10
Sanctioned rates	2 0 0	2,078	6,146
					200
					1 15 10
					5,303
					10,578
Old settlement rates	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	0 4 10	1 3 8	0 9 7
Soil rates used in distribution	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 7 16
Half net produce rates	0 10 0	1 2 0	1 5 10
" cash rent rates	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 4 0
Proposed rates	1 0 0	28	3,073
Sanctioned rates	1 0 0	14	646
					361
					0 13 10
					2,252
					1,953
Old settlement rates	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 6
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	0 4 10	0 7 2	0 9 7
Soil rates used in distribution	6 5 6	6 6 6	6 7 10
Half net produce rates	0 7 0	0 8 10	1 5 10
" cash rent rates	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Proposed rates	0 7 0	4,755	1,255
Sanctioned rates	0 7 0	22,428	0,812
					2,393
					1,405
					2,497
					0 7 4
					34,603
					15,977
Old settlement rates	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	0 4 10	0 4 10	0 4 10
Soil rates used in distribution	6 5 0	6 6 5	7 10
Half net produce rates	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 1 10
" cash rent rates	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 0
Proposed rate-3	0 2 6	17,114	1,438
Sanctioned rates	0 2 6	2,674	270
					0 2 0
					927
					116
					0 2 0
					2,049
					254
					0 2 5
					21,528
					3,316
MARWA.					
Old settlement rates	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	0 4 10	0 4 10	0 4 10
Soil rates used in distribution	6 5 0	6 6 5	7 10
Half net produce rates	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 1 10
" cash rent rates	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 0
Proposed rates	0 2 6	17,114	1,438
Sanctioned rates	0 2 6	2,674	270
					0 2 0
					927
					116
					0 2 0
					2,049
					254
					0 2 5
					21,528
					3,316
					2,88,603
					166,363
					111 3
					33,898 1,09,430
					3 3 9
					33,898 1,09,430

It will be seen that in no case have Captain Hastings' rates for irrigated land been exceeded, except in that of *nahri I* in the Sholgira, while the unirrigated rates are also usually below his, except in the Maira Circle where there were special reasons at last settlement why a rate below a true revenue rate should be imposed,—reasons which now had not so much force. The *shah nahri* rate proposed was Re. 1 an acre, with a remission of 4 annas for five years, but the Lieutenant-Governor considered that a rate of 12 annas was sufficient, though the higher rate was more than justified by the average cash rents prevailing over extensive areas, the Canal Officers being left to slightly enhance their canal charges hereafter if good grounds were shown for so doing.

Considerable delay occurred in the issue of orders on the report owing to the despatch of the Chitrál Relief Expedition and a further reference on the subject of the frontier remissions, but subject to the alteration in the Swát Canal rate noted above the proposals of the Financial Commissioner were sanctioned in letter No. 220, dated 29th November 1895. The assessments, except in the 18 estates containing frontier remissions, were announced in November 1895, and those for the frontier villages on 10th February 1896, with effect from Kharif 1895. Before the assessments were announced an agitation was started in the southern portion of Hashtnagar by some ex-officials with some of the Khans, whose conduct has in the past been unsatisfactory, to induce the people to refuse the new assessments even in the Doába where the increase was trifling. Fortunately the announcements were made before the agitation had time to make much headway, but owing to this mainly fictitious opposition a great number of objections and appeals were preferred in this tahsíl as shown below:—

Tahsíl Chársadda.

Name of assessment circles.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.		NUMBER OF OBJECTIONS INSTITUTED.			Amount of revenue reduced on objections. Rs.	NUMBER OF APPEALS INSTITUTED.			Amount of revenue reduced on appeals. Rs.
	Total.	Number in which objections were preferred.	Total.	Rejected.	Accepted.		Total.	Rejected.	Accepted.	
Maira	15	1	1	1	...	Rs. ... ...	...	...	...	Rs.
Nahri	63	41	49	47	2	100	23	23	...	...
Sholgira	49	18	23	20	3	220	10	8	2	525
Doába	51	14	16	16	...	...	4	4	...	...
Total Tahsil ...	178	74	89	84	5	320	37	35	2	525

Eleven appeals were preferred to the Financial Commissioner and all were rejected.

Only in the Maira and Nahri Circles was there any large increase, and here the former revenue had been nominal, so that no comparison could be made between what was in the Nahri Circle, as in the case of the Chenáb Canal, really a new assessment of waste on the merits and the former nominal demand, while in the Maira Circle the increase of 117 per cent. in population and the great improvement due to the construction of numerous villages with a fixed population and the security of the border would have warranted an increase of 100 per cent. in the revenue. Again, most of the new *nahri* villages were owned by one or two men, who had hitherto held at a nominal revenue or even free of revenue, so naturally they objected. The great body of the people found that the increase in their case was trifling, and they refused to join the Khans and land grabbers in an agitation which would only have benefited the latter, and the opposition, thanks to the firm attitude adopted by Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., the Commissioner, collapsed. Reductions amounting to Rs. 320 in 5 estates were allowed on objection and Rs. 525 in 2 estates

on appeal. The result of the new assessment is shown below, and the demand for the year Kharif 1895 and Rabi 1896 has been collected without any difficulty. All that is required is that the new assessment, especially in the insecure Maira Circle, should be carefully watched and suspensions and even remissions granted freely in the early years of the settlement until the people get well accustomed to the demand, and if this is done, no difficulties should arise, as the demand with reference to any standard by which it can be tested is not excessive and is especially light in the Maira and Nahri Circles.

Statement showing the results of re-assessment of Tahsíl Chársadda.

Circles.	Revenue of the last year of former assessment.	REVENUE AT RATES			Actual revenue assessed.	INCREASE OVER FORMER REVENUE WITH PERCENTAGES.		
		On area assumed in report.		On actual area at sanctioned rates.		Difference.	Per-cent-age.	
		Settlement Officers.	Financial Commissioners.					
Maira	Rs. 13,689	Rs. 19,275	Rs. 19,275	Rs. 20,118	Rs. 19,260	Rs. +5,571 +41	
Nahri	33,616	82,165	82,418	66,816	67,540	+33,924 +101	
Sholgira	72,808	90,418	89,400	87,239	86,585	+14,277 +19	
Doúba	1,00,172	1,12,804	1,12,874	1,09,430	1,10,810	+10,638 +11	
Total Tahsíl	...	2,19,785	3,04,662	3,03,967	2,83,603	2,84,193	+64,410 +29	

II.—YUSAZFZAI SUBDIVISION.

The Mardán and Swábi Tahsíls comprised in the Yusafzai Subdivision were, as at last settlement, reported on together under cover of Settlement Officer's letter No. 379, dated 10th August 1895.

The conditions here were simpler than in Chársadda, as the question of the assessment of the Swát Canal lands had been disposed of, and elsewhere a large increase in population, cultivation and irrigation and the great development of the tract since settlement warranted almost any enhancement which could be proposed over the former revenue which, for the historical reasons noted in Chapter II, was pitched low at the regular settlement.

The report was considered in the political aspect by Mr. Merk, c.s.i., as Commissioner, and dealt with by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, c.s.i., as Financial Commissioner, and the rates proposed and sanctioned are shown below:—

Table of Rates for *Tahsíl Mardán*.

Old settlement rates .....	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 4	
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	..	..	..	..	1 3 2	1 3 2	1 2 5	
Soil rates used in distribution .....	..	..	..	..	0 4 8	0 7 10	1 0 3	
Half net produce rates .....	..	..	..	..	1 4 9	0 13 11	0 12 0	
" cash rent rates .....	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	1 4 9	1 4 9	
Proposed rates .....	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
Sanctioned rates .....	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
					15	30	44	
						22	44	
						1,710	2,565	
							1 8 2	1,747
								2,639
Old settlement rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 9	
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 11	
Soil rates used in distribution .....	..	..	..	..	0 1 11	0 6 2	0 7	
Half net produce rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 4 8	0 13 11	0 12 0	
" cash rent rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 4 2	0 8 0	0 9 4	
Proposed rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 7 0	1 0 0	
Sanctioned rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	5,772	
					2,687	2,015	75	
						199		
							0 14 6	8,658
								7,862
Old settlement rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 9	
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 11	
Soil rates used in distribution .....	..	..	..	..	0 1 11	0 6 2	0 7	
Half net produce rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 4 8	0 13 11	0 12 0	
" cash rent rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 5	0 4 11	0 3 4	
Proposed rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	
Sanctioned rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	75,684	14,190	
						21,171	7,939	
							0 7 0	56,550
								24,741
								0 4 11
								153,405
								46,870
Old settlement rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 9	
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 11	
Soil rates used in distribution .....	..	..	..	..	0 1 11	0 6 2	0 11 9	
Half net produce rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 4 8	0 13 11	0 12 0	
" cash rent rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 0	
Proposed rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	
Sanctioned rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	7,667	1,437	
					25,111	3,189	0 3 0	
							8,400	1,575
							0 3 0	41,178
								6,151
Old settlement rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 5 9	
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 11	
Soil rates used in distribution .....	..	..	..	..	0 1 11	0 6 2	0 11 9	
Half net produce rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 4 8	0 13 11	0 12 0	
" cash rent rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 0	
Proposed rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	
Sanctioned rates .....	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	7,667	1,437	
					104,843	22,451	31,277	
						18,367	0 12 11	125,403
							0 8 8	1,01,551
								261,523
								1,42,369

Table of Rates for Tâksîl Swâbi.

Tâksîl.										Koh Damaq Sâdum.										
Bulaikârâ.					Kînara Dâryâ.					Jâbra.					Mâira.					
RATES.		Revenue.		Area.	Revenue.		Area.		Rate.	Revenue.		Area.		Rate.		Revenue.		Area.	Revenue.	
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	
Old settlement rates	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 9	3 14 5	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 5	4 0 0	4 12 10	4 12 10	5 1 7	5 1 7	4 13 3	4 13 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 10	4 12 10	
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	3 4 9	3 4 9	4 12 5	6 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 0 5	3 0 0	5 1 5	5 1 5	10 0 10	10 0 10	2 12 2	2 12 2	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 5	1 0 5	
Soil rates used in distribution	4 12 5	4 12 5	5 10 9	8 15 6	4 12 5	10 0 10	10 0 10	7 13 8	7 13 8	7 13 8	7 13 8	1 1 7	1 1 7	1 1 7	1 1 7	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	8 4 4	
Half net produce rates	5 10 9	5 10 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
" cash rent rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Proposed rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Sanctioned rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Old settlement rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil rates used in distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Half net produce rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" cash rent rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proposed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanctioned rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old settlement rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil rates used in distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Half net produce rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" cash rent rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proposed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanctioned rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old settlement rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" enhanced by 20 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil rates used in distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Half net produce rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" cash rent rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proposed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanctioned rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ABH.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of soil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAHI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KOH DAMAK SADDUM.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

As a rule the settlement rates as raised by 20 per cent. for rise in prices and general improvement were taken as the guide, but, as the produce of the unirrigated lands, wheat and barley, has greatly risen in value owing to the facilities for easy export afforded by the railway, it was found possible in most cases to slightly enhance the average *báráni* rate, and in Baizai the complete pacification of the tract rendered a slight general increase in the rates desirable. For fuller details a reference may be made to Part V of the Assessment Report.

The proposals of the Financial Commissioner were accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor in letter No. 37 of 4th February 1896, from Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, though, for safety, he thought that the Baizai assessment should not be higher than Rs. 20,500, and that in Bulaknáma it might come down to Rs. 27,000, while in the Maira Circle in Mardán a reduction of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 on the revenue anticipated by the Financial Commissioner might be allowed, if necessary. To further temper the enhancement, the old system of progressive assessments was to be again utilized, and a portion amounting to about the excess over 30 per cent. of the increase in each circle, except in the Swát Canal estates, might be postponed for five years, though in particular estates at least half the increase was to be taken at once according to demi-official orders subsequently issued. The assessments were announced with effect from Kharif 1895, in Swábí in January and in Mardán in February 1896, and the following statement shows the result of the objections and appeals preferred :—

Yusafzai Subdivision.

TAHSIL.	Assessment Circles.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.		NUMBER OF OBJECTIONS PREFERRED.		Amount of revenue reduced on objections. Rs.	NUMBER OF APPEALS INSTITUTED.		Amount of revenue reduced on appeals. Rs.
		Total.	In which objections were preferred.	Total.	Rejected.		Total.	Rejected.	
Mardán	Koh Dáman Baizai ...	37	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
	Maira	70	4	4	3	1	10	1	... 1 300
	Koh Dáman Sadún ...	26	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total Tahsil Mardán		133	6	6	4	2	140	2	1 1 300
Swábí	Bulaknáma	16	3	3	3	...	...	1	1 ...
	Kinára Darya	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jabba	18	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Maira	47	8	8	8	...	...	1	1 ...
	Koh Dáman Sadún ...	10	1	1	...	1	50	...	...
Total Tahsil Swábí		101	16	16	15	1	50	2	2 ...
Total Yusafzai Subdivision		234	22	22	19	3	190	4	3 1 300

* For five years.

An amount of Rs. 490 was reduced in four estates.

The attitude of the Yusafzai owners was particularly praiseworthy, as emissaries from Hashtnagar entered the tahsil to try and start an agitation, but, except in two or three villages, the people would have nothing to do with them. The revenue for 1895-96 has been collected without any difficulty. The following statement shows the actual results of the re-assessment :—

Statement showing the results of re-assessment of Tahsils Mardán and Swābi.

CIRCLES	Revenue of the last year of the former assessment.	REVENUE AT RATES.				INCREASE OVER FORMER REVENUE WITH PERCENTAGE.	
		On area in report.		On actual area at sanctioned rates.	Actual revenue assessed.	Difference.	Percentage.
		Settlement Officer's.	Financial Commissioner's.				
<i>Mardán.</i>							
Koh Dáman Baizai	Rs. 16,593	Rs. 22,701	Rs. 22,701	Rs. 22,451	Rs. 21,790	+5,197 31
Do. Sadúm	12,893	20,824	18,474	18,367	18,340	+5,447 42
Maira	55,508	1,20,858	1,11,208	1,01,551	1,01,435	+45,927 83
Total Tahsíl	...	84,994	1,64,383	1,52,383	1,42,369	1,41,565	+56,571 66
<i>Swābi.</i>							
Bulekñáma	18,163	29,908	29,908	29,829	27,260	+9,097 50
Kinára Darya	5,451	8,540	7,900	7,985	8,120	+2,669 49
Jahba	27,485	45,807	43,657	43,654	43,685	+16,250 59
Meira	60,313	1,11,452	1,08,452	1,03,683	1,04,490	+38,177 57
Koh Dáman Sadúm	2,435	3,613	3,290	3,090	3,335	+900 36
Total Tahsíl	...	1,19,873	1,99,320	1,88,297	1,88,241	1,86,890	+67,017 56

III.—PESHAWAR AND NOWSHERA TAHSILS.

With a view of obtaining early orders and also because the area contained in the Peshawar and Nowshera Tahsils had been at settlement included in the Nowshera-Peshawar and Dáídzaí Tahsils a joint report on these tahsils was submitted with Settlement Officer's letter No. 671, dated 17th December 1895. On the whole, however, the arrangement was not altogether convenient as, owing to the great diversity of conditions prevailing in the different circles of these tahsils, the report was necessarily very bulky, though the fact that both tahsils were dealt with at once undoubtedly did conduce to the prompt conclusion of the settlement.

It will be remembered that the western portion of Nowshera and the greater part of Peshawar have always been irrigated and fully assessed, while the general improvement due to rise in prices and the opening up of communications has not been so great here as elsewhere. Consequently the old settlement rates were adopted, generally as they stood, except in the case of the wells where Captain Hastings, working on Mr. Prinsep's principles which were subsequently condemned by Government as unsuitable, had taken less than he might have, so here in most cases a small increase was obtained. The rates on fallow were abandoned and the rate on culturable was only maintained in a reduced form in two circles, the Bára and Kohi, and elsewhere abandoned. In the Kasba the *nahri* rates were raised, because, owing to the orders of Government in paragraph 2 of Revenue Circular 32, orchards cannot now be specially assessed at high rates, and consequently the high settlement rate Rs. 10 an acre on the area under orchards amounting to over one-fourth of the whole circle could not be levied, so an average between this and the *ábi dofusli* rate was adopted.

In the Kábul Nahri Circle the *nahri I* rate was raised, because Captain Hastings had put on a specially low rate in most of the circle owing to the weakness of the Dág *band* and bad distribution arrangements, and these objections do not hold good now. The same reasons and the construction of a permanent aqueduct at Tarnáb led to the enhancement of the *nahri I* rate in the Nahri Cháhi Circle in Nowshera.

The report was forwarded by Mr. Merk as Commissioner and dealt with by Mr. Rivaz as Financial Commissioner. The Financial Commissioner's proposals were accepted by Government, subject to a reduction of the *ábi* rate in the Kinára Darya Circle from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 and of the *suiláb* rate from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. The sanctioned revenue rates with the chief guides to these are shown below—

Table of Rates for Tahsil Peshawar.

	BANJAR	MATRA	DAGBANI	SAILABA	NABRI II.
Old settlement rates	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
" enhanced by 15 per cent.	3 2 7	3 2 7	3 6 11	3 7 2	3 7 2
Soil rates used in distribution	1 10 1	2 12 8	2 12 8	3 9 7	1 6 10
Half net produce rates	4 3 1	4 15 0	4 7 7	3 11 9	3 11 9
" cash rent rates	2 12 0	3 1 1	3 5 11	4 7 4	4 14 4
Proposed rates	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 13 0
Sanctioned rates	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 372	14,016	2,312
			4 0 0	576	3 0 0
				12,522	37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571
					2 14 8
					3 0 0
					3 7 2
					3 11 9
					4 7 4
					5 13 0
					3 0 0
					12,522
					37,560
					30,718
					89,571

Tahsíl Nowshera.

TAXES.		KINARA DARYA.		CHAHI NAHRI.		KOHI KHATTAK.	
RATES.		REVENUE.		REVENUE.		REVENUE.	
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
CHAHI	Old settlement rates	2 3 0	3 0	3 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
	" enhanced by 15 per cent.	2 8 3	3 7 2	2 3 6	5 5 1	5 5 1	5 5 1
	Soil rates used in distribution	3 0 3	2 2	3 6	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2
	Half net produce rates	5 9 10	4 6 0	5 4 11	5 4 11	5 4 11	5 4 11
	" cash rent rates	4 3 0	5 4 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Proposed rates	3 8 0	3 8 0	4,346	206	206	206
	Sanctioned rates	3 8 0	3 8 0	13,066	15,211	824	824
ABRI	Old settlement rates	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	" enhanced by 15 per cent.	1 11 5	3 7 2	3 7 2	5 4 8	5 4 8	5 4 8
	Soil rates used in distribution	3 11 5	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 8 3	6 8 3	6 8 3
	Half net produce rates	14 3 11	14 4 0	14 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	" cash rent rates	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Proposed rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	283	283	283
	Sanctioned rates	92	368	3 8 0	108	108	108
NAHRI AND CHAHI NAHRI	Old settlement rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1,132	1,132	1,132
	" enhanced by 15 per cent.	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	423	423	423
	Soil rates used in distribution	3 6 5	5 13 1	5 13 1	1,638	1,638	1,638
	Half net produce rates	1 0 0	10 5 8	10 5 8			
	" cash rent rates	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0			
	Proposed rates	6,015	4,511	9,873			
	Sanctioned rates						
NAHRI I.	Old settlement rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0			
	" enhanced by 15 per cent.	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0			
	Soil rates used in distribution	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0			
	Half net produce rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0			
	" cash rent rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0			
	Proposed rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0			
	Sanctioned rates	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0			
NAHRI II.	Old settlement rates	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0			
	" enhanced by 15 per cent.	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0			
	Soil rates used in distribution	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0			
	Half net produce rates	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0			
	" cash rent rates	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0			
	Proposed rates	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0			
	Sanctioned rates	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0			

The orders of Government were issued in letter No. 187 S., dated 16th June 1896, from the Revenue Secretary to Government and, as the Settlement Officer was on privilege leave, the assessments in the circles, in which the detailed village assessments entered by Settlement Officer in the village note-books were not affected by the orders issued, were announced by Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Settlement Officer, in the beginning of July. Those in the Michni, Kasba and Bára Circles in Pesháwar and the Nakri Cháhi Circle in Nowshera were announced by the Settlement Officer at the close of the month. The announcement of the fourteen estates owned by the Tarakzai Mohmands in the Michni Circle was deferred pending the issue of further orders regarding the nature and amount of the assignment to be granted to the owners.

The statistics of the objections preferred are shown below :—

Pesháwar and Nowshera Tahsils.

Tahsíl.	Assessment Circles.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.		NUMBER OF OBJECTIONS PREFERRED.			Amount of revenue reduced on objections.	NUMBER OF APPEALS INSTITUTED.			Amount of revenue reduced on appeals.
		Total.	In which objections were preferred.	Total.	Rejected.	Accepted.		Total.	Rejected.	Accepted.	
Pesháwar ...	Koh Dáman Michni ...	48	9	9	6	3	Rs. 255*	3	...	3	Rs. 715
	Darya Wárpár ...	76	49	50	48	2	180	15	5	10	915
	Kábúl Nahri ...	61	33	33	26	7	670	9	7	2	225
	Kasba ...	16	7	7	7	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Bára ...	55	27	27	26	1	50	8	7	1	400
	Koh Dáman Mohmand ...	11	6	6	6	...	7†	6	1	5	1,569
Total of Tahsíl Pesháwar ...		267	131	182	119	18	1,112	43	22	21	3,824
Nowshera ...	Kinára Darya ...	34	5	5	4	1	370	1	...	1	560
	Cháhi Nahri ...	54	16	16	16	...	...	5	...	5	875
	Kohi Khattak ...	55	9	10	10	...	...	1	...	1	257
Total of Tahsíl Nowshera ...		143	30	31	30	1	370	6	...	6	1,692
Total Tahsíls Pesháwar and Nowshera ...		410	161	163	149	14	1,482	49	22	27	5,516

* Revenue increased in three cases by Rs. 291, two in Darya Wárpár and one in Koh Dáman Mohmand Circles.

† Objection rejected and revenue reduced by Rs. 7.

In Nowshera the figures are normal. As to Pesháwar a large number of objections, notwithstanding the fact that the enhancement was only 7·9 per cent. on the average, was to be expected in a tahsíl of which the revenue history since settlement was described in the assessment report as a constant struggle on the part of the Tahsíldár to realize as much and on that of the landowners to pay as little of the revenue demand as possible. As a matter of fact, in this tahsíl, reductions were granted aggregating Rs. 11,166 in 40 estates, where the pressure of the revenue had been heavy, and 9 of the objections referred to these villages. Elsewhere, unfortunately, owing to the faulty working of the di-alluvion rules referred to in paragraph 51 large increases had to be taken, and this led to further objections. These have not yet all been dealt with finally on appeal, but it is not anticipated that any serious alteration of the demand will be necessary, and the general opinion in the district is that the tahsíl has got off very easily.

The following table shows the result of the re-assessment :—

Statement showing the results of re-assessment of Tahsils Peshawar and Nowshera.

CIRCLES.	Revenue of the last year of the former assessment.	REVENUE AT RATES.			Actual revenue assessed.	INCREASE OVER FORMER REVENUE WITH PERCENTAGES.		
		On area in report.		On actual area sanctioned rates.		Difference.	Per-centages.	
		Settlement Officers.	Financial Commissioners.					
PESHAWAR.								
Koh Dáman Michni	Rs. 30,608	Rs. 42,067	Rs. 42,067	Rs. 41,676	Rs. 41,215	Rs. +10,607 35	
Darya Wárpár	65,637	82,798	82,798	82,694	82,325	Rs. +16,738 25	
Kábul Nahri	71,703	73,330	70,914	72,960	73,540	Rs. +1,837 3	
Kasba	25,907	27,773	27,773	27,566	28,060	Rs. +2,153 8	
Bára	1,62,184	1,63,918	1,63,918	1,63,735	1,64,025	Rs. +1,841 1	
Koh Dáman Mohmand	15,456	21,362	20,426	20,908	20,634	Rs. +5,178 33	
Total Tahsíl	...	3,71,495	4,11,248	4,07,896	4,09,539	4,08,799	Rs. +38,354 10	
NOWSHERA.								
Kinára Darya	24,384	36,343	34,835	34,768	36,045	Rs. +11,661 47	
Cháhi Nahri	43,174	59,944	59,944	60,192	58,590	Rs. +15,416 35	
Kohi Khattak	7,367	9,217	9,217	9,260	9,870	Rs. +2,503 34	
Total Tahsíl	...	74,925	1,05,404	1,03,996	1,04,120	1,04,505	Rs. +29,580 39	

64. The question of the pitch of the occupier's rates and the advisability of levying an owner's rate on the Swát Canal had been before Government for some time, but had not been finally disposed of before settlement. It was referred to in the preliminary report, where a suggestion was put forward that, failing the adoption of a lump wet rate as proposed by Mr. Merk, for the present a *nahri parta*, subject to quadrennial revision, should be added to the dry assessment, and the occupier's rates left as they were until it was known what the dry assessment would amount to, except in the case of the rate on rice which, to discourage the cultivation of this crop, might be raised to Rs. 6. Subsequently on a tour through the district Colonel Ottley, Chief Engineer, discussed the question, and an agreement was arrived at of the nature of a compromise to the effect that, in addition to the increased rate on rice, the rate on all rabi crops might be raised from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 an acre, the kharif rate remaining as before. The Irrigation Department, however, considered that the rates on rice and cane should be raised to Rs. 6 an acre, on other kharif crops to Rs. 3 and on rabi crops to Rs. 3-8-0 in addition to a fixed land revenue including *nahri parta* of Re. 1 an acre. The Settlement Officer and local revenue officers were opposed to so sudden and severe an enhancement, and eventually it was decided in Revenue Secretary's letter No. 593, dated 27th August 1894, that the rates proposed by the Financial Commissioner Mr. Fryer, which were the same as those eventually proposed by the Settlement Officer as a compromise, should be adopted, and by Notification No. 198 I., dated 22nd June 1895, in the *Punjab Gazette*, the new rates shown below came into force from Kharíf 1895. The former rates are given for comparison :—

	Crop.	Former.	Present.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Rice	2 8 0	6	0	0
All other kharif crops	2 8 0	2	8	0
Rabi crops	2 8 0	3	0	0

As suggested by the Settlement Officer, the rates for lift irrigation were fixed at half of those for flow, and the charges for construction of mud walls and for a single watering before ploughing not followed by a crop were abolished. In view of the outcry in Chársadda over the reduced fixed assessment of 12 annas an acre and the lower canal rates, it is, perhaps, as well that the charges proposed by the Irrigation Department were not sanctioned.

It may be noted that, as explained in paragraph 7 of the Settlement Officer's note forwarded with Commissioner's No. 128¹, dated 30th April 1894, the kharif rates were kept low to encourage the more permanent class of tenants who cultivate cane and cotton, and to avoid overtaxing maize, the staple winter food of the resident population, in the hope of improving thereby the style of farming in this tract, which is at present as a rule poor and slovenly. The enhancement of the rice rate was agreed to, as the Canal Officers expressed fears of water-logging, though it was considered that this was not likely to occur except in very limited areas owing to the excellent subsoil drainage of the country ensured by the numerous *nálás* with deep cut beds.

It must also be remembered that, under the orders contained in paragraph 2 of the Government Review of the Chársadda Report, these rates are capable of slight enhancement if the condition of the tract is found subsequently to warrant this.

The revenue rate on the lands irrigated by this canal has been fixed at 12 annas an acre or much the amount which Mr. Merk first thought was suitable for Hashtnagar in his forecast, but then he did not contemplate an enhancement of the water-rates. Of this amount 6 annas an acre on all lands irrigated is given by book credit to the canal as *nahri parta*, and the balance, whatever it may be, is credited as true land revenue. Assignees have no claim to the *nahri parta*. Under the orders contained in the Financial Commissioner's Reviews of the three Assessment Reports, the fixed assessment in the tract commanded by the Swát Canal is liable to revision in each estate when a detailed *jamabandi* is prepared. If irrigation has extended, the fixed dry assessment, if any, on the new irrigation will be raised up to the circle rate of 12 annas an acre, or to the village *shah nahri* rate, if the estate was before irrigated from the canal, and lands previously uncultivated and unassessed will be assessed at the same rates, the assessment on *chíhi* and *sailáb* lands is not liable to be reduced on the extension of canal irrigation to such lands, and no *nahri parta* on such lands will be credited to the canal, though they will pay the usual water-rates.

65. The question of the canal revenue to be imposed on the lands irrigated from the Kábul River Canal was after the correspondence contained in Punjab Government Proceedings 3rd and 11th October 1894 and 1st and 28th July 1894 left over for consideration at assessment; and as a temporary measure pending the development of irrigation a charge of Rs. 2-8-0 an acre per harvest for ordinary crops and Rs. 6 for cane and rice was levied, the land revenue being deducted from the total charge. Owing to the fact that the canal runs through a tract in which lump wet rates have always been paid, and indeed takes up a good deal of land previously irrigated from other sources and paying such rates, it was suggested by the Settlement Officer that the assessment in this case also might be at lump wet rates for the sake of simplicity in management and accounts, the canal being credited with as much of the wet revenue as might be held to be due to the work. The wide difference in the character of the tracts irrigated also rendered it very difficult to assess the land in its unirrigated aspect and then to impose a uniform water-rate, since it was supposed that, after the orders on the Bári Doáb Canal case, Government would not be prepared to allow of differential occupier's rates on the same canal. The proposal was not favorably viewed by Government, as it was thought that the lump wet revenue might savour of a compulsory irrigated rate. This is not really the case, since the natural conditions of the tract are such that water must be used and there is a natural compulsion, but, as it appeared that Government was prepared to accept differential water-rates,

one great difficulty in way of a fixed dry assessment with water-rate was overcome.

The people, moreover, when consulted and informed of the probable pitch of the water-rates, stated that they preferred these to a lump wet assessment, for under the latter system there was more risk of the revenue being recovered whether the canal ran or not. The water-rate system is much more profitable to Government, and it was therefore proposed in paragraphs 78 to 82 of the Peshawar-Nowshera Report to assess at fixed dry rates plus water-rates on the crops raised, varying in pitch according to the value of the water and the produce. The nature of the latter has been explained in paragraph 11.

The tract irrigated is as densely peopled and as rich and highly assessed as any in the Province while, except perhaps in the Michni Circle, special political considerations do not affect the assessment. The proposed rates therefore are something between those in force on the Bari Doab Canal and the Chenab Canal, being modified to suit the local conditions of agriculture and crop values, as explained in paragraph 79 of the Assessment Report. The rates were sanctioned by letter No. 724 S., dated 24th August 1896, from Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, and were brought into force from the rabi harvest of 1897.

The dry assessment has also been graduated to meet the varying characteristics of the circles, being highest in the rich Bara lands near Peshawar, where the outturn owing to the fertility of the soil is heaviest and the produce more valuable as the market is so close, and lowest in the sour and saline tract in the Michni Circle near the head of the canal. It has been calculated on a basis of what the land may be expected to pay without the use of canal water and without regular resort to the former sources of irrigation where such existed.

If the canal breaks down and water ceases to be available for these lands, under the orders contained in paragraph 10 of the Government Review of the Peshawar Assessment Report, the assessment of the lands assessed as *shah nahri* on this canal will be liable to revision with reference to their then condition and advantages. New irrigation will be assessed on the same principles as have been laid down on the Swat River Canal subject to some special arrangements as to certain wells contained in paragraph 15 of the Government Review of the Assessment Report. No portion of the fixed dry assessment is creditable as *nahri parta*, as the tract was already fully cultivated and densely peopled, and it can hardly be said therefore that any such indirect benefits have accrued to the proprietors as would justify a transfer of part of the fixed land revenue to the credit of the canal.

At present the headmen receive Rs. 2 per cent. and the patwaris Re. 1 per cent. on the collections, and it has been proposed to allow Rs. 5-3-4 per cent. in future, of which half will go to headmen and half to the District Patwar Fund to meet the cost of the pay of the patwaris who will probably have to prepare the collection statements, &c., for this canal, even if it does come under the management of the Irrigation Department as now appears to be likely, and is indeed most suitable, considering the magnitude and importance of the work and the great demands upon the time of the Deputy Commissioner in a district like Peshawar.

66. Water-mills for grinding corn form a valuable asset in this Assessment of jandas district, especially in the Charsadda and Peshawar Tahsils. or water-mills. Their value is largely due to the fact that in order to prevent injury to the rights of irrigators and other persons, the construction of such mills has always been kept under strict control by the Collector, and no one is allowed to build or work a mill without his permission. This restriction of their number of course enhances the value of the existing mills.

They have always been assessed to revenue in the same way as agricultural land and the same action has been again taken at this settlement. Full particulars of the method of assessment adopted will be found in paragraph 81

of the Chársadda Assessment Report, paragraph 87 of the Yusafzai Report and paragraph 123 of the Pesháwar-Nowshera Report, and it will be sufficient here to note that the pitch of the full Government demand was taken at one-seventh of the gross income where this was recovered in kind and one-fifth where a cash rent was levied.

As a matter of fact, however, owing to the great increase recoverable at this rate the actual assessments were considerably below the full demand. By Government orders also the enhancement was not to exceed 100 per cent. in any circle. I may here point out that the orders contained in paragraph 30 of the Review of the Pesháwar-Nowshera Report were apparently issued under a misapprehension as it was not proposed to enhance in any circle in those tahsils by over 100 per cent., and the figures must have been misunderstood.

The mill revenue is of course liable to fluctuations as mills are swept away or damaged, and accordingly provision has been made for an annual revision in connection with the di-alluvion rules. The existing assessment will not, however, be altered unless there has been a substantial change owing to river action in the actual condition of the mill, except in certain cases which have been clearly defined in the record of rights in which mills were assessed at specially favourable rates owing to uncertainty as to their existing capacity.

A statement of rights in mills has been drawn up on the same lines as the statement of rights in wells and is included in the record of rights. In this statement full particulars of every existing mill have been entered, and it should be useful in the event of future disputes. Assessment registers of mills were prepared for each tahsil in English, and can be consulted in the event of any change in the assessment being proposed. The results of the re-assessment are shown in the following table. The increase amounts to Rs. 4,814 against Rs. 4,215 as given in paragraph 18 of Mr. Merk's forecast:—



Statement showing assessment on Mills in the Peshawar District.

ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.	FORMER STATISTICS.			PRESENT STATISTICS.		
	Number of mills.	Total assessment.	Average revenue per mill.	Number of mills.	Total assessment.	Average revenue per mill.
TAHSIL CHARSADDA.						
Maira	25	335	13	28	565	20
Nahri	36	655	18	41	1,150	28
Sholgiria	102	1,352	13	97	2,005	21
Dohába	88	1,575	18	84	1,880	22
Total Tahsil	251	3,917	16	250	5,600	22
TAHSIL MARDAN.						
Koh Dáman Baizai	41	160	4	41	274	6
,, Sadhám	9	28	3	26	88	3
Maira	13	51	4	19	171	9
Total Tahsil	66	239	4	89	533	6
TAHSIL SWABI.						
Boláknáma	2	9	4	2	14	7
Kinára Darya	118	669	5	149	1,163	8
Jabba	17	102	6	16	128	8
Maira	1	6	6	1	20	20
Koh Dáman Sadhám	..	..	..	5	15	3
Total Tahsil	168	786	5	173	1,340	8
TAHSIL PESHAWAR.						
Koh Dáman Michni	56	612	11	56	1,175	21
Durya Wárpár	105	1,724	16	105	2,499	24
Kúbul Nahri	54	1,122	21	54	1,645	30
Kasba	50	1,662	33	49	1,555	32
Bára	131	3,066	23	131	3,500	27
Koh Dáman Mohmand	19	95	5	19	135	7
Total Tahsil	415	8,311	20	414	10,509	25
TAHSIL NOWSHERA.						
Kinára Darya	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cháhi Nuhri	3	65	22	3	75	25
Kohi Khattak	15	400	27	15	475	32
Total Tahsil	18	465	26	18	550	31
PESHAWAR DISTRICT.						
Tahsil Chársadda	251	3,917	16	250	5,600	22
,, Mardán	66	239	4	89	533	6
,, Swábi	168	786	5	173	1,340	8
,, Peshawar	415	8,311	20	414	10,509	25
,, Nowshera	18	465	26	18	550	31
Total District	918	18,718	15	944	18,532	20

As might have been expected, since the mills are usually owned by single proprietors or one or two individuals, objections were numerous as will appear from the subjoined abstract :—

Statement of Objections and Appeals regarding Mills.

Tahsils.	Assessment Circles.	Total Containing Number of ESTATES. mills.	Number in which objections were preferred.	NUMBER OF OBJEC- TIONS PREFERRED.			Amount of revenue re- duced on objection. Rs.	NUMBER OF APPEALS IN- STITUTED.			Amount of revenue re- duced on appeal. Rs.
				Total.	Rejected.	Accepted.		Total.	Rejected.	Accepted.	
CHÁRSADDA.	Maira	4	1	1	1	0	25	3	2	1	20
	Nahri	4	6	11	9	2	30	3	2	1	50
	Sholgira	30	7	8	6	2	20	3	1	2	..
	Doába	37	3	4	3	1	40	1	1	0	..
Total Tahsil Chársadda		75	17	24	19	5	85	7	4	3	70
MARDAN.	Koh Dáman Baizai	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maira	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Koh Dáman Sadhúm	5	1	1	1	0	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Tahsil Mardán	23	1	1	1	0	..	..	..	..	..
SWABI.	Boláknáma	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kinára Darya	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jabba	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maira	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Koh Dáman Sadhúm	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Tahsil Swábi		9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PESHAWAR.	Koh Dáman Michni	*14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darya Wárpár	36	10	11	2	9	120	3	1	2	76
	Kábul Nahri	17	8	10	6	4	55	8	5	3	70
	Kasba	9	8	14	6	8	95	3	3	..	..
	Bára	31	11	15	8	7	90	1	1	..	..
	Koh Dáman Mohmand	5	2	3	..	3	40	..	..	..	..
Total of Tahsil Pesháwar		115	39	53	22	31	400	15	10	5	16
NOWSHERA.	Kinára Darya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cháhi Nahri	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	25
	Kohi Khattak	2	1	8	8	..	..	4	1	3	35
	Total Tahsil Nowshera	4	1	8	8	..	..	5	1	4	60
Total District		226	58	86	50	36	485	27	15	12	276

* Assessment on mills in these estates has not yet been announced.

The assessment imposed, however, in view of the large income derived by the mill owners is really light, especially when it is borne in mind that most of the mills are on irrigation channels constructed and maintained at the cost of the irrigators, and that the mills owe their value mainly to the fact that the right to construct them is restricted by Government orders, and so a species of monopoly is created. For comparison I append a statement showing what the mills on the Kábul River Canal rented for in 1896-97 and what the leases for 1897-98 have been sold for. Assuming that the canal runs for 300 days in the year against an actual of 358 days in 1896-97, the income per mill will be Rs. 450·18 a year, and one-fifth of this amounts to Rs. 90·03 against an

average assessment of Rs. 26 and Rs. 34 in Peshawar and Nowshera, respectively, and it must be remembered that 30 of the canal mills are in a group close to each other, and this of course somewhat affects their letting value, which depends so largely on the practical monopoly of grinding enjoyed by a mill for a particular locality.

KABUL RIVER CANAL.

Canal closed from head for seven days in 1896-97.

NAME OF MILL,	EACH MILL SOLD FOR 1896-97.		Actual income, 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.	Canal ran during 1896-97.	Mills sold for 1897-98.	Probable income 1897-98.
	Stones.	Amount payable per diem.				
TANKAL PAIAN MILLS.						
Mill No. I ...	6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
" " II ...	6	5 10 0	2,014 8 6	Mills Nos. I to IV 358 days.	5 1 0	
" " III ...	6	5 13 0	2,081 8 3		5 14 0	
" " IV ...	6	9 0 0	3,220 4 0	Mills Nos. IV to V 346 days.	6 3 0	
" " V ...	6	9 15 0	3,555 3 0		8 1 0	
	6	11 13 0	4,091 12 3		8 13 0	
Total	30	42 3 0	14,963 4 0		...	
NOWSHERA MILLS.						
Mill at Wazir Garhi	4	7 1 0	2,439 10 0		12 2 0	
" Dag Besud	4	6 2 0	2,115 12 0	355 Days.	9 8 0	
" Dagi Banda	2	2 8 0	531 1 0		3 4 0	
" Aza Khel	2	3 0 0	467 4 0		2 14 0	
Total	12	18 14 0	5,553 11 0		...	23,756 4 0
PABBI BRANCH.						
Mill No. I ...	2	2 8 0	481 4 0		3 12 0	
" " II ...	2	2 6 0	437 14 0	188 Days.	3 4 0	
" " III ...	2	2 8 0	461 4 0		3 8 0	
" " IV ...	2	3 8 0	645 12 0		4 12 0	
Total	8	10 14 0	3,026 2 0		...	
KURVI BRANCH.						
Mill at Lala	1	1 4 0	416 4 0	333 Days.	2 3 0	
Total	1	1 4 0	416 4 0		...	
Grand Total	51	73 3 0	22,959 5 0		79 3 0	

Average income per mill per annum Rs. 450·18

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

67. The preceding chapters were written in the autumn of 1896, and with the statements, appendices and maps, except map VIII, have been in the hands of the District and Revenue authorities since the commencement of 1897. As the revision of the register of assignments had not been completed, it was not possible to finish the report at that time, since the financial results of the re-assessment could not be fully shown. The great rise in prices due to the famine and the outbreak of the troubles on the frontier during the summer of 1897 rendered it desirable that this report should be held over in case the state of tension which existed on the Peshawar border should have necessitated any re-adjustment of the revenue demand. Happily this has not been necessary, and the revenue has been recovered everywhere without difficulty. With the exception of the Utman Khel estates in Baizai, of Tangi in Hashtnagar, and of Shabkadar and some adjacent villages in the Doába the people of the district remained quiet, and it may be noted that in Shabkadar there had been a decrease in the revenue demand, while the other villages mentioned had for political reasons been treated with exceptional leniency, so that the new assessment was in no way responsible for their conduct in actively assisting the enemies of the British Government.

Explanation of the delay in the formal submission of this report.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
FIXED ASSESSMENT AS IT STOOD WHEN THE OLD ASSESSMENT EXPIRED AND ON WHICH THE LAST ABSTRACT RENT ROLL SANCTIONED BY THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER WAS BASED.																							
ASSESSMENT FOR KHARIF 1896 AND RABI 1897.																							
LAND REVENUE AND FIXED ASSESSMENT FOR GRAZING, SALJI AND DATES, &c.																							
Township.	Assigned.		Assigned.		Assigned.		Assigned.		Assigned.		Assigned.		Assigned.		Assigned.		Assigned.		Assigned.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Zaildar's allio. w. Jahirs and mula.	Rs.	Rs.	Zaildar's allio. w. Jahirs and mula.	Rs.	Rs.	Zaildar's allio. w. Jahirs and mula.	Rs.	Rs.	Zaildar's allio. w. Jahirs and mula.	Rs.	Rs.	Zaildar's allio. w. Jahirs and mula.	Rs.	Zaildar's allio. w. Jahirs and mula.	Rs.	Zaildar's allio. w. Jahirs and mula.	Rs.	Zaildar's allio. w. Jahirs and mula.		
	by service community payables.	by revenue sanctionees.	Total assessment.	by service community payables.	by revenue sanctionees.	Total assessment.	by service community payables.	by revenue sanctionees.	Total assessment.	by service community payables.	by revenue sanctionees.	Total assessment.	by service community payables.	by revenue sanctionees.	Total assessment.	by service community payables.	by revenue sanctionees.	Total assessment.	by service community payables.	by revenue sanctionees.	Total assessment.	by service community payables.	by revenue sanctionees.
Charsadda	21,340 658	2,797 43	11,442 43	35,599 701	1,84,171 3,216	21,9,770 3,917	... ...	27,647 885	3,313 1,110	8,377 885	40,447 4,715	2,43,674 5,600	2,84,195 ...	59,503 1,439	323 466	66,108 1,439	295	56,581 294	664	618 1230	The figures in antique type show the mill revenue, which is not included in the land revenue.	
Mardan	10,096 6	2,212 6	16,310 6	62,12 6	68,638 780	84,973 786	... ...	11,571 6	3,610 780	... ...	4,467 1,340	19,618 1,340	1,11,044 1,340	1,340 533	42,406 533	618 1230	35,287 560	339 717	35,274 717	35,274 717	The differences between Part II of the statement and the figures shown in the comparative demand statements are due to redistribution over the different heads after the completion of the revision of assignments and in some cases to the results of appeals to the Commissioner.
Swabi	9,934 6	682 6	5,255 6	15,871 6	1,04,002 6	1,19,873 786	... ...	11,448 6	3,154 780	... ...	4,969 1,340	19,571 1,340	1,39,289 1,340	1,340 533	1,86,890 1,340	35,287 560	339 717	35,274 717	35,274 717	The differences between Part II of the statement and the figures shown in the comparative demand statements are due to redistribution over the different heads after the completion of the revision of assignments and in some cases to the results of appeals to the Commissioner.	
Peshawar	81,873 1,530	8,625 162	7,136 45	97,694 1,737	2,73,831 6,574	3,71,526 8,311	... ...	86,763 1,695	166 5,312	4,191 292	9,371 6,614	1,00,485 92,008	3,03,776 98,712	4,04,601 550	29,945 550	10,9 18-2	35,274 550	354 18-2	35,274 550	35,274 550	The differences between Part II of the statement and the figures shown in the comparative demand statements are due to redistribution over the different heads after the completion of the revision of assignments and in some cases to the results of appeals to the Commissioner.	
Nowshera	3,561 ...	2,231 ...	...	5,792 ...	69,153 465	74,945 465	...	5,312 465	292 465	1,010 465	6,614 465	92,008 550	98,712 550	1,02,813 550	22,945 550	33,2 18-2	27,953 550	370 18-2	27,953 550	27,953 550	The differences between Part II of the statement and the figures shown in the comparative demand statements are due to redistribution over the different heads after the completion of the revision of assignments and in some cases to the results of appeals to the Commissioner.	
Total District	1,26,804 2,184	14,337 162	30,155 88	1,71,296 2,444	6,99,795 11,274	8,71,091 13,718	...	6,311 2,490	10,529 2,490	1,42,741 2,490	27,184 13,718	1,86,765 16,042	1,89,881 18,532	10,76,646 18,532	11,19,764 18,532	1,90,086 18,532	272 422	2,53,487 4,768	286 422	2,53,487 4,768	286 422	The differences between Part II of the statement and the figures shown in the comparative demand statements are due to redistribution over the different heads after the completion of the revision of assignments and in some cases to the results of appeals to the Commissioner.	
Grand Total of land revenue and mill reve- nue.	1,28,938 14,499	30,243 ...	1,73,740 ...	7,11,069 88	8,84,809 ...	1,45,231 10,529	...	6,311 ...	27,184 ...	1,89,255 16,042	9,05,923 13,718	10,95,178 18,532	...	1,38,296 18,532	1,94,854 18,532	274					Land Revenue Rs. 5,641. Mill Revenue Rs. 303, Appendix H."		

Note.—The figures in this statement represent the net results after all objections had been decided, and therefore differ somewhat from those given in Chapter IV, and there is a difference of Rs. 6 in the amount of deferred revenue in Table II. Nowhere as compared with the statement on page 94.

68. The foregoing statement shows the gross results of the re-assessment which has resulted in an increase in the total ultimate assessment of Rs. 2,53,487 against a forecast of Rs. 1,00,000, as explained in paragraph 32, and an immediate increase of Rs. 1,94,854 or 27·4 per cent. in the Government demand. Most of the deferred revenue is in Khálsa villages, and when the increments fall in the increase in the Government demand will be still larger. How this result has been obtained has been explained in Chapter IV, but, speaking generally, it may be ascribed to an equalisation of the demand on the hitherto lightly assessed lands in the Maira of Hashtnagar and in Yusafzai which have benefited greatly by the opening of the Swát River Canal and the great extension of irrigation from that source and from wells, and have rapidly developed under 25 years of a peaceful and stable administration since last settlement. Elsewhere too an attempt has been made to level up the assessment on tracts which had specially profited by the opening of the railway. As the increase has not been obtained by a mere forcible enhancement of the existing revenue everywhere, it is to be hoped that the settlement will work smoothly, and that the heavily assessed lands near Pesháwar, where no enhancement practically has been taken, will not have to bear so large a burden relatively as hitherto.

69. No progressive assessments have been fixed in the true sense of the term, that is to say, the chance of a further protective leases. Improvement in the condition of an estate has not been discounted by ordering that an increase in the assessment shall be levied after the lapse of a certain time. All estates have been assessed on their existing assets. Owing, however, to the great improvement in the condition of Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, as explained in the preceding paragraph, the increase on the existing assessment was very large. The Settlement Officer proposed in paragraph 76 of the Chársadda Assessment Report to defer for five years one-fourth of the *shah-nahri* rate of Re. 1 per acre, and the Financial Commissioner concurred in paragraph 33 of the Review, but the Lieutenant-Governor* considered that a rate of 12 annas an acre would be sufficient, so in the Swát Canal villages no revenue was deferred. In Yusafzai the Settlement Officer suggested in paragraph 86 of the Assessment Report that, if the rise was considered too sudden, one-fourth of the total increase might be postponed for five years, but he did not recommend that this course should be adopted. The Lieutenant-Governor's orders were issued in paragraph 15 of the Government review which, for facility of reference, is quoted :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor considers that in all circles, except the Maira of tahsil Mardán, in which the enhancement exceeds 30 per cent., a portion of it amounting to about the excess over 30 per cent. should be postponed for five years so as to avoid too large a *per saltum* enhancement; and in postponing the excess over 30 per cent. for a circle relief should, of course, generally be given to those villages whose enhancements are most severe. In other circles, excluding canal-irrigated villages in the Mardán Maira, Mr. Dane may propose for the Financial Commissioner's approval a progressive assessment for any estates in which the increase is very heavy."

The amount of revenue deferred to Kharíf 1900 under these orders is as follows :—

	Rs.
Mardán	7,425
Swábi	16,750
Total	24,175

It may be noted that in almost all the estates immediately after assessment such a rapid increase occurred in the number of wells that there will be no difficulty in realising the full assessment when the time comes, and, as Major Deane has recently pointed out, the people admit freely that the whole revenue can easily be paid from the price of the *bhusa*, or straw, alone.

* I may also mention that I have just heard from one of the largest land owners in Mardán that he has had no difficulty in farming out his estates for a term of years at Rs. 4 an acre, the farmer paying the whole of the Canal and Land Revenue, so I trust that in view of this fact and of the great increase in irrigation which has occurred, we shall hear no more of any complaint on the score of over-assessment in the Swát Canal tract.

The balance of the sum of Rs. 43,023 out of the gross demand which has been deferred, as shown in the following abstract, is the enhanced irrigated assessment on protected wells, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 1,715 which has been deferred in the following estates in the Mardán tahsíl on account of swamping and saline efflorescence due to the Swát River Canal. If owing to the drains which have been dug by the Canal Department the condition of these villages continues to improve the deferred revenue will be recovered with effect from Kharíf 1900.—

	Rs.
Hoti	60
Mayar	430
Muhabbatabad	245
Ruria	135
Bakri Banda	170
Mahodheri	150
Khwája Rashakai	150
Toru	375
Total	<u>1,715</u>

In all 1,369 protective leases were granted, and in accordance with the special orders of the Financial Commissioner, conveyed in letter No. 3006, dated 1st May 1894, from Senior Secretary, a term of ten years' exemption from the enhanced irrigated assessment was allowed in the case of the partially lined wells, classed as *kachcha-pakka* in the statement in paragraph 9 (i). The necessary inquiries were made on special village statements which have been bound up as registers and placed in the district kúnungo's office. For facility of account a term of exemption has been granted so as to expire with the rabi harvest, so that the full assessment may begin to run from the commencement of the agricultural year. A special form of protective lease was lithographed, and a specimen of this has been attached as Appendix E as it may prove useful in other districts. It covers all classes of protective works and shows the procedure to be followed in case of alienation of the area attached to the work.



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70. The instalments have been fixed to meet the convenience of the people and with due regard to the relative value of the produce in each harvest. In the Swát Canal tract in Chársadda and Mardán half the demand is taken in the kharíf and half in the rabi. On the private canal lands in Chársadda and Pesháwar, where a large amount of cane, cotton, rice and maize is grown, the former proportion of two-thirds in the kharíf and one-third in the rabi has been retained. In the portions of Yusafzai not irrigated by the canal the rabi is by far the more valuable, and so the old proportion of half and half has been set aside, and 6 annas will be collected in the kharíf and 10 annas in the rabi. In Nowshera owing to the opening of the Kábul River Canal and the great increase in wells, it has been possible at the request of the people to take half the revenue in each harvest. In the Maira circle in Chársadda, with the exception of Tangi Bárahzai, which so far as the instalments go is classed with the Sholgira, and in the Koh Dáman Mohmand circle in Pesháwar, there is but little kharíf, and the proportions are one-third and two-thirds and half and half respectively. It might have been one-third and two-thirds in the Koh Dáman Mohmand circle also, but the people objected and even wanted to adhere to the old proportion of two-thirds kharíf and one-third rabi. Finally in the Kasba where, owing to the fruit orchards and gardens, the rabi produce is the more valuable, the proportion stands as before at one-third kharíf and two-thirds rabi.

The dates of the instalments have been everywhere postponed so as to admit of the produce being put on a favourable market, and they now stand as follows:—

	Tahsil.	Circle.	KHARÍF.		RABI.	
			Date.	Proportion of revenue.	Date.	Proportion of revenue.
CHÁRSADDÀ	Maira	Maira	1st December	$\frac{1}{3}$	15th June ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{3}$	15th July ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Nahri	15th February			Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
MARDAN	Sholgira and Doába ...	Sholgira and Doába ...	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{3}$	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
		70 villages irrigated by Swát Canal.	15th December	$\frac{1}{2}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Rest of Tahsil		Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{6}$	1st August ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
SWABI	Whole	Whole	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{6}$	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{6}$
		Kasba	1st December	$\frac{1}{3}$	1st June ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
		15th January		$\frac{1}{3}$	1st August ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
PESHAWAR	Koh Dáman Mohmand ...	Koh Dáman Mohmand ...	1st December	$\frac{1}{2}$	1st July ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Michni	15th February		$\frac{1}{6}$		
NOWSHERA	Other Circles	1st December		$\frac{1}{6}$	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
		15th January		$\frac{1}{6}$	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
	Kohi Khattak	1st December	$\frac{1}{2}$		Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Other Circles	Ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$		Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
		15th February	$\frac{1}{2}$			

The proportion of revenue paid in each harvest by villages is as follows:—

Number of villages paying	Chársadda.	Mardán.	Swábi.	Pesháwar.	Nowshera.	Total.
½ Kharíf, ½ Rabi	63	70	...	11	143	287
¾ " ½ "	101	...	...	240	...	341
½ " ½ "	...	63	101	...	...	164
¾ " ½ "	14	...	...	16	...	30

In Yusafzai where the bulk of the revenue is paid in the rabi and the tobacco income comes in late, two instalments have been fixed for the rabi. Elsewhere, except in Chársadda which was the tahsíl first assessed, and where a single instalment on 1st July would suit well, and in the Kasba, where the extra rabi produce is valuable and the owners are not good revenue-payers so two instalments on 1st June and 1st August have been fixed, it has been possible to simplify the zamíndárs' accounts by having only one instalment for the rabi.

In most circles owing to the late date at which the sugarcane income is realised, it has been necessary to have a second kharíf instalment, but in Yusafzai, in the rainfall circles of the Maira in Chársadda, and Koh Dáman Mohmand in Pesháwar, and in the Kohi Khattak where the kharíf revenue is paid on the miscellaneous income, a single instalment on 1st December has been fixed.

The owners have now got ample time to realise their crops and pay in the revenue by due date, and it is to be hoped that when the revenue is in arrears prompt measures will be taken against defaulters. In the past collections have been very bad owing to a false feeling of lenity. The inordinate delay allowed to occur has not however been of any real benefit to the revenue-payers, but has, on the contrary, by complicating their accounts placed them at the mercy of the patwáris and headmen, and frauds were frequent. An attempt had now been made to stop this by giving every landowner and occupancy tenant a *parcha bahi* or revenue receipt book in which the whole of the land held by him is shown with the revenue and cesses due from him in each harvest. Printed *dhal báchh* or distribution forms were prepared and given out to all patwáris. Three copies of the settlement *báchh* were made out on printed forms, one was given to the headman, one was filed in the tahsíl, and one was sent into the district kánúnigo's office. If these printed forms are regularly used and patwáris are required in accordance with Rule 55 of the Rules under the Revenue Act to fill in the revenue payments for each harvest into the *parcha bahís* without charge, we ought to have no more complaints of impossibility of prompt collections, because the headmen did not know how much was due from each sharer. There should therefore be no hesitation in future about enforcing the liability of the headmen for prompt collections as pointed out in paragraph 29.

Cesses. 71. The following table shows the incidence per cent. of the cesses hitherto paid and those now fixed:—

Cess.	At regular settlement.	Before re-assessment.	At present.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Local rate	2 8 0	10 6 8	10	6	8
Lambardári	5 0 0	5 0 0	5	3	4
Zaildári ...	1 0 0	1 0 0			<i>Nil.</i>
Patwári ...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5	3	4
Total ...	14 12 0	21 10 8	20	13	4

It should be explained that the *zaildári* was only levied in the Doába and in the present Pesháwar and Nowshera tahsíls, excluding the Khwárra Niláb circle. In future the *zaildárs* will be paid by a deduction from the revenue. In the rest of the old district, where no *zaildári* was levied, an extra 1 per cent. was taken in the patwári cess, which in Hashtnagar and Yusafzai amounted to Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. The 4 annas represents the old stationery cess which was amalgamated with the patwári cess from Rabi 1886 under the sanction of the Financial Commissioner communicated with Director's letter No. 125, dated 23rd January 1886.

An *ála lambardári* cess of 1 per cent. is levied in a few estates, but as explained in paragraph 53 this will cease as existing chief headmen die out.

The village officer's cess which includes *lambardári* and *patwár* was sanctioned by *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 247, dated 18th December 1896, and the fact that it has been fixed at Rs. 10-6-8 per cent., or 10 pie per rupee of revenue, will greatly facilitate *báchh* calculations, since it now stands at the same rate as the local rate.

It is satisfactory that it has been possible at this re-assessment to slightly decrease the burden of cesses.

The Pesháwar Canals Regulation which is mentioned in paragraph 13 has just been sanctioned, so the old collections at varying rates in Pesháwar, Nowshera and Chársadda, which under the name of *mirábi* on account of the canal repairs have been maintained as reported in paragraph 88 of the Chársadda and paragraph 110 of the Pesháwar Assessment Reports, will now require revision.

72. As is natural in a disturbed frontier district such as Pesháwar the Revision of revenue proportion of the revenue assigned in service grants as assignments. rewards for services rendered and in petty *muáfs* is very large. The inquiry into these assignments has been a work of great difficulty as no proper register was prepared at last settlement. Eventually an English register was prepared, and vernacular translations of this were sent to the tahsíls. These contained numerous errors, and as we had to accept them as the basis for the preparation of our village lists of assignments considerable trouble arose in finally checking and comparing these at head-quarters. The bulk of this troublesome work of comparison and check devolved on Mr. Lorimer and has resulted in a good many corrections in red ink in the registers of assignments now drawn up. These have been prepared on settlement class Lucknow paper, with biglot headings. The area and revenue are shown only in English figures, but in the other columns the entries are biglot. The registers have been prepared in such a way as to allow plenty of room for a continuous record of mutations, and it is to be hoped that they will be regularly kept up in the future and so the unnecessary trouble which we have had to incur may be obviated for future officers. Abstracts have been given in the registers showing all the grants held by one grantee with cross references, and the preparations of assignment cases should now be comparatively easy. Hitherto no one has known what assignments a grantee has held, and great confusion and mistakes have occurred in referring cases. The completion of settlement operations was delayed for six months after the preparation of the registers owing to this final comparison and check alone, so it will easily be understood how complicated and tedious the task was and how necessary it is that the registers should be properly kept up to date.

	AREA.			REVENUE.		
	Jágír.	Muáfi.	Total.	Jágír.	Muáfi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Regular settlement	150,439	98,421	248,860	86,264	90,344	1,76,608
Revised settlement	91,488	165,945	257,433	90,734	54,497	1,45,231

Statement showing distribution of revenue assignments.

1 Class.	2 Number of assign- ments.	3 Number of signees.	4 Total area. Acres.	5 Total revenue. Rs.	6 Rs.
In perpetuity free of conditions ...	4	12	23,720	6,146	Zaildári dues 6,311
Ditto subject to conditions ...	834	781	74,190	50,876	Zamíndári ináms ... 10,529
For life or lives	3,249	5,155	131,893	58,144	Frontier remissions ... 25,736
During pleasure of Government ...	1,800	11,085	26,970	28,855	Barozai ináms 1,193
For term of settlement	90	80	660	1,210	Other remissions ... 255
Total	5,977	17,113	237,483	1,45,231	Total ... 44,024

Note.—Rupees 1,340 in Pesháwar and Rs. 79 in Nowshera on account of the favourable assessment at half rates with the Muhíbb Khél Mohruand Arbábs have been included in column 5 against "during pleasure of Government."

The foregoing tables show the results of the present revision. Including zaildári allowances, zamíndári ináms and frontier and other similar remissions, the total amount of revenue assigned comes to Rs. 1,89,255, or 17·3 per cent. of the gross assessment.

73. In Appendix F a list is given of the principal outstanding grants exceeding Rs. 500 in annual value with a brief notice of the conditions on which they are released and the present grantees.

The number of petty muáfis has been very largely reduced owing to the exclusion of the village service or chakirana grants, which, with the consent of the proprietors have been resumed where, as was often the case, the grantees had ceased to render any service, or been excluded from the báchh where they were still amenable to the wishes of the village community. The grants for religious institutions are for the most part released during the pleasure of Government, and these have been upheld except in some few cases where, as the shrine or mosque had ceased to exist, the grant has with the sanction of Government been resumed. In the case of these grants, however, care has been taken to ensure wherever possible that the assignment shall be released to the manager of the institution and not frittered away uselessly in petty shares to descendants of the original grantee.

As noted in paragraph 54 the zaildárs where they existed in Pesháwar, Nowshera, excluding Khwárra Niláb, and Doába, have been maintained, and their dues at 1 per cent. on the gross assessment have been deducted from the revenue and granted in the shape of cash ináms from the revenue of an estate selected by the zaildár.

The agricultural ináms mentioned in the same paragraph have been sanctioned by the orders contained in the correspondence noted on the margin. By Punjab Gazette Notification No. 177, Revenue, dated 8th October 1897, the inámdárs' rules under the Land Revenue Act have been extended to the Pesháwar district, so as to give the district officer full control over all these grants, so with these and the zaildárs a system of rural notables has been introduced throughout the district, though in Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, to prevent unnecessary jealousy, no definite circles have been allotted to the inámdárs. The limits of the tappas in these tracts are well known, and ordinarily of course on the death of an inámdár a successor will be selected from amongst the headmen in the tappa. The amount actually sanctioned for these ináms subject to the approval of the Government of India is Rs. 10,529.

Chársadda, Punjab Gov-
ernment letter No. 254,
dated 11th December 1896.

Yusafzai, Punjab Gov-
ernment letter No. 178,
dated 8th October 1897.

Pesháwar and Nowshera,
Punjab Government letter
No. 99, dated 14th May 1897.

74. The frontier remissions are a special feature of this district.

Frontier remissions. Under this system a portion of the total assessment of an estate is remitted in favour of the proprietors in consideration of the fact that they are held responsible for the watch and ward of the border and have to entertain trans-border tribesmen. There was some discussion as to the policy to be followed in regard to these frontier remissions. Mr. Merk proposed in paragraph 18 of his forecast that two-thirds of the remission should be resumed in Peshawar and one-third in Yusafzai, but eventually orders were held over pending the re-assessment of the border villages.

The subject was fully discussed in the correspondence noted on the margin,

Financial Commissioner's letter No. 223 C., dated 11th September 1895, and enclosures.

Para. 23, Punjab Government letter No. 220, dated the 29th November 1895.

Para. 4 of Financial Commissioner's letter No. 33, dated 15th January 1896, and enclosures.

Para. 6 of Punjab Government letter No. 38, dated 5th February 1896.

and it was decided that they should be retained at any rate in a modified form wherever they had hitherto existed, and that no general resumption of a fixed proportion of these allowances to the border villages was desirable.

In Appendix G a list is given of the former and present remissions, from which it will be seen that it has been found possible to reduce the total amount of revenue remitted in this way from Rs. 32,125 to Rs. 27,184, and of course the relative incidence of the remissions on the revenue has fallen to a still greater extent. The remissions have now been expressly stated as fractions of the rupee of revenue, so that no difficulty will occur in future in case it is ever considered necessary to resume the remission in whole or in part, since the gross assessment is distributed over every holding and the amount remitted on that holding is shown as a deduction from the assessment.

The remissions are held during the pleasure of Government on condition of service and good conduct. In the event of the alienation by sale, gift or mortgage of the area carrying the remission, the case is to be reported to the Deputy Commissioner who has power to resume the remission in all cases in which the alienage is unsuited to bear his share in the duty of frontier watch and ward, in consideration of which the remissions are granted. Where the alienee is a new agriculturist, or not a resident of the village, there should be no hesitation in resuming while the land is held by him, and the small beginning thus made in differentiating between the land-holder, whom it is politically desirable to foster, and the new purchaser, who has no special claims to indulgence, may furnish an exemplar on which to base a system of similar favourable assessments on behalf of the true agriculturists elsewhere.

The utility of these remissions has already been shown, as those held by Shabkadar and its hamlets of Rashakai, Nuranai and Mián Khel have been resumed for a period of three years for complicity in the raid of 7th August 1897 on Shankargarh, while those of Tangi in Chársadda and of the Utman Khel estates of Sangao, Mián Khan, Pipal, Kui Barmul and Kharki have been stopped for a similar period for the part which men from these estates took in the attack on the Málakand in July-August 1897. At the end of this period the remissions will only be re-granted after re-consideration of the conduct of the villages. In the event, therefore, of collective or individual misconduct of a border village action can always be promptly and easily taken against the whole of a village or against any members of it, and this should be a powerful means at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for maintaining due order. The grant of the remissions during the pleasure of Government in no way signifies that they are to be regarded as perpetuity grants, but the condition was merely introduced to show that they could be resumed or revised at any time, and not merely at a revision of settlement, when they naturally come under revision as a matter of course. No frontier remissions exist in the Nowshera tabsil, but their place is to some extent supplied by small *ináms* to the headmen of the Kohi Khattak estates, which have been again released in addition to their scanty *pach-ta* for the term of settlement to compensate them for the extra work required of them.

75. The suggestions made by the Settlement Collector for improving arboriculture in the Peshawar district, which, except in Arboriculture. the irrigated tracts and for the roadside avenues, is almost

treeless, are summarised in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the orders of the Financial Commissioner on the preliminary report. In accordance with the order contained in Part C, Revenue Circular 32, a remission has been granted of half the irrigated and of the whole of the unirrigated assessment of cultivated land adjoining a roadside avenue up to a width of one chain of 55 feet. As a matter of fact the roots of the trees, it is believed, do more damage than the shade, and if a trench is dug parallel to the avenue and about 12 feet from it much injury to the crops is saved. The amount so remitted is shown in the statement below, and the figures are interesting as showing the extent to which the planting up of roadside avenues had been successful.

List of Muafis on account of Roadside Avenues.

1 Name of Talukh.	2 Area under shade of road-side trees. Acres.	3 Revenue remitted. Rs.	4 REMARKS. Conditions—
Chársadda	833·74	770	
Pesháwar	520·92	1,051	
Nowshera	417·82	91	
Mardán	65·25	190	Conditions of release. During the pleasure of Government subject to the continued existence of the trees. If the trees are damaged in any village, the Deputy Commissioner may resume or suspend the assignment in that village in whole or in part as he may consider necessary.
Swábi... ... ...	...	...
Total District ...	1,837·73	2,110	

The efforts of Major Deane in this direction in the Swát Canal tract will always be remembered. Where canal water is available avenues can be grown readily anywhere, but very small success attends the tedious and expensive process of trying to work with wells. As things stand the western half of the district is well planted up with avenues, but not much, except near Swábi, has been possible elsewhere.

The utmost efforts were made to induce land-holders to plant up their poorer lands on the Swát Canal, but in the absence of the sanction solicited of shutting off the canal water from their other lands or of operating on their assignments in case of failure, the attempt was unsuccessful, and only about 50 acres in all have been so planted. Something may be done under the orders of the Financial Commissioner in the new irrigation to the east of the Kalpáni, where a landowner can be compelled to plant up 5 out of every 100 acres belonging to him, to which irrigation is extended, and the point should not be forgotten. After a local inquiry by Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Hoghton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, it was decided to take no action in regard to the Khattak rakhs, covering some 3,093 acres in the Kohi Khattak circle in Nowshera, until the report of these officers on the Khwárra reserves, covering 97,779 acres should be considered.

The village reserves or areas in this circle are extending, and have wherever possible been exempted from the assessment of 3 pies per acre on the waste. It is hoped that some measures will be taken to save from destruction the valuable fuel reserves in Khwárra as the cantonments of Pesháwar, Nowshera and Ráwalpindi are, to a great extent, dependent on this source for their supply, and something must be done to secure a means of livelihood for the brave and hardy Khattaks, whose livelihood is largely derived from the sale of fuel.

76. Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Commissioner, received his settlement training in this district, during which he also supervised the measurements on the Indus. He was reposed to the Settlement as Assistant Settlement Officer on 5th January 1896, acted as Settlement Officer from 15th April to 15th July 1896 and again held charge of the Settlement from 8th October 1897 to 18th January 1897. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and zeal displayed by this officer. His intimate knowledge of Pashtu and his sympathy with Patháns made his appointment to this Settlement peculiarly suitable. He rendered yeoman's service to me in the matter of the Indus boundary and in the measurement of Khwárra, on the forests in which tract he has reported fully. The share which he took in the assessment of Pesháwar and Nowshera has been explained in paragraph 63. The task of winding up a settlement is very tedious, and in this case the fact that the registers of assignments required a complete revision made Mr. Lorimer's work more than ordinarily difficult. He did his work with enthusiasm to the end and deserves all the credit for the distribution in Pesháwar and Nowshera. The compilation of the Code of Tribal Customs (*Riwíj-i-am*) was specially entrusted to him and, though the pressure of political work, on which he has been continuously employed since July 1897, has prevented the completion of the usual volume of the Customary Law Series, I have no doubt that when this does appear it will be a most valuable addition to the literature on the subject.

Pandit Shankar Dás held charge of the post of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer up to 7th August 1893, when increasing age and failing health compelled him to take leave and seek a transfer to a less arduous post. He supervised the compilation of the Annual Records for 1891-92, which were of great service as a groundwork on which to base our subsequent operations.

On 8th August 1893 Lála Mangal Sen, Tahsídár of Nowshera, succeeded him and held charge of the post until 31st December 1896. As reported in paragraph 31 he had already assisted in the partition of the Chársadda Maira and was an officer of great tact and energy. He soon picked up the details of settlement work and was my right-hand throughout the operations. The rapid conclusion of measurements was largely due to his incessant activity through the hot season, and his tact enabled us to carry through the extensive partitions mentioned in paragraph 45 and smoothed out many difficulties. He made the village inspections and wrote up the English note-books in tahsíl Nowshera of which he was in special charge, and his work was most useful. I regret to have to report that his labours undermined his health, and his brain became affected in the summer of 1896 when he was forced to take leave. He tried to resume his duties so that he might assist at the winding up of operations, but he again broke down and had to take long leave. This has to a great extent restored him to health, and I hope that a spell of ordinary work will complete the cure, so that the valuable services of this energetic and useful officer may not be lost to the Settlement Department for which he is specially fitted. I recommend his efforts to the most favourable consideration of Government.

In this Settlement, as noted in paragraph 39, although the district was admittedly the most difficult to settle in the Province and the urgency of the case necessitated the special recall of a senior officer to take over charge of the operations, it was decided by Government to appoint only Deputy Superintendents and no Settlement Tahsídárs. This decision of course largely increased the work and the responsibility of the Settlement Officer and his Extra Assistant. Captain Hastings, it will be remembered, had two native Assistants throughout and one European Assistant for most of the time in addition to six Superintendents. However, after operations had progressed for some time, sanction was obtained to the appointment of one Extra Tahsídár in Yusafzai, a corresponding reduction being made in the number of Deputy Superintendents. Pandit Man Mohan Náth, Náib-Tahsídár of Swábi, was appointed to this office on the 30th July 1895 and held charge till the close of the settlement. For three months in 1896 he acted as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, vice Lála Mangal Sen on leave. I have no hesitation in saying that his services were invaluable during the settlement, and the great success attained in the

resettlement of Yusafzai is mainly due to his efforts. He inspected all the villages and checked the compilation of the English village note-books and wrote up careful and useful inspection notes. His reputation for honesty and capacity was so high that trans-frontier jirgabs having heard of his merits frequently asked that he might be deputed to assist them in their deliberations. This officer was trained in the Gurdáspur Settlement and has gone through every stage of the work, and unless he sacrifices his health to his keen sense of duty I confidently predict for him a brilliant career as a Revenue and Settlement Officer. His power of personal work is only equalled by his capacity for control and of inspiring enthusiasm in others, while he is one of the few Indian officials with whom I have come in contact who is capable of developing a detailed scheme of operations from general suggestions thrown out for his guidance. He has now been selected for the post of Assistant Settlement Officer in Muzaffarabad under the Kashmír Darbár.

Of the ordinary Tahsildárs Lála Pars Rám in Chársadda gave me most assistance, and I am glad to be able to acknowledge the help which he afforded in splitting up the Maira into new estates, in the opening up of the new road and bridges and generally in re-assessment operations. Owing to some errors in the tabsíl accounts prior to settlement for which he was not eventually held responsible, he was unfortunately precluded from receiving a certificate from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mír Akbar Shah, Tahsildár of Pesháwar, rendered general assistance and Mír Ahmad Khan, Tahsildár of Mardán, also worked well. Ahmad Yár Khan as Tahsildár of Swábi towards the close of operations took an interest in the work of preparing the Code of Tribal Customs and got in his revenue quickly and without friction.

My thanks are also due to Pandit Sarúp Naráin, District Kánúngr, for valuable assistance throughout the settlement, and particularly in the preparation of this report. He received his training in Gurdáspur and was transferred in 1893 to Pesháwar from Mooltan where he had been District Revenue Accountant. He was in charge of the central mapping office and the binding and arrangement of the records. His office was described by the Financial Commissioner as a picture, and here by a re-arrangement of the space we were able to provide a fine separate Kánúngr's office at trifling cost and thereby save the estimated expenditure of Rs. 8,000 on new buildings. The District Kánúngr also assisted in the topographical re-arrangement of the ordinary district records, which was carried out at the instance and under the supervision of the Settlement Collector with very satisfactory results as regards economy of space and saving of trouble. Sarúp Naráin has compiled in Urdú a Guide to Settlement training in which he has reproduced most of the important vernacular instructions issued during this settlement. The work also contains ready reckoners and a complete collection of the circulars of the Director and is a very useful manual for revenue officials of all grades especially during settlement operations.

Of the Deputy Superintendents, the best was Amar Singh, who came to Pesháwar from Amritsar under a cloud but whose work here in Swábi was excellent. He has since gone on promotion to Alwar where I am glad to hear that he is winning golden opinions. Gopi Chand, Mehdi Husain, Nathu Shah, Husain Bakhsh and Ganga Rám all did well.

Sir D. Fitzpatrick at an informal darbár, held at Pesháwar on 22nd November 1896, was pleased to publicly acknowledge the services rendered by the settlement staff and to present certificates to the following officials and gentlemen who had assisted in the operations. These certificates were highly valued, and one and all were grateful to the head of the Government for the kindly interest which he thus displayed in their work.

OFFICIALS.

1. Lála Mangal Sen, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.
2. Mír Akbar Shah, Tahsildár, Pesháwar.
3. Mír Ahmad Khan, Tahsildár, Mardán.
4. Pandit Man Mohan Náth, Settlement Tahsildár.

NON-OFFICIALS.

1. Khau Bahádúr Muhammad Ibráhím Khan, of Mardán.
2. Khanzáda Fatteh Muhammad Khan, Khattak, of Manduri.
3. Arbáb Muhammad Azam Khan, Mohmand, of Kotla Mohsan Khan.
4. Arbáb Dost Muhammad Khan, Khalil, of Tahkal Bálá.
5. Muhabbat Khan, of Toru.
6. Khwája Muhammad Khan, of Hoti.
7. Akbar Khan, of Topi.
8. Mahmúd Ján, of Káfár Dheri.
9. Dost Muhammad, of Ghari Daulatzai.
10. Akbar Khan, of Ismaila.
11. Sheikh Muhammad Akbar, of Shekhán.
12. Arbáb Hájí Gholám Haidar Khan, of Landi Yarghajo.
13. Sayad Abdul Manán Bádshah, of Batagram.
14. Malik Mahbúb Khan, of Matta Moghal Khel.
15. Muhammad Afzal Khan, of Tungi Barazai.
16. Muhammad Zamáu Khan, Khattak, of Akora.
17. Gholám Haidar Khan, of Tangi Nusratzaí.
18. Nar Muhammad Khan, of Rajjar, in Chársadda tahsíl.
19. Muhammad Umar Khan, of Utmáuzai, in ditto.
20. Mausúr Khan, of Khazana, Tahsíl Pesháwar.
21. Dalel Khan, of Nowshera.
22. Muhammad Akbar, of Katlang, Tahsíl Mardán.
23. Rostam Khan, of Mardán.
24. Mahmúd Khan, of Giddar, Tahsíl Mardán.
25. Abdul Kádir Khan, of Jhanda, Tahsíl Swábi.
26. Feroz Khan, of Kala Khan, ditto.
27. Shah Sanam, of Yár Ilusen, ditto.
28. Sher Zamán, of Swábi.

To complete the notice of officers a note is appended of the officers who went through a course of settlement training in Pesháwar.

Assistant Commissioners.

Name.	From	To	Number of days.	REMARKS.
P. D. Agnew, Esquire ...	1st Decr. 1892 ...	13th Feby. 1893 ...	75	
J. F. Conolly,	5th Decr. 1892 ...	8th April 1893 ..	924	
J. G. Lorimer,	25th Novr. 1893 ...	4th May 1894 ...	160	See separate note above.
Lieut. M. W. Douglas ...	26th Novr. 1893 ...	10th April 1894 ...	135	
W. S. Talbot, Esquire ..	23rd Novr. 1894 ...	7th April 1895 ...	135	Showed aptitude for the work.
R. Love,	10th Novr. 1894 ...	11th March 1895...	121	
A. H. Gunter,	9th Jany. 1895 ...	22nd March 1895	62	
Lieut. Fox-Strangways ...	12th March 1895...	26th March 1895	15	
Average number of days spent by each Assistant Commissioner.	...	...	103	

NOTE.—Besides these, Lieutenant C. B. Rawlinson, Assistant Commissioner of Mardán, received settlement training without being relieved of his ordinary duties.

Probationary and Candidate Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Name.	From	To	Remarks.
Mirza Zafar Ali, B.A. ...	3rd Feby. 1893 ...	1st Novr. 1893.	
Rája Tálib Mehdi Khan... ...	13th Jany. 1894 ...	17th Septr. 1894...	Did well.
Sheikh Rahím Bakhsh, M.A. ...	3rd March 1894 ...	1st Jany. 1895 ...	A very careful and hardworking officer.
Sirdár Sultán Asad Ján ...	10th Jany. 1895 ...	10th Jany. 1896 ...	Intelligent and industrious.

NOTE.—Besides the above, 12 candidate Náib-Tahsildárs and 5 Náib-Tahsildárs received settlement training.

77. As might be expected from the fact noted in paragraph 22 that four

Special points connected with the records and the báchh. owners in Mardán on the Swát Canal hold 43,763 acres, and that the immigrant Mohmand tenants are constantly changing, considerable difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the settlement fields in villages owned by single proprietors on this canal. The canal subordinate establishment also naturally are opposed to such fields, since if they do not chain up every harvest the area irrigated the most important source of their illicit profits disappears. It was arranged with Colonel Ottley, Chief Engineer, at whose instance we formed these canal settlement fields averaging under 2 acres, that if they were not maintained the owners and tenants would be refused water under rule 4 of the rules under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, unless they prepared 36 feet by 36 feet compartments for irrigation, which, of course, they would not ordinarily do. This arrangement was not carried out, and so, where no natural fields existed and where, in accordance with my instructions of 21st January 1893, we had, in consultation with the owners, to make out on the ground and map suitable fields, the field boundaries then made have been ploughed out, and have in many cases ceased to exist. The only remedy for this is to reproduce the fields on the spot and carry out the original arrangement of refusing water where the boundaries are obliterated, or to make fresh fields every year as the tenants change or these are altered, or to keep to the large naturally defined fields of 30 or 40 acres, and do the *girdáwari* within these by chain or step measurement. In my opinion the first course is preferable, or otherwise the records will be fudged and the people despoiled. The boundaries can be easily reproduced from the maps, which show all natural features; water-courses and ridges, &c., where such exist, and I do not suppose that the difficulty really exists in more than perhaps 10 per cent. of the canal tract.

Mistakes will doubtless be found in the entries of ownership and cultivation, especially in Swábi, where *likhai resh* prevails, and no field boundaries exist on the spot. As to this I can only invite attention to paragraphs 41 and 46. We did our best to attest on the spot all entries, as in such cases the old *shajras* were simply unworkable, but if a similar inquiry shows that a real mistake has occurred it can be readily corrected when the next *jamabandi* is prepared. In such cases attention should be paid to paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Yusafzai Assessment Report, to the entries in the field book showing how the distribution into fields of the shares in the particular *wand* is made, and to the vernacular instruction of 21st January 1893 above quoted, and the special measurement instructions for Swábi.

It was suggested in paragraph 36 of the Yusafzai Report that, where an exchange had been acted on for more than 12 years, and where one or both of the parties had sunk wells, the transfer should be treated as a permanent exchange. However, the legal difficulties were too great, and in such cases, when the parties would not agree to the exchange being recorded as permanent, we have had to show A as tenant of B in the land which he had taken in exchange, and B as tenant of A in A's original field. This, of course, complicates the record, and adds to the chances of error, but it was all that could be done under the circumstances.

There have been some complaints as to the *báchh* in Tábsil Pesháwar, where sales and mortgages have been most frequent, and where the old distribution by shares has consequently been most upset. Paragraph 21 shows the efforts made to induce people to keep to the old *bakhrawari* system, and in paragraph 70 the *báchh* papers are explained. With a new assessment there must always be some complaints, and in Pesháwar the assessment was brought out just at the close of operations, and so some *báchh* cases necessarily devolved on to the district staff. Patient inquiry on the spot is the only method of dealing with such objections put forward by individuals, and I need scarcely point out that the *báchh* can be altered at any time. Great care should, however, be taken in admitting any objection as to wrong classification. *Nahri I* comprises the old *dofasli* class — all good land growing cane or rice, and all land ordinarily bearing 6 crops in 8 harvests, as shown by the Crop Inspection Register and checked by local examination. These papers are all available in the office, and an entry as to wrong classification should not be upset merely on

the report of a patwári or kánúngo who may have his own reasons for doing this. Where an error has really been made a re-adjustment can ordinarily be effected by throwing the excess revenue on to the shámilát or, if necessary, by an alteration of the village soil rates, which, I may mention, have been specially fixed in terms of even annas, and wherever possible in even fractions of rupees. In this way the impossible fractions in which the former generation of patwárís rejoiced have been avoided, and the bichh is a very simple matter.

The land and water tenures of the Pesháwar district are extraordinarily complicated, and any attempt to accurately record them is a task of unusual difficulty. Where we had to resort to any unusual process to meet special difficulties of record or distribution a full account of the proceedings will be found on the measurement or distribution file, to which and to the English village note-books I beg to invite the attention of officers who may be called upon to work what may at first sight appear to them to be a cumbrous or inaccurate arrangement, but which is probably an attempt to reproduce the actual system on which the people themselves work, and which they understand, and which we therefore have adopted and brought to record.

It may also be here noted that the statistics for Khwárra Niláb are not given in Statement V, as this circle was not assessed. They are given in the other general statements.

78. There is but little else to say about the settlement. The road to Chársadda is now fully opened throughout and crowded with traffic, and the new boat-bridges on this line and on the Swábi-Khairabad road at Kund are paying handsome profits in addition to being a great convenience to the people.

As noted in paragraph 49, the boundary laid down at settlement still holds and the lists of boundary villages were notified with *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 433, dated 23rd July 1897. When the bill becomes law it will probably be possible to adopt the existing line without much alteration as the permanent boundary.

The income from the Kábúl River Canal for the first year during which the new rates were in force was as follows:—

	Rs.
Water-rates for Rabi 1897	53,951
Ditto Kharif 1897	54,977
Mill rents	23,000
Total	1,31,928
Deduct—Credited to Jai Shekh	3,522
Working expenses	1,28,406
Net Profit	24,185
	1,08,221

This upon the capital cost of Rs. 4,47,697 represents a net profit of over 24 per cent. My estimate of 17 per cent. which was considered oversanguine has been more than borne out in the first year, and as cultivation become more intensive and the enormously valuable water-power of the canal near Pesháwar is utilised, even larger returns may be confidently expected.

The suggestion made by the Settlement Collector that the maintenance of this canal should be made over to the Irrigation Department while for some little time at any rate the revenue management should remain with the Deputy Commissioner has been accepted, and the proposed Hazárkháni extension has been approved, but is held over for further consideration in view of the possibility of this being utilised as the main line. The advisability of this, however, seems to be doubtful, as the valuable mill income and water-power would be to a great extent lost.

A survey has been made of a proposed canal in the Swábi tāhsil taking out from the Indus as shown in map II. This was suggested in paragraph 5 of the Yusafzai Assessment Report. The work has been found to be feasible and will command even more than the Settlement Collector's estimate of 50,000 acres. If made at all it should be made as an inundation canal on cheap lines, since the spring rainfall is quite sufficient here to mature the rabi crops, and the water is only wanted for the rabi sowings and to enable the people to put in a kharíf crop. The people are rather nervous about the sand brought down in the Indus water. I do not attach much importance to this objection as it is based on their experience of the disastrous floods just before annexation which devastated the Indus riverain. An inundation canal would do good rather than harm. However the work is not an urgent necessity, as good rabi crops are already grown in Swábi, but if the people ask for this it might well be constructed, as it will be very lucrative even if the *cháhi* assessment in the tract commanded has to be revised.

The net profit of the Michni-Dilazak Canal for the first year's working was Rs. 6,401, or 20 per cent. on the capital outlay, and the Doába feeder channel after some damage caused by heavy floods in August 1897 is working well. The Bára weir is practically complete and only the supply channels are left to be constructed, and if the project is properly and tactfully handled I have no doubt that a considerable direct income will be derived from this work by the construction of a rabi irrigation channel to irrigate the Maira on the left bank of the stream, though this is essentially a protective work of insurance and not one intended to raise fresh revenue.

79. If the net income from these canals be added to the enhancement of financial results and revenue obtained, the total annual profit which has accrued term of settlement. to Government and to the District Board from these settlement operations is as follows :—

	Rs.
Enhancement of Government demand	... ... ... 2,53,487
Net income from Kábul River Canal	... ... ... 1,08,221
Ditto Michni-Dilazak Canal	... ... ... 6,401
	<hr/>
Total	... ... ... 3,68,109

The total cost of the settlement as shown in Statement No. VII was Rs. 3,23,140, and the increased revenue paid into the treasury since Kharíf 1895, when the new assessment was collected in Chársadda and Yusafzai and up to and including Rabi 1897, exceeds Rs. 3,50,000, so that the whole cost has been already more than recouped.

The term of settlement has been announced as a period of not less than 20 years from Kharíf 1895 in the case of Chársadda, Mardán and Swábi, and from Rabi 1896 for Pesháwar and Nowshera. The actual term will be fixed by Government after consideration of this report, but in view of the condition of the tract I do not recommend that a longer term than 20 years should be granted. Not much increase will be obtainable in the old irrigation where the assessment has always been full, but a good deal can still be taken in the Swát Canal tract, unless indeed, as noted in paragraph 64, the water-rates are revised as the tract becomes fully populated and effectively cultivated, when there is no doubt that the kharif rates can bear a considerable enhancement.

I have, perhaps, dwelt too much on the very lucrative results of the settlement, but I trust that the list of works undertaken for the benefit of the district will show that I have not been unmindful of the well-being of the people, and so far as I have been able to judge the general results of the settlement have been appreciated, the land-holders are contented, and the opinion which they have formed of our action and motives is not at any rate wholly bad.

In conclusion I must express regret for the shortcomings of this report, which has been compiled during the few moments of leisure which I have been able to snatch from the unending toil of an office which, at all times a severe

task on the energies of any public servant, has during the past 18 months been doubly arduous owing to the change of Lieutenant-Governors, the famine, the Jubilee and the extended scope and duration of troubles on the frontier.

The peculiar circumstances of the district and the fact that this is intended to be a guide to the district officer for working the settlement as well as a mere bald recital of the results of the operations must be my excuse for the length of this report, which even now is I feel incomplete.

L. W. DANE,
Settlement Officer.



GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN THE REPORT.

ABÍANA	...	... Water-rates.
ÁLA-LAMBARDÁR	...	... Chief headman of a village.
BÁCHH	...	... Internal distribution of assessment in an estate.
BANJAR	...	... Uncultivated land.
BATÁI	...	... Share of produce paid as rent.
BHAIACHÁRA	...	... A form of tenure where possession is the measure of right.
BRÚSA	...	... Straw.
BILAPAIMÁNA	...	... Without being gauged, i. e., free supply.
BURDI	...	... Diluvion.
BAND	...	... A bank of earth to obstruct the flow of water.
BASTA	...	... A bundle of village papers.
CHAKLA	...	... Assessment circle.
DOPASLI	...	... Land cropped twice in a year.
FARÁSH	...	... Tamarisk.
GIRDÁWARI	...	... Crop inspection.
GUR	...	... Raw sugar.
INÁM	...	... A grant of cash or of land held rent-free usually to a leading member of the community.
INÁMDÁR	...	... Person holding an <i>inám</i> .
JÁGIR	...	... A grant of revenue usually made for service.
JÁGIRDÁR	...	... Holder of a <i>jágir</i> .
JAMA	...	... Government land revenue.
JAMABANDI	...	... Annual rent roll of an estate.
JHÍL	...	... A marsh.
JOWÁR	...	... Great millet (<i>sorghum vulgare</i>).
JINSWÁR	...	... A return of crops.
KACHCHA	...	... An unlined well.
KACHCHA PAKKA	...	... Well partly lined and partly not lined with masonry.
KHASRA GIRDÁWARI	...	... An abstract of crop inspection.
Khálsa	...	... Revenue actually payable to Government.
KHAN	...	... A principal man in a tribe.
KANDI	...	... A division of an estate.
KHARÍF	...	... The autumn harvest.
KHATAUNI NO.	...	... Number of cultivating holding in the <i>jamabandi</i> .
KHEWAT NO.	...	... <i>Jarabandi</i> number or the number assigned to an owner's holding.
LAM BARDÁR	...	... A village headman.
MÁLIKÁNA	...	... Payment made to a landowner in recognition of his proprietorship.
MIRÁBI	...	... Cess paid to cover cost of management of the district canals.
MUWÁJIB	...	... Cash allowance drawn from the treasury granted in recognition of family service. It was originally paid by the Sikhs as fees for collection of the revenue to a Khan.
MUÁFI	...	... A revenue-free assignment.
NAHRI PARTA	...	... A revenue rate on canal lands.
NÁLA	...	... A water channel or torrent.
PACHOIRA	...	... Village headman's fees.
PAKKA	...	... A well lined with a masonry cylinder.
PATTÍDÁR	...	... A form of tenure in which ancestral or customary shares form the measure of right.
RABI	...	... The spring harvest.
SHAJRAH	...	... Village field map.
TAHSIL	...	... A revenue subdivision of a district under a <i>Tahsildár</i> .
TAL	...	... A subdivision of a division of an estate called <i>Kandi</i> .
TIL	...	... Sesamum.
TAEÁVI	...	... Loans advanced by Government for improvement of land.
TUN	...	... A tree (<i>cedrela tuna</i>).
VESH	...	... A periodical distribution of land by shares.
ZAILDÁR	...	... A rural notable in charge of a circle or <i>zail</i> .
ZAILDÁRI	...	... Zaildár's dues.
ZAMÍNDÁR	...	... Agriculturist.
ZAMÍNDÁRI	...	... A form of tenure where an estate is held by a sole proprietor or by several proprietors in common.



STATEMENT No. I.

AVERAGE RETURN OF CROPS OF THE PESHAWAR DISTRICT FOR
KHARIF HARVESTS FROM 1891 TO 1895 (PARA. 27).

Statement No. I.—Average Return of Crops of the Peshawar District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
DETAIL OF																
Detail of cultivation.																
			Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Kangri.	Moth.	Mung.	Másh.	Other cereals.	Til.	Toria and other oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	
1 CHARSADDA.	Cháhi	...	267	61	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	12
	Jhalári	...	131	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	12
	Nahri I	...	6,450	18,017	1,053	...	...	6	772	140	222	6	...	4,373	5,156
	„ II	...	936	857	173	...	...	...	77	12	23	...	...	130	283
	Shah Nahri	...	527	8,528	988	1	...	65	35	28	65	56	...	1,028	2,389	
	Sailáb	...	...	1,582	621	...	...	...	11	6	3	3	...	...	147
	Daghoba	...	...	51	541	...	...	9	85	...	...	18	...	...	8
	Báráni	...	...	268	1,738	6	...	43	186	3	4	151	...	...	69
	Maira	...	...	...	319	...	...	20	...	...	...	31	...	...	16
	Total	...	7,913	29,701	5,513	7	...	143	1,171	198	317	265	...	5,535	8,092	
	Percentage	...	4·8	17·8				4·4				·1	...	3·3	4·8	
2 MARDAN.	Cháhi	...	8,906	548	23	4	4	8	1	...	139	...	390	319		
	Abi	...	210	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	42	7	
	Shah Nabri	...	316	10,987	1,295	15	1	7	10	2	2	97	...	463	308	
	Sailáb	...	...	1,197	654	2	9	3	1	...	...	61	...	...	3
	Daghoba	...	...	904	2,846	57	35	7	15	...	...	245	...	...	50
	Báráni	...	...	581	9,175	311	93	2,828	312	4	2	3,813	1	...	437
	Maira	...	...	47	677	99	8	1,985	45	...	...	743	...	...	162
	Total	...	316	22,832	15,229	507	150	4,835	391	7	4	5,100	1	895	1,286	
	Percentage	...	·1	8·7				8				·1·9	·4	·5		
3 SWABI.	Cháhi	...	17,398	571	4	2	3	8	...	...	64	...	464	940	
	Abi	...	1	567	101	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	20	
	Sailáb	...	2	43	250	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	40	
	Daghoba	...	...	431	465	1	...	7	4	...	...	75	...	61	
	Báráni	...	...	429	9,253	952	129	6,946	1,495	17	...	2,372	...	788	
	Maira	...	...	2	349	272	8	5,469	380	1	...	83	...	134	
	Total	...	3	18,870	10,989	1,230	139	12,436	1,889	18	...	2,594	...	466	1,983	
	Percentage	...	...	9·4				13·3				1·3	...	·2	·1
4 PESHAWAR.	Cháhi	...	944	20	...	...	1	5	...	1	1	1	1	1	7
	Jhalári	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	
	Cháhi Nahri	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nahri I	...	2,432	22,015	2,192	...	...	126	549	95	328	1	...	2,963	5,891
	„ II	...	1,120	5,898	1,175	...	...	39	320	106	252	4	...	344	2,832
	Shah Nahri	...	882	2,489	817	162	...	54	162	9	62	...	...	151	968
	Abi	...	1	1,157	41	2	...	1	4	5	...	1	...	...	116
	Sailáb	1,559	373	3	...	79	128	7	4	1	...	5	224
	Daghoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	224
	Báráni	...	...	255	393	6	...	40	69	18	5	1	1	...	103
	Total	...	4,435	34,330	5,012	173	...	340	1,257	240	652	9	2	3,457	10,146	
	Percentage	...	3·2	25				5·6				...	...	2·5	7·4

for Kharif harvests from 1891 to 1895 (para. 27).

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
CROPS.													
Hemp and other fibres.	Hemp and other fibres.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder for cattle.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance, i.e. correct area cropped.	Area of taraddadi and khāli.	Total of cultivation.
...	...	...	60	7	...	...	412	12	424	1	423	178	601
...	...	8	8	3	3	...	177	10	187	...	187	78	265
118	8	171	10	181	5	17	36,702	807	37,569	...	37,569	3,575	41,144
8	...	31	31	50	37	13,831	2,515	118	2,633	...	2,633	1,611	4,244
...	1	...	...	196	...	2,570	459	14,290	...	14,290	43,389	57,629	4,937
...	1	1	...	1	1	712	394	2,964	...	2,964	1,973	1,167	1,977
...	...	...	...	157	501	2,628	498	3,126	...	3,126	36,569	39,695	18,092
128	11	281	3	246	197	713	60,434	2,568	63,002	1	63,001	105,603	168,604
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	36.2	1.6	37.8	...	37.8	63.4	101.2
...	...	78	1	11	1	2	10,435	241	10,676	...	10,676	1,324	12,000
...	...	1	41	5	15	...	296	2	298	...	298	21	319
...	...	...	...	2	1	13,567	321	13,888	...	13,888	33,522	47,410	3,367
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,930	597	2,527	...	2,527	840	7,516	154,051
...	...	...	4	...	22	1	4,162	353	4,515	...	4,515	3,001	39,552
...	...	...	...	...	23	1	17,584	4,776	22,360	...	22,360	131,691	264,215
...	...	119	10	26	51	4	3,791	778	4,569	...	4,569	34,943	58,519
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	51,765	7,068	58,833	...	58,833	205,392	201,971
...	...	89	...	32	...	...	19.7	2.6	22.3	...	22.3	78.2	100.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,575	301	19,876	...	19,876	581	20,457
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	14	710	...	710	82	792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	33	377	...	377	790	1,176
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,044	31	1,078	...	1,078	315	1,363
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	22,383	4,978	27,361	...	27,361	92,273	119,634
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,698	1,866	8,564	...	8,564	49,955	58,519
...	...	89	...	33	1	...	50,740	7,226	57,966	...	57,966	144,005	201,971
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25.3	3.6	28.9	...	28.9	71.8	100.7
...	5	145	...	3	4	...	1,138	33	1,171	28	1,143	420	1,563
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	32	2	34	...	34	16	50
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	2	7
...	821	341	35	628	505	8	38,920	1,712	40,632	38	40,594	9,843	50,435
1	2	33	26	87	168	...	12,407	1,356	13,763	...	13,763	18,620	32,383
...	54	41	1	184	137	2	6,170	294	6,469	3	6,466	4,732	11,198
...	3	5	...	2	40	2	1,380	105	1,485	...	1,485	3,296	4,781
...	...	1	...	...	136	...	2,520	411	2,931	...	2,931	5,485	8,416
...	1	...	8	...	112	...	1,012	251	1,263	...	1,263	19,992	21,255
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	3	25	...	25	9,154	9,179
1	886	568	70	906	1,103	12	63,608	4,168	67,776	69	67,707	71,561	139,268
...	...	...	2.6	...	...	...	46.3	3	49.3	...	49.3	52.1	101.4

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Serial No.	Tahsil.	DETAIL OF															
		Detail of cultivation.			Rice.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Kangni.	Moth.	Mung.	Másh.	Other cereals.	Til.	Toris and other oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.
5	Nowshera.	Cháhi	...	...	3,969	387	8	..	3	8	1	..	..	1	..	95	206
		Cháhi Nahri	...	1	1,445	219	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	85	153
		Nahri I	...	1	970	311	..	..	24	26	14	..	1	1	..	46	82
		» II	...	..	240	74	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	20
		Cháhi Shah Nahri	...	1	1,445	219	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	85	153
		Shah Nahri	...	37	2,714	685	1	..	21	30	5	..	..	7	..	114	390
		Abi	...	..	215	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	7
		Sailáb	...	..	1,722	968	2	..	1	5	1	..	..	31	4	1	116
		Daghoba	...	..	300	1,109	3	..	10	19	1	..	..	5	..	..	66
		Báráni	...	..	539	1,455	82	..	228	221	2	..	1	32	2	1	192
6	Total	Maira	...	..	45	79	5	..	22	23	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
		Total	...	40	13,604	5,541	102	..	319	338	24	2	88	6	454	1,389	
		Percentage	...	..	11·1	..	..	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1·1	
		Percentage	...	..	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Total District.	Cháhi	...	..	31,484	1,587	35	6	11	32	2	1	205	1	952	1,484	
		Jhalári	...	..	152	20	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	16	
		Cháhi Nahri	...	1	1,446	219	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	85	153
		Nahri I	...	..	8,583	41,002	3,556	..	136	1,347	258	551	8	..	7,372	11,129	
		» II	...	..	2,056	6,995	1,422	..	41	399	118	275	5	..	477	3,135	
		Shah Nahri	...	..	1,762	24,718	3,785	179	1	147	237	44	129	160	..	1,756	4,055
		Cháhi Shah Nahri	...	1	1,445	219	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	85	153
		Abi	...	..	2	2,149	211	3	..	7	4	5	..	3	..	68	150
		Sailáb Daghoba	...	2	7,789	7,827	69	44	122	270	15	7	439	4	6	715	
		Báráni	...	..	2,072	22,014	1,857	222	10,085	2,283	44	12	6,869	4	1	1,590	
6	Maira	Maira	...	..	94	1,424	376	16	7,496	468	1	..	860	..	..	318	
		Total	...	12,707	119,346	42,284	2,019	289	18,073	5,046	487	975	8,051	9	10,807	22,896	
		Percentage	...	1·4	13·4	..	..	..	7·8	..	..	..	9	1·2	2·6		

No. I—concluded.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
CROPS.													
Hemp and other fibres.	Fruit.	Vegetables.	Gothers.	Chillies.	Fodder for cattle.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance, i.e., correct area cropped.	Area of taraddadi and khali.	Total of cultivation.
15	79	4	1	72	6	..	4,851	150	5,001	3	4,998	3,434	8,432
2	5	5	..	135	2	..	2,051	64	2,115	..	2,115	1,464	3,579
..	1	1	..	61	4	..	1,546	47	1,593	..	1,593	519	2,112
..	4	1	..	1	1	..	345	58	403	..	403	899	1,802
..	2	2	..	125	2	..	2,051	64	2,115	..	2,115	1,464	3,579
..	9	8	..	121	1	..	4,130	166	4,296	..	4,296	8,035	12,331
..	2	2	..	2	..	..	801	14	315	4	311	183	394
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2,854	555	3,409	..	3,409	4,007	7,416
..	..	1	3	..	1	1	1,514	447	1,961	..	1,961	6,879	8,840
..	..	30	..	..	..	..	2,762	1,523	4,285	..	4,285	40,153	44,438
2	24	106	35	527	17	2	22,615	8,190	25,814	7	25,807	100,482	126,289
			6				18·4	2·6	21·0	..	21·0	81·8	102·8
..	471	2	125	11	2	36,411	737	37,148	32	37,116	5,937	43,053	
..	9	..	5	..	..	209	12	221	..	221	94	315	
..	5	..	135	2	..	2,053	65	2,118	..	2,118	1,466	3,584	
118	1,346	38	870	509	25	77,168	2,626	70,704	38	70,756	13,937	93,698	
9	46	26	93	169	1	15,267	1,532	16,799	..	16,799	21,130	37,929	
2	172	6	370	140	40	37,708	1,240	38,943	3	38,940	89,028	128,568	
..	4	..	135	2	..	2,051	64	2,115	..	2,115	1,464	3,579	
..	25	..	4	40	2	2,673	135	2,808	4	2,804	3,582	6,386	
1	3	1	..	335	1	17,650	2,942	20,592	..	20,592	24,466	45,058	
1	3	15	1	137	150	46,369	12,026	58,395	..	58,395	32,679	379,074	
2	..	30	..	24	501	11,608	2,850	14,458	..	14,458	144,650	158,108	
133	2,084	118	1,738	1,309	731	249,162	24,220	273,391	77	273,314	627,033	900,347	
		7				28·6	2·7	30·7	..	30·7	70·5	101·2	

Statement No II.—Average Crop Return of the Peshawar District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Crop													
		Detail of cultivation.			Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Mussar.	Other pulses and cereals.	Sarson and other cereals.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	
1	CHARSANDA.	Cháhi	... ... ... ...	110	184	...	1	1	...	5	...	70
		Jhalari	... ... ... ...	33	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		Nahri I	... ... ... ...	14,785	6,128	1	1,727	106	2	44	42	273
		" II	... ... ... ...	2,652	707	...	205	14	2	31	...	16
		Shah Nahri	... ... ... ...	25,593	5,590	4	758	23	5	1,064	21	60
		Sailib	... ... ... ...	876	1,780	...	285	16	42	47	...	...
		Daghoba	... ... ... ...	264	216	...	...	...	1	45	...	...
		Báráni	... ... ... ...	7,987	3,591	3	32	5	1	1,380	...	...
		Maira	... ... ... ...	3,046	3,718	...	...	...	...	896	...	...
		Total	...	55,346	22,021	8	3,008	165	51	3,512	63	480	
		Percentage	...	33·2	13·2	2	2	2·1	2·1	1·1	1·1	1·1	
2	MARDAN.	Cháhi	... ... ... ...	2,233	5,269	...	...	38	...	832	...	230
		Abi	... ... ... ...	34	220	...	...	2	...	11	...	5
		Shah Nahri	... ... ... ...	18,972	7,242	1	91	10	...	1,311	21	64
		Sailib	... ... ... ...	601	1,331	2	...	1	...	185	...	1
		Daghoba	... ... ... ...	533	2,730	...	...	...	...	319	...	...
		Báráni	... ... ... ...	34,986	38,051	...	1	1	...	2,483	...	...
		Maira	... ... ... ...	8,209	6,178	8	...	1	...	1,077	...	...
		Total	...	65,568	61,021	11	92	53	...	6,218	21	300	
		Percentage	...	25	23·2	2	...	2·4	2·4	8	8	8	
3	SWABI.	Cháhi	... ... ... ...	1,836	9,351	...	...	102	1	848	2	323
		Abi	... ... ... ...	74	441	...	...	27	...	46	...	5
		Sailib	... ... ... ...	218	283	...	...	...	...	47	...	...
		Daghoba	... ... ... ...	349	633	...	...	...	...	96	...	...
		Báráni	... ... ... ...	48,889	19,413	525	2	3	...	5,770	...	...
		Maira	... ... ... ...	19,438	6,266	873	...	...	...	3,509	...	...
		Total	...	70,804	36,417	1,398	2	132	1	10,316	2	328	
		Percentage	...	35·3	18·2	8	...	5·2	5·2	6	6	6	
4	PESHAWAR.	Cháhi	... ... ... ...	564	455	1	1	12	...	2	6	211
		Cháhi Nahri	... ... ... ...	26	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
		Jhalári	... ... ... ...	16	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Abi	... ... ... ...	1,176	1,413	...	2	7	...	20	1	10
		Nahri I	... ... ... ...	13,174	9,124	5	812	395	1	118	612	478
		" II	... ... ... ...	7,555	7,994	1	328	43	...	33	8	61
		Shah Nahri	... ... ... ...	1,661	2,727	1	55	24	...	141	27	111
		Sailib	... ... ... ...	1,096	780	4	33	4	...	80	1	...
		Daghoba	... ... ... ...	1,455	1,385	1	5	4	...	148	...	3
		Báráni	... ... ... ...	530	320	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
		Total	...	27,153	24,041	13	1,236	490	1	587	656	879	
		Percentage	...	19·9	17·5	1·3	...	4	4	3·1	3·1	3·1	

for Rabi harvests from 1892 to 1896 (para. 27).

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Carrots and turnips.	Cotton for two crops.	Poppies.	Tobacco.	Fodder for cattle.	Other.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance, i.e., correct area cropped.	Area of taraddadi and khāti.	Total cultivated area.
1	67	...	158	3	4	603	5	608	13	595	173	768
4	394	1	19	2	...	168	3	171	2	169	35	204
6	...	...	73	1,118	73	24,771	246	25,017	23	24,994	10,886	35,880
129	...	...	2	61	6	3,700	100	3,800	...	3,800	3,894	7,694
102	...	...	14	1,057	7	34,458	291	34,749	4	34,745	23,045	57,790
5	...	...	...	...	2	3,488	145	3,633	48	3,585	1,601	5,186
3	...	...	...	1	5	531	52	583	...	583	1,687	2,270
5	1,272	1	266	2,246	98	88,192	3,658	92,150	98	92,052	71,633	163,685
11	532	14	779	48	45	10,031	82	10,113	280	9,833	1,630	11,463
13	13	2	7	4	...	298	3	301	6	295	83	378
1	365	...	23	413	24	28,538	99	28,637	29	28,608	19,380	47,988
173	...	...	1	...	1	2,296	225	2,521	45	2,476	710	3,186
166	...	...	...	1	...	8,749	388	4,137	8	4,129	3,627	7,756
127	...	...	1	6	1	75,957	13,146	80,103	8	89,005	65,283	154,378
104	...	...	...	...	...	15,577	2,391	17,968	...	17,968	22,556	40,524
12	1,780	16	811	472	71	126,146	16,234	152,080	376	152,304	113,260	265,573
5	687	15	4,130	219	1,029	18,548	134	18,692	524	18,158	2,512	20,700
29	...	15	10	...	...	647	2	649	51	598	556	854
1	...	...	...	...	...	549	40	508	...	598	584	1,182
9	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	95	1,212	...	1,212	379	1,591
83	...	...	5	11	74,701	8,562	83,263	1	83,262	35,946	119,208	
9	...	...	2	...	...	30,997	7,585	37,632	...	37,632	21,044	58,676
5	818	15	4,145	236	1,040	125,659	16,377	142,036	576	141,460	60,751	202,211
31	...	7	27	13	...	1,334	37	1,371	58	1,313	260	1,522
...	...	...	1	...	...	56	1	57	...	57	19	76
2	158	...	...	19	2	2,810	53	2,886	5	2,861	919	3,780
681	1	14	4,186	182	...	29,833	601	30,431	159	30,278	20,468	50,746
281	...	1	727	11	...	17,256	576	17,832	2	17,830	14,377	32,267
148	...	...	617	31	...	5,554	198	5,752	8	5,744	4,788	10,532
617	...	...	17	15	...	2,686	251	2,940	25	2,915	6,652	8,567
362	...	...	9	26	...	3,199	334	3,533	36	3,497	17,503	21,000
242	...	...	...	...	...	1,137	47	1,184	...	1,184	9,031	10,215
75	2,550	1	22	5,604	202	63,900	2,108	66,008	290	65,718	74,003	13,721
...	...	...	...	...	...	435	15	48	2	478	539	1019

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Detail of cultivation.									Cro
			Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Masur.	Other pulse and cereals.	Linseed.	Sarson and other cereals.	Fruits.	Vegetables.
5	Nowshera.	Cháhi	2,408	3,245	2	1	6	1	63	1	179
		Cháhi Nahri	339	334	...	...	...	...	3	2	8
		Nahri I	634	693	...	2	1	...	12	19	15
		" II	450	335	...	1	...	...	7	1	1
		Shah Nahri	5,612	2,673	1	3	5	...	194	3	34
		Cháhi Shah Nahri	1,012	1,513	1	1	4	...	12	1	33
		Abi	89	243	...	...	...	...	2	3	9
		Sailáb	1,345	1,636	3	258	...	4	74	...	...
		Daghoba	902	691	...	...	...	...	129	...	3
		Báráni	9,433	3,180	168	12	4	...	818	...	1
		Maira	5,314	1,268	436	...	...	...	429	...	...
		Total ...	27,538	15,820	611	278	20	5	1,743	80	283
		Percentage ...	22·4	12·9		7		1·4			1·8
6	Total District.	Cháhi	7,151	18,504	3	3	159	2	1,750	9	1,013
		Cháhi Nahri	365	357	...	...	...	...	3	3	13
		Jhalári	49	109	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
		Nahri I	28,593	15,045	6	2,541	502	8	174	673	766
		" II	10,857	9,036	1	534	57	...	71	9	78
		Shah Nahri	51,838	18,232	7	907	62	5	2,710	72	269
		Cháhi Shah Nahri	1,012	1,513	1	1	4	...	12	1	33
		Abi	1,373	2,317	...	2	36	...	79	4	29
		Sailáb	6,184	10,128	9	576	21	47	1,022	1	4
		Daghoba	102,750	65,429	696	52	17	1	10,599	...	4
		Maira	36,537	17,750	1,317	...	1	...	5,956	...	...
		Total ...	246,709	159,320	2,041	4,616	860	58	22,376	772	2,220
		Percentage ...	27·8	17·9		8		2·5			1·3

No. II—concluded.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ps.												
Carrots and turnips.	Other food crops.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Fodder for cattle.	Other.	Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops.	Balance, i.e., correct area cropped.	Area of taraddadi and khali.	Total cultivated area.
10	313	1	135	86	19	6,470	137	6,607	155	6,452	1,470	7,972
..	21	..	11	42	1	761	52	813	1	812	235	1,047
1	114	1	31	119	8	1,650	28	1,678	2	1,676	607	2,283
12	3	..	..	13	1	824	109	933	..	933	467	1,400
1	285	..	16	479	12	9,318	140	9,458	5	9,453	4,074	13,527
3	139	..	26	157	11	2,913	43	2,956	3	2,953	1,082	4,035
..	25	..	1	11	..	383	3	386	17	369	121	400
..	440	..	1	41	4	3,806	375	4,181	23	4,158	3,004	7,162
..	263	..	..	12	1	2,001	189	2,100	..	2,190	6,883	9,073
..	260	..	1	7	..	13,893	3,203	17,096	4	17,092	24,891	41,983
..	31	..	..	..	1	7,479	1,633	9,112	1	9,111	22,494	31,605
27	1,894	2	222	967	58	49,498	5,912	55,410	211	55,199	65,318	120,527
		2		8		40'2	48	45	1	44'0	53'1	98
30	630	30	5,209	383	1,110	36,986	395	37,381	1,030	36,351	6,024	42,375
..	21	..	11	43	1	817	53	870	1	869	254	1,123
1	4	..	19	3	6	203	7	210	2	208	72	280
55	1,189	3	118	5,423	203	50,254	875	57,129	181	56,948	31,961	88,909
22	290	..	3	801	21	21,780	685	22,565	2	22,563	18,738	41,301
10	1,060	..	53	2,566	77	77,868	728	78,596	46	78,550	51,287	129,837
3	139	..	26	157	11	2,913	43	2,956	3	2,953	1,082	4,035
2	225	9	23	44	2	4,138	64	4,202	79	4,123	1,379	5,502
..	2,133	..	2	73	23	20,223	1,772	21,905	149	21,846	25,127	46,073
1	1,234	..	2	28	43	180,857	27,072	207,929	57	207,872	161,522	369,394
..	389	..	..	4	2	61,956	12,595	74,551	1	74,550	87,538	162,088
124	8,314	35	5,466	9,525	1,559	463,995	44,289	508,284	1,551	506,733	384,984	891,717
		6		12		52'1	5	57'1	1	57	43'2	100'2

Statement No. III.—Cost of Field Survey Operations during the term of Settlement in the Peshawar District (para. 40).

1	2	COST OF FIELD SURVEY IN RUPEES.			4
		AREA SURVEYED DURING THE TERM OF SETTLEMENT IN SQUARE MILES.	TOTAL.	AVERAGE per square mile.	
TAHSIS.					
Chársadda	260	120	380
Mardán	409	200	609
Swábi	280	187	467
Pesháwar	215	236	451
Nowshera	192	507	699
Total District	1,356	1,250	2,606
REMARKS.			Owing to the drafting of extra patwáris into Mardán and Nowshera and the special survey of Khwarrá in the latter tahsil, the figures showing the cost of survey for each tahsil are obtained by dividing total cost of the survey of the district over the area of each tahsil and are not actuals.		

Statement No. IV.—Preliminary proceeding under Rule 205 of the Land Revenue Act of 1887.

This settlement standing record of rights for village _____, No. _____, Circle _____, District Peshawar, for the year 1895-96 was prepared in compliance with orders of the Punjab Government conveyed in Notifications No. 132, dated 7th December 1892, and No. 760 S., dated 27th August 1896, Punjab Government Gazette, under the supervision of L. W. Dane, Esquire, Settlement Collector, and the following papers are included in it.

, Talsil _____, dated 27th August 1896, Punjab Government Gazette, under

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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LIST OF PAPERS.

PART I.	Detailed jambandi with concomitant returns.	General Logical tree (Sila Jira Nasab).	Jambandi.	Area statement (millaan riqqa).	Revenue account (jama wasil badi).	Abstract of transfers of rights of ownerships, &c.	List of revenue assignments and penitentiaries.	Statement of rights in wells.	Abstract of rights of irrigation.	Order of the Settlement Committee for fixing the assessment with orders of higher authorities modifying this.	Order determining the method of distribution of the revenue over the holding.	Village administration paper.	Attested mutation leaves.	Folio relating to the settlement of the village administration paper.	Folio relating to the settlement of the village administration paper.	Folio relating to the settlement of the village administration paper.
PART II.																

The attestation was made on the spot where necessary. The preparation of the record of rights was commenced on 6th February 1893 and the revision was finished on 31st August 1896. As the record of rights is now in every way complete let it be filed in the record office.

Numbers of
the pages.

Leaves ...

Statement No. V.—Abstract by Circles showing the area as classified

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	Name of assessment circle and number of villages contained therein.	DETAIL.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Uncultivated other than forests.	AREA IN Available for cultivation.
MARDAN.	Koh Dáman Sádum 26.	Total Tahsil 178.	1894-95	64,317	... : :	7,429	14,045
	Koh Dáman Bázai 37.		Regular Settlement	59,838	... : :	4,503	14,519
			Difference	+ 4,479	... : :	+ 2,926	- 474
			Percentage	+ 8	... : :	+ 65	- 3
CHARSADDA.	Sholgira 49.		1894-95	93,867	... : :	11,600	12,630
	Nabri 68.		Regular Settlement	90,048	... : :	10,756	28,807
			Difference	- 5,181	... : :	+ 844	+ 8
			Percentage	- 5	... : :	+ 8	- 16,871
	Dcaba 51.		1894-95	33,716	... : :	9,398	4,319
			Regular Settlement	35,149	... : :	8,773	5,328
			Difference	- 1,433	... : :	+ 625	- 1,009
			Percentage	- 4	... : :	+ 7	- 18
			1894-95	51,067	... : :	10,165	7,004
			Regular Settlement	52,944	... : :	10,640	9,951
			Difference	- 1,877	... : :	- 475	- 2,947
			Percentage	- 3	... : :	- 4	- 30
			1894-95	242,967	... : :	38,592	8
			Regular Settlement	246,979	... : :	34,672	38,004
			Difference	- 4,012	... : :	+ 3,920	+ 8
			Percentage	- 2	... : :	+ 11	- 35
			1894-95	166,816	... : :	45,867	16,106
			Regular Settlement	178,089	... : :	50,724	15,878
			Difference	- 11,273	... : :	- 4,857	+ 228
			Percentage	- 6	... : :	- 9	+ 1
			1894-95	71,225	... : :	33,654	6,204
			Regular Settlement	69,233	... : :	29,595	8,086
			Difference	+ 1,992	... : :	+ 4,059	- 2,392
			Percentage	+ 3	... : :	+ 13	- 27

for assessment and the revenue assessed thereon (para. 50).

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ACRES.									
Cultivated area with details of soils.									
Wells.				Nahri.					
Cháhi.	Pakka.	Kachcha.	Total.	Shah Nahri.	Nahri I.	Nahri II.	Abi.	Total irrigated.	Sailáb.
15	2	2	4	424	1,219	28	2	1,688	38
5	..	1	1	..	1,311	180	..	1,496	15
+10	+2	+1	+3	+424	-92	-152	+2	+192	+23
+200	..	+100	+300	..	-7	-82	..	+13	+153
572	557	77	136	57,440	2,867	415	..	61,294	2,078
750	64	91	155	...	3,069	438	..	4,797	1,238
-178	-5	-14	-19	+57,440	-862	-23	..	+56,497	+840
-24	-8	-15	-12	..	-23	-5	..	+1,170	+67
103	2	44	46	50	12,957	1,601	..	14,711	3,073
10	..	39	39	..	15,081	528	..	15,649	1,266
+63	+2	+5	+7	+50	-2,124	+1,073	..	-938	+1,807
+158	..	+13	+18	..	-14	+2	..	-6	+143
75	..	19	19	..	19,374	5,535	..	24,984	114
23	..	7	7	..	18,492	7,543	..	26,058	39
+52	..	+12	+12	..	+882	-2,008	..	-1,079	+75
+226	..	+171	+71	..	+5	-27	..	-4	+102
765	63	142	205	57,914	36,417	7,579	2	102,677	5,303
818	64	138	202	..	38,493	8,689	..	48,000	2,558
-53	-1	+4	+3	+57,914	-2,076	-1,110	+2	+54,677	+2,745
-6	-2	+3	+2	..	-5	-13	..	+114	+107
519	72	98	170	710	..	..	117	1,346	15
162	57	33	90	..	..	..	8	170	69
+357	+15	+65	+80	+710	..	..	+109	+11,766	+54
+220	+26	+197	+89	..	..	..	+1,362	+6,921	+78
1,979	178	485	663	..	..	..	239	2,218	22
1,255	91	284	375	..	..	..	185	1,440	184
+724	+87	+201	+288	..	..	..	+54	+778	-162
+57	+95	+71	+77	..	..	..	+29	+54	-88

STATEMENT

				19	20	21	22	23	24		
AREA IN ACRES—concluded.											
<i>Cultivated area with details of soils—concluded.</i>											
Barani.											
DETAIL.		Dagbaba.	Báráni.	Máira.	Total Barani.	Total unirrigated.	Total cultivated.				
CHARSADDA.	Máira 15.	1894-95 ...	...	...	1,675	22,428	17,114	41,117	41,155	42,843
		Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	39,305	39,320	40,816
		Difference	...	...	...	...	...	+1,812	+1,835	+2,027
		Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	+5	+5	+5
		1894-95 ...	...	...	28	4,785	1,438	6,251	8,329	69,623
KOH DÍMAN.	Nahri 63.	Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	53,350	54,588	59,385
		Difference	...	...	...	...	...	-47,699	-46,259	+10,238
		Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	-89	-85	+17
		1894-95 ...	...	...	3	1,285	927	2,215	5,288	10,999
		Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	4,133	5,399	21,048
SADUM.	Sholgira 49.	Difference	...	...	...	...	...	-1,918	-111	-1,049
		Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	-46	-2	-4
		1894-95 ...	...	...	646	6,105	2,049	8,800	8,914	33,898
		Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	6,256	6,295	32,353
		Difference	...	...	...	...	...	+2,544	+2,619	+1,545
MARDAN.	Total Tábsil 178.	Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	+41	+42	+5
		1894-95 ...	...	...	2,252	34,603	21,528	58,383	63,686	166,363
		Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	103,044	105,602	153,602
		Difference	...	...	...	...	...	-44,661	-41,916	+12,761
		Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	-43	-39	+8
KOH DÍMAN BAIZAI 37.	Koh Díman Baizai 37.	1894-95 ...	...	...	2,687	75,684	25,111	103,482	103,497	104,843
		Regular Settlement	...	...	3,421	85,660	22,167	111,248	111,317	111,487
		Difference	...	...	...	...	...	-7,760	-7,820	-6,644
		Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	-7	-7	-6
		1894-95 ...	...	...	109	21,171	7,067	29,037	29,059	31,277
SADUM 26.	Koh Díman Sadum 26.	Regular Settlement	...	...	...	18,213	11,115	20,328	20,512	30,952
		Difference	...	...	...	...	...	-291	-453	+325
		Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	-1	-2	+1

No. V—concluded.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
REVENUE IN RUPEES.								
As originally announced.	As finally fixed after reduction for over-assessment, or increase for progressive assessment or other causes.	Last year's demand.	Estimated new demand by sanctioned assessment rates.	Add assessment on account of miscellaneous assets.	Total.	Proposed assessment and rate per acre of cultivation (column 24).	Variation per cent. of new demand (column 31) on old assessment (column 27).	
14,158	14,558	L. 13,680 M. 335 <hr/> 14,024	By rates on land. Tirni.	729	20,848	L. 19,260 M. 565 <hr/> 19,825 0 4 11	Increase.	Decrease.
37,025	37,875	L. 33,616 M. 655 <hr/> 34,271	66,815	...	66,815	L. 67,540 M. 1,150 <hr/> 68,690 0 15 6	41	...
77,900	77,900	L. 72,308 M. 1,352 <hr/> 73,660	87,259	...	87,259	L. 86,585 M. 2,005 <hr/> 88,590 4 5 3	19	...
1,03,715	1,03,515	L. 1,00,172 M. 1,575 <hr/> 1,01,747	1,09,430	...	1,09,430	L. 1,10,810 M. 1,880 <hr/> 1,12,690 3 4 4	11	...
2,32,796	2,33,848	L. 2,19,785 M. 3,917 <hr/> 2,23,702	2,83,623	729	2,84,352	L. 2,84,195 M. 5,000 <hr/> 2,89,795 1 11 4	29	...
15,941	16,573	L. 16,593 M. 160 <hr/> 16,753	22,452	...	22,452	L. 21,790 M. 274 <hr/> 22,064 0 3 4	31	...
12,862	12,909	L. 12,893 M. 28 <hr/> 12,921	18,367	...	18,367	L. 18,340 M. 88 <hr/> 18,428 0 0 4	42	...

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AREA IN							
		Name of assessment circle and number of villages contained therein.					
DETAIL.							
MARDAN—concluded.		Total Tāhsīl 133.	Māira 70.				
Tāhsīl.							
SWABI.	Koh Dāmān Sādūm 10.	Kinára Daryā 10.	Bolukhāna 16.	Total area.	Forests.	Uncultivated other than forests.	Available for cultivation.
	1894-95 ...	...	...	152,165	686	14,211	11,865
	Regular Settlement	...	...	157,050	..	12,202	16,351
	Difference	...	...	-4,885	+686	+2,009	-4,084
	Percentage	...	...	-3	..	+16	-28
JABBĀ.	1894-95 ...	...	...	390,206	686	93,732	34,265
	Regular Settlement	...	...	404,372	..	92,521	41,115
	Difference	...	...	-14,166	+686	+1,211	-6,850
	Percentage	...	...	-4	..	+1	-17
	1894-95 ...	...	..	63,680	..	13,501	9,579
KOH DĀMĀN.	Regular Settlement	...	...	61,029	..	8,506	15,906
	Difference	...	...	+2,651	..	+4,995	-6,327
	Percentage	...	...	+4	..	+59	-39
	1894-95 ...	...	..	29,956	..	17,464	3,001
	Regular Settlement	...	..	35,609	..	25,316	1,092
KOH DĀMĀN SĀDŪM.	Difference	...	..	-5,653	..	-7,852	+1,909
	Percentage	...	..	-16	..	-31	+175
	1894-95 ...	...	..	51,347	..	11,650	1,506
	Regular Settlement	...	..	53,744	..	13,499	4,178
	Difference	...	..	-2,397	..	-1,849	-2,672
KOH DĀMĀN SĀDŪM 10.	Percentage	...	..	-4	..	-13	-64
	1894-95 ...	...	..	123,812	..	12,726	8,202
	Regular Settlement	...	..	127,137	..	12,945	18,406
	Difference	...	..	-3,325	..	-219	-10,204
	Percentage	...	..	-3	..	-2	-55
TOTAL TĀHSĪL 101.	1894-95 ...	...	..	30,133	..	19,408	1,492
	Regular Settlement	...	..	20,019	..	9,707	2,044
	Difference	...	..	+10,114	..	+9,701	-552
	Percentage	...	..	+52	..	+99	-14
	1894-95 ...	...	..	208,928	..	74,749	23,780
KOH DĀMĀN SĀDŪM 10.	Regular Settlement	...	..	297,538	..	69,973	41,626
	Difference	...	..	+1,390	..	+4,776	-17,846
	Percentage	...	..	+5	..	+7	-43

No. V—continued.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ACRES.									
<i>Cultivated area with details of soils.</i>									
Chabi	Parka.	Kachha.	Total.	Shah Nahri.	Nahri I.	Nahri II.	Abi.	Total irrigatd.	Sailab.
8,360	867	580	1,457		...	...	...	52,971	1,710
4,717	360	445	805	...	...	...	...	4,717	5,038
+3,643	+504	+145	+653	+44,611	...	...	...	+48,254	-3,328
+77	+140	+83	+81	...	...	...	...	+1,023	-66
10,858	1,117	1,173	2,200	45,321	...	...	356	56,535	1,747
6,134	508	762	1,270	...	...	...	193	6,927	5,291
+4,724	+609	+411	+1,020	+45,321	...	...	+163	50,208	-3,544
+77	+119	+54	+80	...	...	...	+84	+794	67
1,888	380	101	481	...	...	...	...	1,888	142
840	201	16	2,117	...	...	...	...	840	...
+1,048	+179	+85	+264	...	...	...	...	+1,048	+142
+125	+89	+531	+21	...	...	...	...	+125	...
670	160	...	160	...	...	...	3	673	...
432	95	1	96	...	...	...	...	432	...
+238	+65	-1	+64	...	...	...	+3	+241	...
+55	+68	...	+68	...	...	...	...	+56	...
4,082	954	528	1,482	...	...	...	952	5,034	1,328
2,182	446	233	679	...	...	...	239	2,421	360
+1,900	+508	+295	+808	...	...	...	+713	+2,613	+968
+87	+114	+126	+118	...	...	...	+298	+108	+269
13,643	2,121	1,832	3,953	...	...	...	2	13,645	6
6,904	484	1,298	1,782	...	...	...	...	6,904	17
+6,739	+1,638	+534	+2,171	...	...	...	+2	+6,041	-11
+97	+338	+41	+122	...	...	...	..	+101	-65
249	5	117	122	...	...	...	...	249	...
120	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	120	...
+120	+5	+55	+60	...	...	...	...	+129	...
+108	...	+89	+97	...	...	...	...	+108	...
20,532	3,620	2,578	6,198	...	...	...	957	21,489	1,476
10,478	1,226	1,610	2,836	...	...	...	239	10,717	377
10,054	+2,394	+968	+3,362	...	...	...	+718	+10,772	+1,099
+96	+195	+60	+118	...	...	...	+300	+100	+291

STATEMENT

				19	20	21	22	23	24
		AREA IN ACRES—concluded.							
		Cultivated area with details of soils—concluded.							
DETAIL.		Barani.							
		Dagboba.	Báráni.	Mára.	Total Báráni.	Total unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		
Tahsíl.	Mára 70.	1894-95 ...	... ... ... ...	5,772	56,550	8,400	70,722	72,432	125,403
		Regular Settlement	... ... ...	...	98,991	10,545	118,542	123,580	128,297
		Difference	... ... ...	...	...	...	-17,820	-51,148	-2,894
		Percentage	... ... ...	...	...	...	-40	-41	-2
		1894-95 ...	... ... ... ...	8,658	153,405	41,178	203,241	204,988	261,523
MARDAN—concluded.	Total Tahsíl 138.	Regular Settlement	... ... ...	3,421	202,670	52,827	259,118	264,409	270,736
		Difference	... ... ...	...	...	...	-55,877	-59,421	-9,213
		Percentage	... ... ...	...	...	...	-21	-22	-3
		1894-95 ...	... ... ... ...	...	26,367	12,203	38,570	38,712	40,600
		Regular Settlement	... ... ...	...	35,777	...	35,777	35,777	36,617
SWABH.	Bolaknáma 16.	Difference	... ... ...	...	-9,410	+12,203	+2,793	+2,985	+3,983
		Percentage	... ... ...	...	-26	...	+8	+8	+18
		1894-95 ...	... ... ... ...	...	7,279	1,539	8,818	8,818	9,491
		Regular Settlement	... ... ...	...	4,704	4,005	8,769	8,769	9,201
		Difference	... ... ...	...	+2,515	-2,466	+49	+49	+290
Total Tahsíl 101.	Koh Dáman Sádián 10.	Percentage	... ... ...	...	+53	-62	+5	+5	+3
		1894-95 ..	... ... ... ...	46	23,804	7,970	31,829	33,157	38,191
		Regular Settlement	... ... ...	...	27,811	5,475	33,286	33,646	36,067
		Difference	... ... ...	46	--4,007	+2,504	-1,457	-480	+2,124
		Percentage	... ... ...	...	-15	+46	-4	-1	+6
Tahsíl.	Mára 47.	1894-95 ...	... ... ... ...	1,581	57,591	30,061	89,238	89,239	102,884
		Regular Settlement	... ... ...	...	66,988	21,927	88,863	88,882	95,786
		Difference	... ... ...	+1,581	-9,347	-8,134	+368	+357	+7,098
		Percentage	... ... ...	...	-14	-37	+4	+4	+7
		1894-95 ...	... ... ... ...	...	3,155	5,820	8,984	8,984	9,233
Total Tahsíl 101.	Jabba 18.	Regular Settlement	... ... ...	...	8,148	...	8,148	8,148	8,208
		Difference	... ... ...	...	-4,993	+5,820	+836	+836	+965
		Percentage	... ... ...	...	-61	...	+10	+10	+12
		1894-95 ...	... ... ... ...	1,627	118,196	57,611	177,434	178,910	200,399
		Regular Settlement	... ... ...	...	143,438	31,407	174,845	175,222	185,939
Tahsíl.	Kiná ráDáryá 10.	Difference	... ... ...	+1,627	-25,242	+26,204	+2,589	+3,688	+14,460
		Percentage	... ... ...	...	-17	+83	+2	+2	+7

No. V—continued.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
REVENUE IN RUPEES.								
<i>Last assessment.</i>		<i>Estimated new demand by sanctioned assessment rates.</i>				<i>Variation per cent. of new demand (column 31) on old assessment (column 27).</i>		
As originally announced.	As finally fixed after reduction for over-assessment or increase for progressive assessment, or other causes.	Last year's demand.	By rates on land.	Add assessment on account of miscellaneous assets.	Total.	Proposed assessment and rate per acre of cultivation (column 24).	Increase.	Decrease.
55,003	56,199	L. 55,508 M. 45 <hr/> 55,553	1,01,655	...	1,01,655	L. 1,01,435 M. 171 <hr/> 1,01,606 0 12 11	83	...
83,806	85,681	L. 84,994 M. 233 <hr/> 85,227	1,42,474	...	1,42,474	L. 1,41,565 M. 533 <hr/> 1,42,098 0 8 8	66	...
18,158	18,158	L. 18,163 M. 9 <hr/> 18,172	29,828	...	29,828	L. 27,260 M. 14 <hr/> 27,274 0 10 9	50	...
5,449	5,449	L. 5,451 M. 669 <hr/> 6,120	7,984	...	7,984	L. 8,120 M. 1,163 <hr/> 9,283 0 13 8	49	...
26,904	27,404	L. 27,435 M. 102 <hr/> 27,537	43,653	...	43,653	L. 43,685 M. 128 <hr/> 43,813 1 2 4	59	...
65,511	66,361	L. 66,313 M. 6 <hr/> 66,319	1,03,683	...	1,03,683	L. 1,04,490 M. 20 <hr/> 1,04,510 1 0 3	57	...
2,433	2,433	L. 2,435 M. ... <hr/> 2,435	3,085	...	3,085	L. 3,335 M. 15 <hr/> 3,350 0 5 8	36	...
1,18,455	1,19,805	L. 1,19,797 M. 786 <hr/> 1,20,583	1,88,233	...	1,88,233	L. 1,86,890 M. 1,340 <hr/> 1,88,230 0 14 11	56	...

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			AREA IN				
		Th ha.	Name of assessment circle, and number of villages contained therein.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.
DETAIL.							
PESHAWAR.	Koh Dáman Michni 48.	Darya Wárpár 76.	Kából Nahri 61.	1895-96 ... 46,400	... 10,232	4 19,550	
	Regular Settlement	...	...	40,552	8,330	...	24,036
	Difference	...	...	-152	... + 1,902	+ 4	-4,486
	Percentage	...	...	-3	... + 23	...	-18
	1895-96 ... 40,543	...	...	6,245	...	11,031	
	Regular Settlement	...	...	40,965	5,907	...	12,862
	Difference	...	...	-422	... + 278	...	-1,831
	Percentage	...	...	-1	... + 5	...	-14
	1895-96 ... 30,352	...	591	3,654	9	3,180	
	Regular Settlement	...	31,163	6	4,140	9	3,198
	Difference	...	-811	+ 585	-486	...	-18
	Percentage	...	-3	+ 9,750	-12	...	-5
	1895-96 ... 6,106	...	...	1,822	...	361	
	Regular Settlement	...	6,233	...	1,825	...	676
	Difference	...	-127	...	-3	...	-315
	Percentage	...	-2	...	-2	...	-47
	1895-96 ... 105,348	...	...	14,687	3,155	40,483	
	Regular Settlement	...	114,745	...	20,321	...	47,250
	Difference	...	-9,397	...	-15,234	+ 3,155	-6,767
	Percentage	...	-8	...	-5	...	-14
	1895-96 ... 50,680	...	...	21,940	...	14,570	
	Regular Settlement	...	63,806	...	20,484	...	22,239
	Difference	...	-11,126	...	+ 1,456	...	-7,069
	Percentage	...	-6	...	+ 7	...	-34
	1895-96 ... 288,429	...	591	57,980	3,168	80,175	
	Regular Settlement	...	308,461	6	70,067	9	110,261
	Difference	...	-20,035	+ 585	-12,087	+ 8,159	-21,086
	Percentage	...	-5	+ 9,750	-17	+ 35,100	-19

No. V—continued.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ACRES.									
<i>Cultivated area with details of soils.</i>									
Chabi.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Total.	Shah Nahri.	Nahri I.	Nahri II.	Abi.	Total irrigated.	Sailab.
1,197	6	138	144	1,261	6,372	2,720	...	11,550	20
932	41	130	171	...	5,354	4,306	...	10,592	...
+ 265	-35	+ 8	-27	+ 1,261	+ 1,018	-1,586	...	+ 958	+ 20
+ 28	-85	+ 6	-16	...	+ 19	-27	...	x 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	11,646	9,926	...	21,572	1,295
...	...	...	...	...	8,634	13,034	...	21,568	122
...	...	...	...	...	+ 3,112	-3,108	...	+ 4	+ 1,173
...	...	...	...	...	+ 36	-24	...	...	+ 961
3	1	...	1	6,507	9,953	4,972	...	21,435	170
...	...	...	...	...	11,425	7,921	...	19,846	1,450
+ 3	+ 1	...	+ 1	+ 6,507	-1,472	-2,949	...	+ 2,080	-1,280
...	...	...	...	...	-13	-37	...	+ 11	-88
199	54	19	73	453	2,622	578	...	3,852	...
202	43	17	60	...	1,604	1,791	...	+ 3,597	6
- 3	+ 11	+ 2	+ 13	+ 453	+ 1,018	-1,213	...	+ 255	-6
- 1	+ 26	+ 11	+ 22	...	+ 63	-67	...	+ 7	...
44	3	6	9	2,109	19,980	12,522	13	34,668	121
74	...	8	8	...	17,630	15,739	...	33,443	123
- 30	+ 3	- 2	+ 1	+ 2,109	+ 2,350	-3,217	+ 13	+ 1,225	-2
- 41	...	- 25	+ 13	...	+ 13	-21	...	+ 4	-1
22	1	4	5	...	...	...	3,749	3,771	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,940	2,940	1,357
+ 22	+ 1	+ 4	+ 5	...	...	...	+ 809	+ 831	-1,357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 27	+ 28	...
1,465	65	167	232	10,330	50,573	30,718	3,762	96,848	1,606
1,208	84	155	239	...	44,547	42,791	2,940	91,486	3,058
+ 257	-19	+ 12	-7	+ 10,330	+ 8,036	-12,073	+ 822	+ 5,362	-1,452
+ 21	-32	+ 8	-3	...	+ 13	-28	+ 28	+ 5	-47

STATEMENT

Tahsil.	Name of assessment circle and number of villages contained therein.	DETAIL.	19	20	21	22	23	24
								AREA IN ACRES—concluded.
Cultivated area with details of soils—concluded.								
PESHAWAR.	Koh Dáman Michani 48.							
	Kásba Bagrám 16.	Kábul Nahri 61.	Darya Wárpár 76.	Koh Dáman Michani 48.				
Total Tahsil 267.	Bára 55.	Koh Dáman Mohmand 11.						
1895-96	2,756	2,021	267	5,044	5,064	16,614
Regular Settlement	1,501	2,093	3,594	3,594	14,186
Difference	+2,756	+520	-1,826	+1,450	+1,470	+2,428
Percentage	+34	-87	+40	+17
1895-96	80	320	...	400	1,695	23,267
Regular Settlement	446	...	446	568	22,136
Difference	+80	-126	...	-46	+1,127	+1,131
Percentage	-28	...	-10	+198	+5
1895-96	1,313	...	1,313	1,483	22,918
Regular Settlement	3,014	...	3,014	4,464	23,810
Difference	-1,701	...	-1,701	-2,981	-892
Percentage	-56	...	-56	-67	-4
1895-96	71	...	71	71	3,923
Regular Settlement	129	...	129	135	3,732
Difference	-58	...	-58	-64	+101
Percentage	-45	...	-45	-47	+5
1895-96	1,800	3,661	7,373	12,834	12,955	47,623
Regular Settlement	583	4,025	...	4,608	4,731	38,174
Difference	+1,217	-364	+7,373	+8,226	+8,224	+9,449
Percentage	+208	-9	...	+17	+17	+25
1895-96	3,575	9,754	6,070	19,899	19,890	23,170
Regular Settlement	16,244	542	16,786	18,143	21,083
Difference	3,575	-6,490	+5,528	+2,613	+1,256	+2,087
Percentage	-39	+1,020	+15	× 6	+9
1895-96	8,211	17,140	13,710	39,061	40,667	137,515
Regular Settlement	583	25,359	2,635	28,577	31,635	123,121
Difference	7,628	-8,219	+11,075	+10,484	+9,032	+14,394
Percentage	× 1,308	-32	× 420	× 37	+28	+12

V—*continued.*

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	3
REVENUE IN RUPEES.								
<i>Last assessment</i>		<i>Estimated new demand by sanctioned assessment rates.</i>		<i>Add assessment on account of miscellaneous assets.</i>		<i>Proposed assessment and rate per acre of cultivation (column 24).</i>		<i>Variation per cent demand (column 3) assessment (column</i>
<i>As originally announced.</i>		<i>Last year's demand.</i>		<i>By rates on land.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Increase.</i>
		<i>As finally fixed after reduction for over-assessment, less than for progressive assessment on other causes.</i>						
32,598	12,598	L. 30,608 M. 696 <hr/> 31,304	41,679	...	41,679	L. 41,215 M. 1,175 <hr/> 42,390 2 7 8	35	
68,924	68,874	L. 65,637 M. 1,654 <hr/> 67,291	82,693	...	82,693	L. 82,325 M. 2,700 <hr/> 85,025 3 8 7	25	
72,512	72,512	L. 71,703 M. 1,192 <hr/> 72,895	70,478	...	70,478	L. 73,540 M. 1,765 <hr/> 75,305 3 3 4	3	
27,792	27,737	L. 25,907 M. 1,632 <hr/> 27,539	27,506	...	27,566	L. 28,060 M. 1,650 <hr/> 29,710 7 2 5	8	
65,856	1,65,836	L. 1,62,184 M. 3,060 <hr/> 1,65,250	1,63,732	...	1,63,732	L. 1,64,025 M. 3,590 <hr/> 1,67,615 3 7 1	1	
16,744	15,792	L. 15,456 M. 95 <hr/> 15,551	20,908	...	20,908	L. 20,634 M. 175 <hr/> 20,800 0 14 3	33	
84,426	3,83,349	L. 3,71,495 M. 8,325 <hr/> 3,79,830	4,07,056	...	4,07,056	L. 4,09,799 M. 11,055 <hr/> 4,20,854 2 15 8	10	

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	Name of assessment circle and number of villages contained therein.	DETAIL.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.	AREA IN
	Kinra Darya 34.				Uncultivated other than forests.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Other.
	1895-96 ...	...	118,601	...	24,382	27	33,065
	Regular Settlement	...	121,908	...	30,187	18	42,386
	Difference	...	-3,307	...	-5,805	+9	-9,321
	Percentage	...	-3	...	-19	+50	-22
Nowshera.	Chatti Nahri 54.		87,010	...	28,137	...	17,352
	1895-96 ...	...	88,701	...	29,497	...	26,151
	Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference	...	-1,691	...	-1,360	...	-8,799
	Percentage	...	-2	...	-5	...	-34
Kohi Khattak 55.			142,994	...	83,879	...	48,303
	1895-96 ...	...	142,507	...	91,610	...	42,222
	Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference	...	+487	...	-7,731	...	+6,081
	Percentage	...	+34	...	-8	...	+14
Total Tahsil 143.			348,605	...	136,398	27	98,720
	1895-96 ...	...	353,116	...	151,294	18	110,759
	Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference	...	-4,511	...	-14,896	+9	-12,039
	Percentage	...	-1	...	-10	+50	-11
822.			1,569,135	1,277	401,451	3,203	289,944
	1895-96 ...	...	1,605,469	6	418,527	27	162,466
	Regular Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference	...	-36,334	+1,271	-17,076	+3,176	+121,478
	Percentage	...	-2	...	-4	...	+74

No. V—continud.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ACRES.									
<i>Cultivated area with details of soils.</i>									
Wells.									
Chshi.	Paks.	Kachha.	Total.	Shah Nahri.	Nahri I.	Nahri II.	Abi.	Total irrigated.	Sailab.
3,733	527	96	623	6,015	..	..	-92	9,840	19
2,336	310	137	447	...	...	..	81	2,417	1,924
+1,397	-217	-41	+176	+6,015	...	...	+11	+7,423	+1,204
+60	+70	-30	+39	...	...	...	+14	+307	+68
4,346	919	46	965	9,873	3,182	1,424	48	18,873	3,741
6,766	472	164	636	...	2,237	684	326	10,013	3,386
-2,420	+447	-118	+329	+9,873	+945	+740	-278	+8,860	+405
-36	+95	-72	+52	...	+42	+108	-85	+88	+12
206	71	55	126	...	...	..	283	489	85
148	70	6	76	...	...	..	171	319	16
+58	+1	+49	+50	...	...	..	+112	+170	+17
+39	+1	+807	+66	...	...	..	+65	+53	+99
8,285	1,517	197	1,714	15,888	3,182	1,424	423	29,202	6,904
9,250	852	307	1,159	...	2,237	684	578	12,749	5,278
-965	+665	-110	+555	+15,888	+945	+740	-155	+16,453	+1,626
-10	+78	-36	+48	...	+42	+108	-27	129	+21
41,905	6,382	4,257	10,689	129,453	90,172	30,721	5,500	306,751	17,036
27,888	2,734	2,972	5,706	...	85,277	52,164	3,950	169,279	16,562
+14,017	+3,648	+1,285	+4,933	+129,453	+4,895	+12,443	+1,550	+187,472	+474
50	+133	+43	+86	...	+5	-24	+39	+81	+3

STATEMENT

Total District.	Total Tahsíl 143.	Kohi Khattak 65.	Cháhi Nahri 54.	Kínára Daryá 34.	Name of assessment circle and number of villages contained therein.	DETAIL.	19	20	21	22	23	24						
AREA IN ACRES—concluded.																		
Cultivated area with details of soils—concluded.																		
Barani.																		
Nowshera.	822.	Total Tahsíl 143.	Kohi Khattak 65.	Cháhi Nahri 54.	Kínára Daryá 34.	Dagloba.	Bárání.	Máira.	Total bárání.	Total unirrigated.	Total cultivated.							
						1,074	27,580	19,505	48,150	51,287	61,127							
						579	23,398	20,999	44,976	46,900	49,317							
						+495	+4,182	-1,494	+3,183	+4,387	+11,810							
						+85	+18	-7	7	+9	+24							
Ranali.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.													
						7,000	8,598	3,309	18,907	22,648	41,521							
						5,818	13,116	769	19,704	23,040	33,053							
						+1,181	-4,518	+2,540	-797	-392	+5,468							
						+20	-34	+830	-3	-2	+17							
Total District.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.													
						779	3,513	5,996	10,288	10,323	10,812							
						392	3,861	4,085	8,388	8,356	8,675							
						+387	-318	+1,911	+1,950	+1,967	+2,137							
						+99	-9	+47	+23	+24	+25							
Total District.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.													
						8,853	39,691	28,810	77,354	84,258	113,460							
						6,790	40,375	25,833	78,018	78,296	91,045							
						+2,063	-684	+2,957	+4,336	+5,962	+22,415							
						+30	-2	+11	+6	+8	+25							
Total District.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.													
						29,601	363,035	162,837	555,473	572,500	879,260							
									638,602	655,164	824,443							
									-83,129	-82,655	+54,817							
Total District.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.				-13	-13	+7							

No. V--conclude.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
REVENUE IN RUPERS.								
<i>Last assessment.</i>		<i>Estimated new demand by sanctioned assessment rates.</i>				<i>Variation per cent. of new demand (column 31) on old assessment (column 27).</i>		
<i>As originally announced.</i>	<i>As finally fixed after reduction for over-assessment, or increase for private causes.</i>	<i>Last year's demand.</i>	<i>By rates on land.</i>	<i>Add assessment on account of miscellaneous assets.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Proposed assessment and rate per acre of cultivation (column 24).</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
24,450	20,666	L. 21,384 M. ... 24,384	34,770	10	84,780	L. 36,045 0 9 5	47	...
46,154	4,411	L. 43,174 M. 65 43,239	59,732	136	59,868	L. 58,590 M. 100 58,690 1 6 7	35	...
7,413	6,609	L. 7,367 M. 400 7,767	6,469	4,614	10,083	L. 9,870 M. 510 10,380 0 14 7	34	...
78,017	73,286	L. 74,925 M. 465 75,390	99,971	4,760	1,04,731	L. 1,04,505 M. 610 1,05,115 0 14 9	39	...
8,97,502	8,95,969	L. 8,70,996 M. 13,736 8,84,732	11,21,357	5,480	11,26,846	L. 11,26,954 M. 19,138 11,46,092 1 4 6	29	...

Statement No. VI.—General results of the Re-organisation of the Village Record Agency in the Peshawar District (para. 52).

		Statistics of Settlement 1895-96.														Statistics of Settlement 1892-93.													
		Statistics upon Settlement 1892-93.							Statistics upon Settlement 1895-96.							Statistics upon Settlement 1892-93.							Statistics of Settlement 1895-96.						
		Kuthnros.		Khetturis.		Khetturis.		Revenue.		Revenue.		Revenue.		Revenue.		Revenue.		Revenue.		Revenue.		Revenue.		Revenue.		Revenue.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
Chāsadda	3	61	10,404	58,019	166,631	245,800	2,23,600	Rs. 1,15	61	14,761	36,300	136,850	232,967	Rs. 1,17	131,100	2,89,795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rs. 1,15	+ 68,195			
Average per Kānūngō	61	3,466	12,973	55,210	61,967	74,533	4,880	12,100	45,817	80,368	4,357	- 1,719	- 28,781	-	—	—	—	—	—	+ .2			
Do. patwāri's circle	171	623	2,715	9,031	3,085	242	655	2,243	3,983	4,751	2,148	+ 1,452	- 573	- 9,593	-	—	—	—	—	+ 22,066			
Mardan	2	52	10,501	38,496	142,383	404,500	65,200	3	52	12,103	35,539	180,116	360,268	1,42,096	113,877	+ 1	+ 5	+ 1,602	+ 6,033	+ 17,226	-	+ 16,294	+ 58,398			
Average per Kānūngō	52	5,861	14,748	71,447	203,250	42,600	... ...	...	4,034	11,943	63,372	130,089	47,386	37,050	... ...	... ...	- 1,217	- 2,965	- 18,975	-	- 72,181	+ 4,768	+ 4,768		
Do. patwāri's circle	202	587	2,748	7,779	1,638	... ...	...	233	633	3,973	7,504	2,779	2,190	... ...	... ...	+ 31	+ 116	+ 311	+ 311	+ 311	+ 311	+ 311	+ 1,084		
Kwābi	2	52	15,292	54,238	251,836	283,900	1,20,700	3	55	29,180	65,407	216,306	268,028	1,68,230	130,687	+ 1	+ 3	+ 6	+ 6,688	+ 11,171	+ 35,231	+ 5,028	+ 67,630	+ 1				
Average per Kānūngō	52	5,861	27,116	125,768	146,850	90,350	... ...	...	9,727	21,802	72,102	49,643	62,743	43,562	... ...	... ...	+ 81	- 5,316	- 45,866	- 47,307	+ 1,383	+ 1,383	+ 1,383		
Do. patwāri's circle	371	1,043	4,837	5,652	2,321	... ...	...	530	1,189	3,915	5,425	3,422	2,576	... ...	... ...	+ 130	+ 146	- 322	- 217	+ 1,101	+ 1,101	+ 1,101	+ 1,101		
Peshawar	4	97	16,894	44,851	433,876	298,500	3,80,500	4	84	18,317	40,061	285,537	288,429	4,20,654	227,930	—	—	—	+ 2,433	- 4,600	- 158,289	- 11,071	+ 40,354	+ 4,354			
Average per Kānūngō	97	4,221	11,213	110,969	74,875	95,125	... ...	...	4,929	10,013	71,387	72,107	1,05,214	56,084	... ...	... ...	+ 606	- 1,206	- 39,572	- 2,788	+ 10,989	+ 10,989	+ 10,989		
Do. patwāri's circle	176	462	4,576	3,968	3,923	... ...	...	236	468	3,483	3,517	2,780	2,780	... ...	... ...	+ 61	+ 26	- 1,093	+ 429	+ 429	+ 429	+ 429	+ 1,210		
Nowshera	2	53	14,540	31,246	243,016	449,971	8,89,220	3	47	16,790	30,015	143,348	450,246	1,06,115	100,174	+ 1	—	—	—	+ 2,250	- 9,233	- 99,865	- 275	+ 25,896	+ 1,3			
Average per Kānūngō	53	5,720	15,624	121,506	224,935	39,610	... ...	...	5,697	10,005	47,783	150,082	35,036	33,381	... ...	... ...	+ 606	- 1,206	- 39,572	- 2,788	+ 10,989	+ 10,989	+ 10,989		
Do. patwāri's circle	274	690	4,585	6,490	1,495	... ...	...	367	639	3,160	7,550	2,236	2,131	... ...	... ...	+ 61	+ 26	- 1,093	+ 429	+ 429	+ 429	+ 429	+ 1,210		
Total District	...	13	315	71,621	197,850	1,246,952	1,693,771	8,89,220	16	299	82,181	207,302	942,208	1,670,776	11,46,092	703,768	+ 3	—	—	—	+ 20,630	+ 9,462	- 304,746	- 25,985	+ 2,56,672	+ 1,3			
Average per Kānūngō	315	5,566	16,219	95,919	130,290	68,401	...	329	5,759	12,968	58,585	104,523	71,631	43,385	... ...	... ...	+ 250	+ 250	- 2,268	- 37,031	- 25,867	+ 32,030	+ 32,030		
Do. patwāri's circle	297	628	3,930	5,377	2,823	... ...	...	310	689	3,172	5,628	3,959	2,370	... ...	... ...	+ 85	+ 70	- 757	+ 249	+ 249	+ 249	+ 249	+ 1,038		
Average number of patwāris and assistants per Kānūngō.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Khwāra and Nīlā Tappas were in the Kohat District in 1892-93, but the figures for the year include those for Khwāra and Nīlā.
Note.—The figures in antique in columns 3, 10 and 18 represent the numbers of patwāris and assistants.

Statement No. VII.—*Expenditure under all heads up to 31st December 1896.*

Major Head, of Service.	Budget headings.	Total expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.
	Salaries and Settlement allowance of Gazetted Officers	1,20,682 1 10
<i>Office Establishment.</i>		
1.	Office Establishment of Assistant Settlement Officer	685 2 5
2.	Ditto on fixed pay, including English-writing allowance of Office Kánungos	6,798 12 3
3.	Office Kánungos	19,104 15 9
4.	Menial Establishment	3,120 0 8
Total of Office Establishment		29,708 15 1
<i>Field Establishment.</i>		
5.	Settlement Tahsídár	2,459 10 2
6.	Extra Tahsídárs ... ... ... ...	...
7.	Deputy Superintendents	33,647 15 7
8.	Field Kánungos	43,190 9 8
9.	Field allowance of Kánungos	5,835 4 8
Total of Field Establishment		85,133 8 1
10.	Temporary Establishment	39,993 6 5
Total of Establishment		1,54,835 13 7
Travelling allowance of Officers		
	Ditto Establishment	7,350 7 0
	Contingent expenditure except stationery and lithography	2,838 3 0
	Stationery	27,213 2 0
	Lithography	9,391 11 11
		828 10 6
Total		40,271 11 5
GRAND TOTAL UP TO DATE		8,28,140 1 10

Statement No. VIII.—Rents paid on different classes of soils in the Peshawar District (para. 24).

TOWNS.	CHARSADDA.	Class of soils.	RENT PAID BY SOILS.				RENT PAID IN LUMP SUMS.				ESTIMATED RENTS BY SOILS.				Average produce taken by owners	
			Area in acres.		Total rent.		Area in acres.		Total rent.		Area in acres.		Total rent.			
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
		Cháhi	25	266 3 0	10 10 4	1			6 0 0	26	272 3 0	10 7 6	178			
		Cháhi Nahri			12 2 3	294			8 12 0	824	9,007 0 0	10 14 11	194			
		Nahri I	530	6,435 0 0	6 4 10	114			4 10 3	210	1,134 0 0	5 6 5	229			
		Nahri II	96	605 0 0	2 5 4	1,189			3 1 1	7,213	17,656 11 10	2 7 2	221			
		Shah Nahri	8,074	14,163 6 10	3 10 0	9			6 12 5	62	253 0 0	4 1 3	229			
		Sailába	53	192 0 0		19			1 4 0	19	23 12 0	1 4 0	117			
		Dagoba							1 1 7	176	206 8 0	1 2 9	116			
		Báráni	20	35 4 0	1 12 2	156			0 3 6	152	34 6 0	0 3 7	112			
		Maira	23	6 6 0	0 4 5	129										
		Total	6,821	21,769 3 10	3 8 1	1,861	6,856 5 0	3 10 11	8,682	28,625 8 10	3 4 9					
	MARDAN.	Cháhi	206	3,008 0 0	11 4 11	582			7 2 8	818	7,180 0 0	8 7 6	170			
		Shah Nahri	9,809	28,553 8 0	2 14 7	3,633			1 9 3	13,412	34,278 0 0	2 8 10	125			
		Abi	1	20 0 0	20 0 0	42			8 0 0	43	356 0 0	8 4 6				
		Sailáb	62	847 0 0	13 10 7	706			1 10 0	768	1,994 0 0	2 9 6	114			
		Dagoba	53	79 0 0	1 7 10	519			1 1 4	572	642 0 0	1 1 11				
		Báráni	1,888	1,507 0 0	0 12 9	9,864			0 6 7	11,752	5,543 0 0	0 7 7	102			
		Maira	482	306 0 0	0 10 2	2,038			0 3 4	3,180	865 0 0	0 4 4	88			
		Total	12,561	34,320 8 0	2 11 9	18,044	16,537 8 0	0 14 8	30,605	50,858 0 0	1 10 7					
	SWABI.	Cháhi	174	1,868 0 0	10 11 9	148			6 6 10	322	2,819 0 0	8 12 1	196			
		Abi														
		Sailáb													160	
		Dagoba	4	6 0 0	1 8 0	...										
		Báráni	920	1,066 0 0	1 2 6	595									143	
		Maira	785	386 0 0	0 7 10	293									117	
		Total	1,883	3,326 0 0	1 12 3	1,036	1,445 0 0	1 6 3	2,919	4,771 0 0	1 10 1					
	PESHAWAR.	Cháhi Jhalári	54	532 0 0	9 13 8	71			24 3 10	125	2,253 0 0	18 0 5	172			
		Shah Nahri	14	175 0 0	12 8 0	10			19 9 7	24	371 0 0	15 7 4	235			
		Gardona	22	740 0 0	33 10 2	34			38 12 3	56	2,058 0 0	36 12 0	250			
		Nahri I	119	2,382 0 0	20 0 3	438			12 3 7	557	7,735 7 0	18 14 2	238			
		Nahri II	38	334 0 0	8 12 8	248			7 15 0	286	2,302 9 0	8 0 10	238			
		Abi							7 0 0	5	35 0 0	7 0 0	233			
		Sailáb													181	
		Dagoba													158	
		Báráni	6	8 0 0	1 5 4	5			6 0 0	11	38 0 0	3 7 3	120			
		Maira													223	
		Total	253	4,171 0 0	16 7 9	811	10,622 0 0	18 1 7	1,064	14,798 0 0	13 14 6					
	NOWSHERA.	Cháhi	123	1,123 0 0	9 2 1	17			10 15 1	14	1,309 0 0	9 15 7	205			
		Cháhi Nahri													242	
		Abi	4	69 0 0	17 4 0	...				4	69 0 0	17 4 0	235			
		Shah Nahri	56	1,160 0 0	20 11 5	...				56	1,160 0 0	20 11 5				
		Cháhi Shah Nahri	2	36 0 0	18 0 0	...				2	36 0 0	18 0 0				
		Nahri I													242	
		Nahri II	6	50 0 0	8 5 4	...				6	50 0 0	8 5 4	243			
		Sailáb													216	
		Dagoba	5	7 0 0	1 6 5	...				5	7 0 0	1 6 5				
		Báráni	37	35 0 0	0 15 0	9			1 12 5	46	51 0 0	1 1 9	1554			
		Maira	12	6 0 0	0 8 0	...				12	6 0 0	0 8 0	117			
		Total	245	2,486 0 0	10 2 4	26	202 0 0	7 12 4	271	2,688 0 0	9 14 8					
	DISTRICT.	Cháhi	642	6,797 3 0	10 9 5	819	7,036 0 0	8 9 5	1,461	13,833 3 0	9 7 6	242				
		Shah Nahri	15,953	44,051 14 11	2 12 2	4,782	9,413 12 11	1 15 6	20,735	53,465 11 10	2 9 3	218				
		Cháhi Shah Nahri	2	36 0 0	18 0 0	...				2	36 0 0	18 0 0	235			
		Gardona	22	740 0 0	33 10 2	34	1,318 0 0	38 12 3	56	2,058 0 0	36 12 0	250				
		Nahri I	649	8,817 0 0	13 9 4	732	7,925 7 0	10 13 3	1,381	16,742 7 2	12 2 0	217				
		Nahri II	140	989 0 0	7 1 0	362	2,497 9 0	6 14 5	502	3,486 9 0	6 15 1	237				
		Abi	5	89 0 0	17 2 9	47	371 0 0	7 14 8	52	460 0 0	8 13 6	210				
		Sailáb	115	1,038 0 0	9 0 7	715	1,208 0 0	1 11 1	830	2,247 0 0	2 11 4	224				
		Dagoba	62	92 0 0	1 7 9	538	586 12 0	1 1 5	600	678 12 0	1 2 1	133				
		Báráni	2,871	2,651 4 0	0 14 9	10,629	4,628 4 0	0 7 0	13,500	7,279 8 0	0 8 7	123				
		Maira	1,302	704 6 0	0 8 8	3,120	705 10 0	0 3 7	4,422	1,410 0 0	0 5 1	111				
		Total	21,763	66,006 11 11	3 0 6	21,778	35,090 6 11	1 10 3	43,541	1,01,687 2 10	2 5 4					

NOTE.—The high cash rents for *shah nahri* lands in Peshawar and Nowshera are owing to the fact that they are paid on the Kabul River Canal which irrigates a densely peopled and fully developed tract, and not on the Swat Canal.



STATEMENT No. IX.

TABLE OF PRODUCE HALF NET ASSETS ESTIMATES (PARA. 60).

Statement No. IX.—Table of produce

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Name of Taluk.																		
	Description.		Soit.	Rice.	Maize.	Jorá and bajra.	Kangni, chana and other pulses.	Moth and makh.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Flax (sun).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.	Total kharif.
Average price in aérás per rupee or per acre.	...	22	30	26	30	20	20	20	240	8	9	3	12	Per acre Rs. 20, 22 and 25.	30	Rs. 35	Rs. 8, 10 and 12.	...
Yield per acre ...			808	553	...	...	200	200	240	800	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres ...	Cháhi and Tháári.	...	308	80	...	...	5	...	...	4	23	...	68	...	10	...	589
Gross produce ...		...	319,581	42,640	...	...	1,000	240	3,200	1,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	368,420
Value ...		...	10,653	1,610	...	...	50	30	400	584	...	1,408	...	350	...	...	15,203
CHARSADDAA.																		
	Nári I.	Cháhi and Tháári.	742	741	560	220	260	203	253	1,688	72	160	...	480	...	...	...
Acres ...		6,450	18,017	1,053	222	155	772	6	4,373	5,156	118	F. V.	8	20	181	...	86,702	
Gross produce ...		4,735,900	19,350,507	580,680	48,840	40,306	226,106	1,518	7,381,623	371,232	18,880	...	9,600	...	...	...	26,814,707
Value ...		2,17,541	4,45,019	22,080	1,628	2,015	11,309	189	9,22,703	1,23,744	1,573	3,938	820	6,335	...	...	17,58,904
	Nári II.	Cháhi and Tháári.	742	741	560	220	260	203	...	1,688	72	160	...	480	...	...	...
Acres ...		936	857	178	23	12	77	...	1,330	283	8	V.	10	1	5	...	2,515	
Gross produce ...		604,512	635,097	66,680	5,000	3,120	22,561	...	210,410	20,376	1,280	...	450	...	...	...	1,698,746
Value ...		31,569	21,168	3,726	169	156	1,128	...	27,430	6,792	107	220	16	175	...	...	92,656
	Sháh Nábri.	Sháh Nábri.	720	700	533	200	250	320	240	1,307	75	...	...	480	...	...	...
Acres ...		527	8,528	980	65	93	35	56	1,028	2,380	...	F. V.	8	37	50	...	13,831	
Gross produce ...		370,410	5,960,000	527,137	13,000	2,604	11,200	13,410	1,436,118	1,70,175	...	...	17,760	...	...	...	8,550,472
Value ...		17,247	1,98,987	20,275	433	130	560	1,680	1,70,515	50,725	...	748	592	1,750	...	...	4,81,642
	Sailád.	Sailád.	...	478	467	200	200	220	200	...	60	160	...	...	...	...	...
Acres ...		...	1,582	621	3	6	11	8	...	147	1	...	...	...	...	196	2,570
Gross produce ...		...	748,286	303,427	600	1,200	2,420	600	...	8,820	160	...	...	...	...	...	1,084,513
Value ...		...	24,943	11,632	20	60	121	75	...	2,940	13	...	...	...	1,960	...	41,764
	Báráni.	Báráni.	...	365	387	200	180	225	188	...	82	160	...	240	...	...	...
Acres ...		...	919	2,604	4	75	271	200	...	98	1	V.	1	658	...	1	4,327
Gross produce ...		...	113,245	1,007,748	800	13,500	60,975	37,800	...	2,976	160	...	15,702	...	...	...	1,252,796
Value ...		...	9,776	3,875	27	675	3,049	9,700	...	692	18	22	599	...	10	...	17,667
Total value ...	...	2,68,357	7,04,545	63,828	2,277	8,088	16,917	6,674	11,30,048	1,94,777	1,708	6,424	1,457	8,810	1,970	...	24,07,928

half net assets estimates (para. 60).

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
		Government share.															
		Wheat.	Barley.		Gram and mungur.	Sarshuf and other oilseeds.	Fruits and vegetables.		Other cereals and pulses.		Poppy.	Tobacco.	Podder.	Others.	Total rabi.	Government share.	
		21	36	36	14	Rs. 27	38	..	10	Rs. 10	..	..	..	..	..	Total of Government share.
At 18% per cent.		471	550	200	320	..	200	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. a. p.
		143	282	1	5	V. C.	81	1	177	80	..	771	..	..	..	..
		67,353	155,100	200	1,000	..	200	..	106,200	..	..	330,713	..	1,389	..	..
2,828		3,207	4,306	7	114	2,214	5	..	10,620	800	..	21,275	3,957	36,478	6,785	8 13 11	
At 22% per cent.		378	452	260	293	..	215	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		14,785	6,128	1,728	40	F. V. C.	42 273 4	106	1	78	1,585	..	24,771	..	61,473
		5,598,730	2,780,856	449,280	15,478	..	22,790	..	43,800	..	..	8,687,034	..	8,570,270	..	..
4,02,352		2,60,130	78,046	12,490	963	8,613	633	..	4,380	15,850	..	3,85,089	88,171	21,44,983	4,90,523	3 9 4	
At 22% per cent.		378	452	260	293	..	215	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2,652	767	205	31	V. C.	16	14	..	2	78	..	3,700	..	6,215	..	7,670
		1,002,458	310,564	53,900	9,083	..	3,000	..	1,200	..	..	1,370,520	..	3,078,260	..	..
21,218		47,736	8,677	1,480	640	432	83	..	120	730	..	60,107	13,617	1,52,763	34,835	4 9 6	
At 22% per cent.		400	480	240	340	..	230	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25,603	6,590	762	1,069	F. V. C.	21 60	28	..	14	1,826	..	34,438	..	48,289	..	57,914
		10,237,200	2,883,200	182,980	363,460	..	5,290	..	8,400	..	..	18,680,430	..	22,230,902	..	..
1,00,396		4,87,500	80,000	5,080	25,961	2,167	147	..	840	13,280	..	6,15,066	1,35,708	10,96,607	2,42,104	4 2 10	
At 22% per cent.		380	401	215	320	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		876	1,789	285	80	..	16	..	..	438	..	3,488	..	6,058	..	5,903
		332,680	717,389	61,275	28,480	..	3,200	..	..	..	..	1,143,224	..	2,207,737	..	..
9,564		16,851	19,927	1,702	2,035	..	89	..	..	4,380	..	43,984	10,061	85,808	19,825	3 11 3
At 11% per cent.		258	304	175	198	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11,297	7,525	35	2,323	..	5	..	..	119	..	21,304	..	25,691	..	58,383
		2,914,626	2,287,800	0,125	459,964	..	925	..	..	..	..	5,909,230	..	6,922,026	..	..
2,014		1,38,792	63,544	170	32,854	..	26	..	..	1,190	..	2,96,578	26,970	2,54,243	28,984	0 7 3
6,44,372		9,59,216	2,53,696	20,219	62,576	16,446	959	..	16,960	30,180	..	18,62,046	2,78,484	..	822,656	166,363	4 15 3

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Name of Taluk.																		
		Description.																
			Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangni, chana and other pulses.	Moth and mash.	Mung.	Ti.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.	Total kharif.
Average price in sars per rupee or per acre.		"	22	30	20	30	20	20	20	8	8	3	12	Rs. 28	30	Rs. 35	Rs. 10	...
Yield per acre ..	Chail and Abi.		780	487	136	200	200	200	200	816	74	200
Acres			9,116	606	4	6	8	141	432	326	...	...	78	3	11	1	10,731
Gross produce ...			7,110,480	282,035	640	1,200	1,800	36,860	952,512	24,124	...	...	600	...	...	7,810,251	
Value			2,37,016	10,867	18	60	80	4,583	44,064	8,041	...	1,950	20	386	10	3,07,004		
MARDAN.																		
		Shah Nahr.																
Yield per acre ...			440	717	427	150	320	320	250	998	60	...	...	200	...	...	...
Acres			318	10,987	1,310	3	9	10	97	483	308	...	41	6	15	2	13,567	
Gross produce ...			130,040	7,877,670	55,937	450	2,880	3,200	24,250	462,537	18,480	...	...	1,200	...	...	8,696,655
Value			6,320	2,02,580	2,151	15	144	160	3,031	57,617	6,160	...	1,025	40	525	20	3,39,997	
SWABI.																		
		Bari and Sialab.																
Yield per acre ..			3,814	287	127	140	137	87	...	38	240	...	158	...	...	...	...
Acres			2,720	13,821	147	4,827	373	4,803	...	652	2	...	5	...	48	27,487		
Gross produce ...			1,047,036	3,900,627	18,630	67,580	51,101	423,081	...	21,516	4	...	765	...	...	6,205,955	
Value			31,031	1,59,563	622	33,780	2,555	21,151	...	7,172	40	...	26	...	480	2,53,325		
Total value			6,320	5,34,536	1,05,581	655	33,008	2,795	28,708	1,01,881	21,373	40	2,975	86	910	510	9,00,423	
SWABI.																		
		Abi Chahi.																
Average price in sars per rupee or per acre.		"	30	26	30	20	20	8	8	3	...	Rs. 25	30	Rs. 36	...	...	...
Yield per acre ..			560	634	652	200	320	240	220	856	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres			1	17,065	678	2	8	8	64	480	960	...	89	...	32	...	20,271	
Gross produce ..			560	14,982,810	410,752	400	2,500	1,020	14,050	308,800	71,040	...	...	...	...	...	15,913,018
Value			25	4,90,427	16,052	13	128	98	1,780	40,862	23,680	...	2,325	...	1,220	...	5,05,389	
SWABI.																		
		Sialab and Baruni.																
Yield per acre ...			332	240	160	137	131	95	...	35	...	...	180	...	...	...	...
Acres			907	11,543	137	12,446	1,881	2,530	...	1,023	...	...	1	...	1	1	30,400
Gross produce ..			301,124	277,032	20,550	1,705,102	246,411	24,035	...	95,805	...	...	180	...	...	2,610,239	
Value			10,037	10,655	685	85,255	12,321	3,004	...	11,935	...	...	6	...	10	1,33,908	
Total value			25	5,00,464	27,607	608	85,383	12,417	4,764	49,862	36,615	...	2,225	6	1,220	10	7,39,296	

No. IX—*continued.*

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Name of Taluk.																		
		Description.																
Average price in agra per rupee or per acre.				Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kangni, chins and other pulses.	Moth and makh.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Flax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.	Total kharif.
Yield per acre...		22	30	26	30				20	20	8	8	3	12	Rs. 50 F. V.	Rs. 40 30	Rs. 10	...
Acres ...			736	538	280	206	267	220	1,480	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross produce...		Chah Nahri and Chah Nahri.	906	21	1	1	5	2	4	11	...	F. V.	5 147	...	5	4	1,172	
Value ...			710,010	11,298	280	295	1,335	140	5,840	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	730,303
			28,667	435	9	15	67	55	730	275	...	F. V.	250 4,310 4,800	...	200	40	30,163	
Yield per acre...		720	726	560	285	297	307	...	1,425	87	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
Acres ...		882	2,489	979	62	63	162	...	161	968	...	F. V.	51 41	3	183	137	6,178	
Gross produce...		693,010	1,804,525	548,240	17,870	18,711	19,734	...	215,175	84,216	750	3,374,061
Value ...		28,865	60,151	21,084	589	936	2,487	...	26,867	28,072	...	F. V.	2,700 1,230 3,080	26	7,980	1,370	1,80,766	
Yield per acre...		758	748	540	270	298	312	200	1,633	95	...	...	...	272	...	...	...
Acres ...		2,432	22,015	2,192	328	221	540	1	2,053	5,591	...	F. V.	821 341	43	628	505	38,920	
Gross produce...		1,843,450	16,480,235	1,183,680	88,560	208,860	171,238	200	4,526,049	559,645	11,696	8,081,665
Value ...		83,793	5,40,661	45,826	2,062	10,943	8,664	25	6,65,800	1,86,648	...	F. V.	41,050 10,280	390	25,120	5,060	18,35,121	
Yield per acre...		560	548	472	236	210	235	180	1,200	60	...	...	...	220	...	...	...
Acres ...		1,120	6,898	1,176	252	145	350	4	844	2,892	1	F. V.	2 33	26	87	168	12,407	
Gross produce...		637,260	3,232,104	554,600	59,220	30,450	76,200	720	412,809	195,408	...	F. V.	100 990	5,720	1,203,511
Value ...		28,967	1,07,737	21,831	1,974	1,523	3,760	90	51,601	66,136	...	...	1,000	101	3,480	1,680	288,560
Yield per acre...		560	548	472	...	210	235	180	...	69	...	...	220	...	...	...	...
Acres ...		1	1,157	43	...	6	4	1	...	116	...	F. V.	3 5	2	2	40	1,380	
Gross produce...		560	634,036	20,290	...	1,260	940	180	...	8,001	...	...	440	...	...	...	665,725
Value ...		20	21,184	781	...	63	47	23	...	2,068	...	F. V.	150 150 900	15	80	400	25,597	
Yield per acre...		456	336	200	200	200	200	180	800	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres ...		1,550	376	4	86	128	1	5	224	...	V.	1	...	...	136	...	2,650
Gross produce...		709,345	164,668	800	17,200	25,600	180	4,000	11,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933,237
Value ...		23,045	6,934	27	860	1,280	23	500	3,808	...	...	30	...	...	1,360	...	37,867
Yield per acre ..		362	340	130	170	108	140	...	35	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Acres ...		255	399	5	58	69	2	...	103	...	F. V.	1	8	...	112	...	1,013	
Gross produce...		92,310	135,660	650	9,860	11,592	280	...	3,805	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	254,757
Value ...		3,077	5,218	22	493	580	85	...	1,202	...	...	50	27	...	1,120	...	11,824
Yield per acre...		100	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	
Gross produce...		2,000	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,035	
Value	100	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	123	
Total value ...		1,41,661	7,88,072	1,00,709	6,573	14,233	16,885	251	6,46,607	2,67,721	...	61,340	648	98,240	11,030	...	21,10,960	

No. IX—*continued.*

STATEMENT'

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Name of Taluk.																		
		Description.	Soil.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and Bajra.	Kangri, chana and other pulses.	Meth and mash.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Flax (san.).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Utilities.	Fodder.	Total kharif.
Average price in sars per rupee or per acre.				22.	30	26	30	20	20	8	8	3	V. F.	40 80	30	Rs. 55 Rs. 10
Yield per acre ...		Chahil.	... 703	507	...	240	253	200	1,155	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres	Chahil.	... 8,969	305	...	4	8	1	95	206	...	F. V.	1 80	...	72	6	4,851	
Gross produce ...		Chahil.	... 2,790,207	200,265	...	960	2,021	200	109,725	14,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,117,801
Value	Chahil.	... 93,007	7,703	...	48	101	25	13,716	4,807	...	F. V.	1,200 3,200	...	4,960	60	127,827	
Yield per acre ...		Chahil Nahr.	... 720	520	...	240	219	200	1,600	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres	Chahil Nahr.	... 1,445	219	...	4	2	1	85	153	...	V.	1	...	135	2	2,051	
Gross produce ...		Chahil Nahr.	... 1,910,400	113,880	...	960	1,80	200	98,175	10,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264,803
Value	Chahil Nahr.	... 31,650	4,380	...	48	24	25	12,272	3,570	...	160	...	7,425	20	62,604		
Yield per acre ...		Nabri I.	... 720	520	280	300	280	200	1,500	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres	Nabri I.	... 970	311	1	38	26	1	46	82	...	V.	5	...	61	4	1,546	
Gross produce ...		Nabri I.	... 910,000	101,720	280	11,400	7,280	200	60,000	6,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196,030
Value	Nabri I.	... 31,363	6,220	0	570	364	25	8,625	2,850	...	200	...	3,355	40	53,620		
Yield per acre ...		Nabri II.	... 600	480	...	220	220	100	1,200	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres	Nabri II.	... 249	74	...	2	2	1	3	20	...	V.	1	...	1	1	345	
Gross produce ...		Nabri II.	... 111,000	34,520	...	410	410	160	3,600	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	184,380
Value	Nabri II.	... 4,800	1,328	...	22	22	20	450	400	...	40	...	33	16	7,147		
Yield per acre ...		Qabali Nabri.	... 640	500	520	226	246	200	1,200	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres	Qabali Nabri.	... 1	1,145	219	4	2	1	85	153	...	V.	4	...	135	2	2,651	
Gross produce ...		Qabali Nabri.	... 640	867,000	11,388	906	480	200	102,000	9,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	901,794
Value	Qabali Nabri.	... 29	28,000	138	45	24	25	12,750	3,060	...	160	...	7,425	20	41,401		
Yield per acre ...		Sachal Nabri.	... 610	716	500	210	240	200	1,570	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres	Sachal Nabri.	... 37	2,711	696	26	30	7	113	302	...	V.	2	...	121	1	4,130	
Gross produce ...		Sachal Nabri.	... 23,680	1,943,221	343,000	5,460	7,200	1,400	178,980	30,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,533,128
Value	Sachal Nabri.	... 1,076	64,774	18,192	273	366	175	22,372	10,061	...	80	...	6,055	10	119,028		
Yield per acre ...		Abi.	... 716	500	...	...	...	...	1,570	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acres	Abi.	... 216	36	...	...	...	...	24	7	...	F. V.	9 8	...	2	...	301	
Gross produce ...		Abi.	... 153,910	18,000	...	...	...	...	37,680	539	...	F. V.	720 320	...	...	...	210,159
Value	Abi.	... 5,131	602	...	...	...	...	4,710	179	...	...	1,040	...	110	...	11,882	
Yield per acre ...		Saiab.	... 431	420	...	100	200	150	1,000	49	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
Acres	Saiab.	... 1,722	879	...	2	5	35	1	110	...	V.	2	1	...	...	2,854	
Gross produce ...		Saiab.	... 1,192,182	407,400	...	360	1,000	5,250	1,000	5,684	...	...	...	200	...	...	1,813,556
Value	Saiab.	... 39,730	15,689	...	19	50	656	250	1,895	...	80	7	...	...	...	58,385	

No. IX—*continued.*

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Name of Tahsil.																	
		Description.															
			Rice.	Maize.	Jowar and bajra.	Kasuri, chana and other pulses.	Meth and mish.	Mung.	Til.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Fax (san).	Fruits and vegetables.	Others.	Chillies.	Fodder.	Total kharif.
Average price in Rs. per rupee or per acre.		22	30	26	30	20	20	8	8	3	...	V. F.	40 8	30	Rs. 55	Rs. 10	...
Yield per acre ...		... 431	420	...	100	200	150	...	40	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Acres	300	1,112	...	11	19	6	...	66	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,514
Gross produce ...			129,300	467,040	...	2,000	3,600	750	...	3,234	...	...	45	...	...	...	606,260
Value			4,310	17,971	...	104	190	91	...	1,078	...	...	2	...	...	...	23,740
Nowshera—continued.																	
		Brahni.	Dagona.														
Yield per acre	280	320	...	187	187	127	...	30	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
Acres	630	1,537	...	231	222	34	...	103	...	V. F.	1	4	...	1	2,762
Gross produce ...			150,030	401,810	...	43,197	41,514	4,318	...	6,790	...	...	640	...	...	...	738,210
Value			5,031	1,892	...	2,100	2,075	510	...	1,930	...	40	21	...	10	...	13,600
Yield per acre	210	253	...	100	110	100	...	30	...	...	120	...	...	...	...
Acres	45	81	...	22	23	3	...	3	...	...	30	...	...	...	210
Gross produce ...			10,800	21,252	...	3,520	3,220	300	...	90	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	42,782
Value			360	818	...	176	161	38	...	30	...	...	120	...	...	...	1,708
Total value	1,103	3,12,095	70,308	0	3,465	3,371	1,623	63,670	20,860	...	6,200	150	28,086	170	5,21,006	
Charsadda	2,66,357	7,01,515	63,823	2,277	3,036	16,217	6,079	11,30,048	1,91,777	1,706	6,424	1,457	8,610	1,970	24,07,926	
Mardan	6,320	5,34,530	1,65,681	055	83,093	2,795	28,708	1,01,881	21,373	40	2,075	86	910	510	9,00,423	
Swabi	25	5,00,461	27,607	698	65,383	12,417	4,761	40,862	35,615	...	2,225	6	1,220	16	7,29,208	
Peshawar	1,41,651	7,80,072	1,00,709	5,573	14,233	16,685	251	6,48,597	2,87,721	...	61,910	648	36,240	11,030	21,10,660	
Nowshera	1,103	3,12,095	70,308	0	3,465	3,371	1,623	63,670	20,860	...	6,200	150	28,086	170	5,21,006	
Total District	4,15,158	28,19,712	4,28,028	9,212	1,10,110	51,685	42,090	19,91,058	5,60,316	1,710	79,164	2,347	75,965	13,600	68,60,001	

No. IX—concluded.

APPENDIX A. (Para. 51).

Instructions for the Assessment of Lands affected by River and Torrent Action in the Peshawar District.

The following rules apply to the following rivers and their branches and to the following torrents :—

Rivers :—Indus, Swát and Kábul.

Torrents :—Bára, Jiudi, Nawadand, Kalpáni, Makám, Badri and other hill torrents.

A.—Assessment rules applicable to estates subject to River Action.

1. When land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation, or land assessed as pasture is carried away or rendered unfit for grazing by river action, the original assessment will be remitted.

When in the case of land assessed at irrigated rates, the source of irrigation is permanently destroyed, the assessment will be reduced to the amount at which the land can be assessed under these rules, and such lands will be treated for the purposes of assessment as new alluvion. If to such lands permanent irrigation is restored, or if to land which has been assessed or is liable to assessment under these rules permanent irrigation is extended, the assessment will be raised to the village rate on irrigated lands of the class under which they fall.

2. Subject to the provisions of Rule 1 regarding irrigated lands the following rates will be applied in assessing new cultivated land added by alluvion, land not cultivated at settlement but subsequently brought under cultivation, and land cultivated at settlement which has improved or deteriorated, provided that :—

(a) No land which was cultivated and fully assessed at settlement and the assessment of which has not thereafter been remitted or reduced under these rules, shall pay a higher assessment than that imposed upon it at settlement ; and

(b) the assessment will not be reduced for deterioration not due to the action of the river :—

Rates on cultivation.

	Detail.	Per acre.	Per kanál.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Adna	Land sown with másh, móng, mothi, methi, kinu, charál, mattar, alsí, masúr, barley and masúr, barley, kalul, karak, gram, jowár, lukh, káhi (where this is sold at a good price such as at Nowshera) rough and fodder crops.	0 14 0	0 1 9
Kámil	Land sown with other crops and all land bearing two crops in one year.	1 12 0	0 3 6

3 (a). Ordinarily, the assessment will be made by the crop, but where the results are poor, the assessing officer may, for special reasons to be noted on the file, assess any class of crop at a lower rate, or even in the case of the lowest class, altogether remit the assessment, if the results are below a quarter of an average yield on the whole field.

(b). The settlement rate or the full rate imposed under clause (a), should not subsequently be lowered because the land is found to be sown with inferior crops, unless there is reason to believe that its quality has deteriorated owing to river action.

(c). Where it is doubtful which of two rates should be applied, the lower should be taken.

(d). Where the culturable area fit for grazing is considerable and exceeds 500 acres, the Collector may, on the report of the *Tahsildár*, impose a rate of one anna an acre. In such cases whole squares should be included as far as possible in the area to be assessed to avoid unnecessary increase of field numbers.

4. The classification of land should not be too minute. If a survey number is not very large, it will usually be best to apply a single rate to the whole number, although different parts of the field may differ somewhat in the character of the crops grown and in the quality of the soil.

5. In calculating the revenue no fractions less than 10 marlás will be taken into account. Less than this will be disregarded and more than this will be calculated as a whole kanál.

B.—Assessment rules applicable to estates subject to the action of the Torrents.

6. The first, fourth and fifth of the rules applicable to estates subject to the action of rivers apply *mutatis mutandis*.

7. When cultivated land has been materially injured by the action of torrent, but is still capable of cultivation, half the assessment imposed at settlement will be remitted. The full rate will be re-imposed if the land again becomes of average quality.

8. Land which was unassessed at settlement, but has since become capable of cultivation owing to the action of a torrent may be assessed according to its quality at the full village assessment rate, excluding the amount distributed as *ábiúna* on wells, where this system has been adopted, or at half the full rate provided :—

(a) That the above rates shall not be imposed unless the land is actually cultivated.

(b) Where in the same estate there are two rates, one for land which at settlement was affected by a torrent and one for land which was not so affected, the former is the rate to be used in applying this rule.

Procedure Rules for Di-alluvion Assessments in Peshawar.

9. In each year, as soon as the rivers have fallen to their ordinary cold weather level, measurements will be made in the case of riverain estates, in order to bring to record the changes caused by river action and to assess land which has improved or deteriorated from the same cause.

10. In the case of estates affected by a torrent or swamps, measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estate takes place, provided that the Collector may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year other than that of quadrennial attestation, if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole, or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. Early in October the *Tahsildár* will send to the Collector a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements, explaining the grounds of his proposals. The Collector will return the list with his orders on it to the *Tahsildár*.

11. In cases of diluvion, the patwári will chain the remaining parts of fields which have been partly washed away, and will, by offsets from the nearest squares, plot on the di-alluvion map the position of the edge of the river, showing it by a blue line, at both ends of which he will write 'burdi' and the English year.

12. In the case of alluvion—

(a) If the area gained is included in the di-alluvion map, the patwári will plot the boundary of the new land as in the case of diluvion, showing it by a red line, at both ends of which he will write 'barámad' and the English year.

(b) If the land gained was not included in the di-alluvion map, but was included in the settlement map or in any subsequent map, and according to the custom of the village the former proprietors retain their rights after diluvion, the patwári, after plotting the line of the river by prolonging the squares up to the deep stream, will trace the old field boundaries in red ink by dotted lines from the proper map on to his di-alluvion map.

(c) If the land gained has not before been included in the estate, or where the proprietors do not retain their rights after diluvion, the patwári will map the new land by extending the squares as above and will divide it into numbers corresponding with the limits of the squares.

13. Rules 11 and 12 apply only to those villages where the deep stream rule is in force and the total area of the village is liable to change. In other estates the patwári will, as in the former case, when the river or torrent has subsided for the cold weather by 1st December, proceed to reproduce the squares on that portion of the village area affected with the assistance of the stone base line blocks and of the trees planted at intersection points. Ordinarily, it will be sufficient to mark out the squares by alignment of flags. He will then correctly, by offsets from the side of the nearest square, map in on the tracing of the area subject to the influence of the river or torrent the changes which have occurred since the previous year, and if this can be done without producing confusion, will show the course of the river or torrent for the year by two blue lines bearing the date of the English year. Fields washed away will be surrounded by a red line, and new cultivation will be indicated by a green line the first year, by a yellow line the second year, and by a mauve line the third year. In the fourth year a new trace must be prepared to accompany the detailed *jamabandi*.

14. Whether the field numbers are according to squares or according to former boundaries of properties, the premature record of cultivators' sub-numbers should be avoided, because such divisions are often obliterated and recast, and their introduction into the map and annual papers complicates future business. When necessary to facilitate crop inspections and record, sub-numbers should be given, but these should be conterminous with the old field numbers or the square numbers. If it appears that cultivation has not followed the old field numbers, and the people, after a sufficient interval, formally attest the change and desire that ownership should follow existing fields, the necessary changes in the maps and papers must of course be made. The square numbers will be those given on the *shajra* $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{x}{w}$, &c., and where a square contains, in addition to the land affected, land bearing the settlement rate and denoted by separate field numbers, the latter will be excluded from the area of the square number field, and a note of the circumstances made in the field-book and *khasra girdawari*. In both of these, separate pages will be allotted to each square number to meet the variations in the amount of sub-numbers; and in the former additional pages should be added from time to time as required. Where the whole river bed has been mapped as one number at settlement, this should now be struck out and the area divided up into square numbers as shown above.

15. The patwári will prepare, in duplicate, tracings of the areas affected by river or torrent action mentioned in Rules 11, 12 and 13, and draw up, in duplicate, *khasras* of land lost by diluvion (Form A), gained by alluvion (Form B), and improved or deteriorated by river action (Form C).

In Form C he will fill up the first eight columns in ink, and columns 9 to 19 in pencil. He will also make in the register of fields previously assessed below full rates (Form D), the necessary entries relating to crops grown in the past year, or, in the case of villages affected by a torrent or swamp, in all years since alluvion and diluvion measurements were last made.

16. The kánungo will satisfy himself that the patwári has included in his maps and *khasra* all land which under Rule 13 should be included, will test the measurements and check the *khasra*.

17. As soon as the *khasra* has been checked by the kánungo, the patwári will prepare, in duplicate, in Form E, a village abstract of changes due to river or torrent action. He will make all the entries in columns 1 to 7, and also those giving the details of area and revenue for the previous year, in ink. The entries showing deductions and additions and the area and revenue for the current year will be made in pencil.

18. The Revenue Officer will test the maps, &c., on the spot and pass orders as to class of land, rates and revenue after inspecting the field and examining the entries in the *khasras* and in Form D. He will then enter in ink in the *khasra* the class and rate for each field as determined by himself. He will at the same time make the patwári enter in Form D the rate against each field of which the class has been changed, and also all fields assessed for the first time below settlement or full rates. He will also have an extract from Form D, showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed in the current year, put on the file. The extract will only give the entries relating to those fields for the past four years. Form E will be completed by the patwári under the Revenue Officer's directions. The Revenue Officer will add a brief note to the file, explaining the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals. He will then sign the maps, *khasras*, extract from Form D and abstract of area and revenue (Form E), taking over the extract and the Government copies of the other papers. He will also sign the register (Form D), which the patwári will retain, in addition to his own copies of the other papers.

19. When the Revenue Officer, who is empowered to pass final orders on the assessment, disposes of the case (see paragraph 18 of Revenue Circular No. 33), any corrections in the papers required will be made in the Government copies and the patwári will be ordered to correct his own copies. He will also prepare, in duplicate, a *khewat* showing the result of the new assessment (Form F), and forward both copies to the

Tahsildár through the kánúngo. The Tahsildár will see that the *khewat* agrees with the orders, and, signing both copies, will file one with the record and return the other to the patwári. The latter will embody the new figures in future *báchh* papers and will give a *fard*, showing the result, free of charge, to each *khewatdár* concerned.

20. The whole file regarding changes of assessment due to river or torrent action will be prepared on Lucknow paper, stitched at the back in book form. The tracings of maps will be on sheets not exceeding the size of a regular mapping sheet. These will be placed in an envelope of the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice.

21. The district report on changes of assessment due to river or torrent action will be prepared in Form G, which is the same as that prescribed in correction slip No. 321, Circular No. 33.

22. Cases frequently occur in which remission of the current demand is required in consequence of destructive inundation, although no permanent injury has been done to the soil rendering a reduction of revenue needful. When making his inspection, the Tahsildár should report on all such cases, including cases occurring in estates in which no measurements will be made in the current year. Reports recommending such remissions should be made in Form A or B appended to Revenue Circular No. 31 instead of in Form XXV B appended to Circular No. 33, and should be submitted for sanction along with Form G.

23. All files relating to di-alluvial assessments will be kept by the tahsíl office kánúngo after orders have been passed on them by the district Revenue Officers until a detailed *jamabandi* of the estate is prepared, when the files relating to the estate will be sent into district kánúngos' office for record with the *jamabandis* of the years to which they relate. The traces of the field maps will be permanently kept, but the files can be destroyed after the lapse of 12 years from the date of filing.



Form A.—Diluvion Khasra (for villages affected by the deep-stream rule).

one.—The revenue shown in column 19 will not agree with the figure in column 12 unless that in column 25, if the area shown in column 19 has been changed by the deep-stream rule. In that case the land in column 18 will also be shown in Forms C and D, and so that effect being entered in the remarks column.

- (a) unassessed (*kālītī pāta*);
 (b) paying settlement rate on cultivation or grazing (*hāndibāstī*);
 (c) paying full rate (*kāmī*);
 (d) paying lowest rate (*ārī*).

Form B.—Alluvion Khastra (for villages affected by the deep-stream rule).

NOTE.—The area will be entered in figures, and the revenue in *rahees* below the area figures in each class. The only revenue classes will be—

- (a) unassessed (*kharif* part);
 (b) paying settlement rate on cultivation or grazing (*bandobasti*)

The whole field should, as a rule, be put in one class with regard to the average quality of the land. If the field was formerly assessed at full or at settlement rates, and the rate for the whole field is lowered, the former area with the former revenue and class, and the new area, revenue and class will be shown in Form C. The whole field will also appear in Form D.

Form C.—Khassru of changes in class of soil due to river action.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CHANGES.																					
FORMER.										PRESENT.											
Owner (briefly).										REMARKS.											
Tenant (briefly).										Revenue.											
Khasra No.										Class.											
Khewat No.										Rate.											
Serial No.										Revenue.											
Area.										Kind of Soil.											
Khasra No.										Area calculation.											
Area.										Khurfi.											
Rate of assessment.										Rabi.											
Rate of assessment.										Crops.											
Khasra No.										Revenue.											
Area.										Khurfi.											
Rate of assessment.										Rabi.											
Khasra No.										Area calculation.											
Area.										Khurfi.											
Rate of assessment.										Rabi.											
Khasra No.										Area.											
Area.										Kind of Soil.											
Khasra No.										Area calculation.											
Area.										Khurfi.											
Rate of assessment.										Rabi.											
Khasra No.										Area.											
Area.										Kind of Soil.											
Khasra No.										Area calculation.											
Area.										Khurfi.											
Rate of assessment.										Rabi.											
Khasra No.										Area.											
Area.										Kind of Soil.											
Khasra No.										Area calculation.											
Area.										Khurfi.											
Rate of assessment.										Rabi.											
Khasra No.										Area.											
Area.										Kind of Soil.											
Khasra No.										Area calculation.											
Area.										Khurfi.											
Rate of assessment.										Rabi.											
Khasra No.										Area.											
Area.										Kind of Soil.											
Khasra No.										Area calculation.											
Area.										Khurfi.											
Rate of assessment.										Rabi.											
Khasra No.										Area.											
Area.										Kind of Soil.											
Khasra No.										Area calculation.											
Area.										Khurfi.											
Rate of assessment.										Rabi.											
Khasra No.										Area.											
Area.										Kind of Soil.											

Form D.—Register of fields assessed below full rates and of fields assessed at grazing rates.

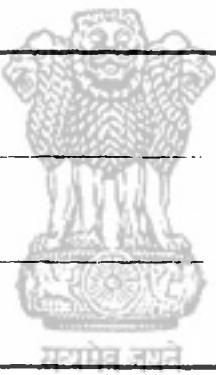
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
KHARIF-RABI 1896-97.																		
KHARIF-RABI 1897-98.																		
KHARIF-RABI 1898-99.																		
KHARIF-RABI 1899-1900.																		
Area cultivated.																		
Crops.																		
Rate.																		
Rabi.																		
Kharif.																		
Area cultivated.																		
Crops.																		
Rate.																		
Rabi.																		
Kharif.																		
Area cultivated.																		
Crops.																		
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Area cultivated.																		
Crops.																		
Rate.																		
Rabi.																		
Kharif.																		
Area cultivated.</td																		

Form E.—Statement of Diluvion and Alluvion Assessment made in 189 for the

Notes.— 1. The figures in column 7 should agree with the figures in column 25 of the statement for the previous year.
2. The assessments in columns 24 to 25 are also taken as the prospective assessment for the next agricultural year.

Form F.—Khewat showing changes in revenue of holdings as ascertained at end of Kharif 189 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
FORMER.				PRESENT.				DIFFERENCE.				REMARKS.			
Khewat No. in last Jambandi.	Name of Khewatdar, with name of tenant where necessary.	Khasra No.	Amount of revenue of last year's papers.	Area and class of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Area and class of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Area and class of soil.	Rate.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount of revenue for each Khata for new year.	



Notes—1. Only those Khewat numbers need be shown in which changes have taken place.

2. Each Khasra number in which change has taken place should be shown separately, and columns 6 to 13 filled for it. The remaining fields of the holding need not be shown separately.

Form G.—Statement of financial results of Alluvion and Diluvion Assessments for the District made in 189 or the agricultural year (Kharif 189 and Rabi 189) and the proposed remission in the Revenue Roll and amount to be collected as fluctuating revenue.

District.	Tansil.	Assessment circle.	Hiver.	Jamaa of tillages affected for agricultural year previous to period under report, Kharif 189, Rabi 189.					Gross increase of assess-ment due to alluvion, w.e.c. (including jagir).	Gross decrease of assess-ment due to diluvion, w.e.c. (including jagir).	Net increase (Khalsa) to be collected as fluctua-tion revenue.	Net decrease (Khalsa) to be remitted.	New assessment of vil-lages affected for agri-cultural year, Kharif 189, Rabi 189.	Rabi 189	Kharif 189	13	12	11	10	REMISSIONS PROPOSED ON ACCOUNT OF INJURY TO CROPS BY INUNDATION.	REMARKS.
				1	2	3	4	5													

Notes.—Column 3.—When the assessments are numerous this column may be omitted under sanction of the Commissioner.

Column 4.—The figures for the large rivers of the Province should be given separately. Those for minor streams may be lumped together.

Columns 9, 11 and 12.—The amount shown in column 9 will be struck off the Rent Roll of the succeeding agricultural year; not so the amounts shown in columns 11 and 12.

Column 13.—Note in the column the officer by whom the assessments were made and tested and the method adopted in assessing. Reference should be made to Settlement Reports prescribing such method, or to correspondence conveying special sanction.



सरकार ने

APPENDIX B.

Copy of a letter No. 931, dated Peshawar, the 13th January 1897, from L. W. DANE, Esquire, Settlement Collector, Peshawar, to W. R. H. MERK, Esquire, C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division.

IN compliance with the directions contained in Annexure C. of Revenue Circular No. 31, I have the honor to forward herewith a map on the scale of 4 miles to the inch and a list showing the tracts under fluctuating assessment, and the insecure and forest areas in the Peshawar district, and to add the following explanatory remarks.

Areas subject to di-alluvial fluctuating assessment. 2. Under paragraph 2 of Annexure C. to Revenue Circular No. 31, all areas subject to di-alluvion rules must be colored blue.

In the Peshawar district the assessment on areas subject to hill torrent and swamp action is, as a rule, only revised every fourth year when a detailed *jamabandi* is prepared, though the Tahsildár on the application of the people or otherwise can, in special cases, obtain the sanction of the Collector to the preparation of a di-alluvial record at any other time.

Hill torrents are so numerous and so uncertain in their action that it would be impossible to show on any map the small areas affected by all of these. Where the area is considerable, as in the case of the Máksam or Kalpáni, or in the swamps into which these torrents debouch, the area affected has been colored blue, and in the list the areas on which the assessment will ordinarily only be revised every fourth year have been entered separately from those for which an annual di-alluvion record is prepared.

The lists have been prepared in the form prescribed in paragraph 13 of Revenue Circular No. 33, and where the whole village is not subject to water action, only the portion subject to the di-alluvion rules has been colored blue on the map and entered in Part II of the list.

The di-alluvion *chaks* have been indicated on the *shajráhs* and also on the 4"=1 mile circle maps which are in the district káníngó's office. The 1"=1 mile survey map is now under revision in the Survey Office, and the old map is so much out of date in the case of the riverain estates that it would serve no useful purpose to submit a copy of this for each tahsíl. I have, therefore, sent up a corrected copy of the skeleton map for the district on the scale 4 miles to the inch, showing the new estates and changes in the rivers, and trust that this will be a sufficient compliance with the directions contained in paragraphs 1 and 7 of annexure C. When the new edition of the survey map comes out, separate tahsíl maps on the scale 1"=1 mile can be submitted.

3. The only unassessed forest areas in the district are the Jabba Reserve near Peshawar, the Guides Rakh in Mardán and Forest areas. blocks A* and B in the Khwarrá. These have been shown in green on the map, but it must be remembered that the question of the Khwarrá Forest is now under consideration and the map may require correction if the system of protection is altered or the Government waste is partitioned off. Under the wording of paragraph 3 the cantonments of Peshawar, Mardán, Nowshera and Cherát have also to be shown.

4. The classification of insecure areas is exceedingly difficult in this district. In a sense the whole area irrigated by *zamín-dári* canals, amounting to 129,136 acres, may be said to be insecure, as the heads of the canal are liable to be swept away, and then the crops may fail. However, provision for such a calamity has been made in the di-alluvion rules. If a head is carried away in such a manner as to render it impossible to re-open the canal within a reasonable time, the irrigated assessment, i.e., the difference between the *báráni* and *nahri* or the *sailáb* and *nahri* rate, as the case may be, in the estate should be suspended, and if the canal remains closed for more than two harvests, it will ordinarily be necessary to remit the amount

Insecure areas. Difficulty of classification and treatment of areas irrigated by zamindári canals. * Only cultivated land in Khwarrá is assessed to revenue and the whole tract has now been shown green in the map as cultivated areas are small and scattered.

suspended. If there is no unirrigated rate in the estate the circle rates should be used. If the canal runs in what would ordinarily be classed as *sailáb* land, i.e., land benefited by flood or percolation, the dry or unirrigated assessment should be taken at *sailáb* rates, and the balance of the assessment only remitted.

Of course if the canal is kept closed by the omission of the owners themselves to try and repair it, great care should be taken in granting remissions or suspensions, as cases are known in which to injure their enemies or gratify a private spite some of the owners refuse to try to re-open a canal, and in such cases they should be left to bear the consequences of their own *laches*.

However, with a competent Canal Assistant, as it is to be hoped that we will now have in the officer in charge of the Kábul River Canal, I do not anticipate that the Collector will often have much difficulty in re-opening canal heads which have been carried away. A temporary failure will hardly ever be a valid reason for a suspension or remission, as the liability of each canal to such accidents has been taken into consideration on its merits in assessing the estates dependent on it.

5. The great uncertainty of the Bára irrigation has been explained in paragraphs 4 and 9 of the Pesháwar-Nowshera Assessment Report, and the foregoing remarks apply specially to the estates dependent on this stream. Things are, however, better than they were, since the tail villages in the Khalíl and Mohmand Tappás have now nearly all received a certain amount of water from the Kábul River Canal which has made their condition much stronger, and at this assessment liberal reductions have been granted in the other estates which are specially liable to failures in supply. We are not justified therefore in classing the circle as insecure, but, unless the weir is built,* the tract will always require careful watching, and the Collector must always be on the alert in dry years to see that the cantonment does not receive more than its fair share of the water. The masonry head near Garhi Sikandar Khan is constructed for the ordinary supply, i.e., when the water is allowed to run *bila paimána*. If the supply is short, the depth of the cantonment supply on the sill of the head must be reduced proportionately from 6" to such a figure as will be fair and reasonable with reference to the actual supply in the river.

6. Estates subject to swamping owing to their position in hollows at the tail of hill torrents or irrigation escapes have been made subject to di-alluvion rules as noted above, which will ensure that they obtain relief when required, and will also secure as far as possible the due maintenance of the drains now made.

7. In addition to failures in supply of irrigation and river and swamp action, the uncertainty of the rainfall is another great source of insecurity in this district.

The kharíf rainfall is so small and uncertain that except in the north-east corner of the district rainfall cultivation in that harvest is practically impossible.

At this assessment the instalments for the Yusafzai revenue, except in the Maira circle in Mardán which is, or will be, all irrigated by the Swát River Canal, have been accordingly altered from half and half to 10 annas in the rabi against 6 annas in the kharíf.

In the other circles containing a considerable amount of unirrigated cultivation, i.e., the Maira in Chársadda, Baizai in Mardán and Koh Dáman Mohmand in Pesháwar, the instalments are two-thirds rabi and one-third kharíf. So no difficulty ought to occur in future in regard to the kharíf revenue.

8. The rabi rainfall as a rule is sufficient in quantity, and if rain falls before the end of December a good, or, at any rate, a fair crop can almost always be secured.

No such failure as would necessitate a suspension or remission is likely to occur if there is rain even up to 15th January, as wheat can be put in generally and barley everywhere by this date. This generally

* Since this was written the Bára Weir Project has been sanctioned by Government, vide Government of India letter No. 14, dated 20th January 1897.

happens, and I have not therefore thought it necessary to class all the unirrigated estates in Yusafzai as insecure, so this has only been done in the case of a few estates for reasons explained in the list.

It must be remembered, however, that the assessment there has been considerably enhanced, and, though it is still light, the working must be watched during the early years of the assessment and suspensions freely granted, if there is a failure in the rabi, until the people get accustomed to their new burdens.

Remissions will hardly ever be necessary as in a good year the crop is splendid and four times the assessment can be paid.

9. The Maira circle in Chársadda (except the Sholgira portion of Three assessment circles practically all classed as Tangi Barazai) has all been classed as insecure, and the Baizai circle in Mardán has also been placed in the same category with the exception of the estates under the hills and those possessing a considerable *ábi* area, as the crops in these villages are always good. The Maira will require watching, though the demand is tempered by large frontier remissions, but the assessment in Baizai for historical and political reasons has been kept so low that it is not probable that special measures of relief will ever be required there. Still the tract is agriculturally insecure, and it has been shown as such.

The uncertainty of the rainfall and the insecurity of the supply from the springs have led me to class the whole of the Koh Dáman Mohmand circle as insecure, but it is most improbable that relief will ever be required in the good estates, Garhi Jání, Mattanni and Adezai.

10. The remaining insecure tract in the district is the Kinára Darya circle in Nowshera, where there is a large unirrigated Other insecure estates. area dependent on a scanty rainfall. I have cut down the unirrigated assessment largely here and granted reductions in the worst villages, and the *cháhi* portions only of those estates have been classed as secure. So I hope that distress will not occur, but the working of the assessment must be watched. Nowshera and Kheshgi have valuable *sailáb* and canal-irrigated lands, and they have been classed as secure. The unirrigated Urmars in Nowshera and Regi Lallam in Pesháwar are shown as insecure as the revenue there depends on the floods from hill torrents, and these are uncertain in their action, though owing to the construction of dams and terraces the condition of these estates has greatly improved since the regular settlement.

11. The Kohi circle and Khwarrá are secure because the unirrigated Reasons for classing the assessment here is practically nothing and the revenue Kohi and Khwarrá circles depends on the irrigation which is good, and on the miscellaneous earnings of the people as carriers and by sale of wood and grass which are fairly constant.

The estates of Jalozai and Dag Ismail Khel, however, require watching, and if the irrigation fails relief will be required. This is not likely, and so they can hardly be classed as insecure.

Suggestions for the method of regulating susp- 12. It is almost impossible to attempt to define the conditions under which relief should be granted. pensions and remissions.

This will ordinarily never be wanted in the kharíf, but some attempt must be made to show what is required in the event of serious failure in the rabi.

In the note-books the first entry in the *jinswárs* is for the average matured crop area of the harvests from Rabi 1885 to Rabi 1891, and this was the main guide for assessing villages containing large unirrigated areas.

This average area owing to subsequent extensions of cultivation and improvements in agriculture is generally below the present cropped area, but it may be taken as an axiom that no relief is required unless the matured crop area is 25 per cent. less than the average shown in the note-book. If the cropped area is 50 per cent. less than the average shown, one-fourth of the

unirrigated assessment might be suspended, if 75 per cent. less half the assessment should be held over, and if less than this the whole assessment should ordinarily be suspended.

As a rule it will be found that the people do not want suspensions and such will rarely be required if only one harvest fails.

If, however, a rabi and kharif harvest in succession have been poor, and then the second rabi fails, relief should be given whether they apply for it or not, as the tahsíl officials to save themselves trouble usually try to Burke applications. In all cases, however, the Collector must use his own judgment and the above scale is only indicated as a general guide for action.

Special measures adopted to enable the Collector to gango the agricultural condition of the district.

13. The rabi *girdáwari* in Pesháwar has been specially postponed to 1st April by which date the condition of the harvest is usually ascertained.

The rabi instalments have also been postponed to 1st July and 1st August in Yusafzai and to 1st July elsewhere, except in the Maira in Chársadda where the dates are 15th June and 15th July, but here also 1st July may be taken as the proper date. There is, therefore, ample time for the preparation of full returns of failures before the date on which the revenue falls due, and with these and the English note-books before him the Collector ought to be able to arrive at a just conclusion as to the class and amount of relief required in each village. The assessment notes are full, and if kept up to date the books will afford a clear idea of the condition of each estate. With this object two note-book clerks on Rs. 15 a month have been provided, and these can easily write up the books from the vernacular abstracts which after being entered up in the tahsíl note-books will be sent into the district kánúugo's office for this purpose.

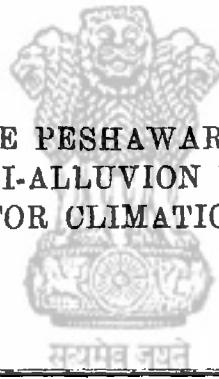
The weak villages also have been treated very tenderly, and if the assessment is not worked on too rigid lines at first, it will, it is hoped, be found satisfactory both to the people and to Government.

14. For facility of reference an abstract is attached showing the area under fluctuating assessment, i.e., subject to di-alluvion, and that which has been now classed as insecure with the percentage of each class upon the total area of the district.

TAHSIL.	AREA SUBJECT TO RIVER ACTION.			AREA SUBJECT TO TORRENT ACTION, SWAMPING, ETC.			AREA INSECURE.			TOTAL DI-ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE AREA.			Forest area and cantonment lands not assessed to revenue.
	Total.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Total.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Total.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Total.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	
Chársadda...	Acres. 34,368	Acres. 14,779	Rs. 55,465	Acres. 2,684	Acres. 2,342	Rs. 6,820	Acres. 60,491	Acres. 40,521	Rs. 12,968	Acres. 97,543	Acres. 57,642	Rs. 75,253	...
	141	89	192	11	14	24	249	243	44	401	346	260	
Mardán ...	1,160	830	2,236	4,138	3,986	2,077	89,024	61,278	14,927	94,322	69,094	19,240	1,262
	3	3	17	11	15	16	228	245	114	242	263	148	*469
Sawábi ...	35,109	5,331	3,793	...	...	...	40,579	26,869	13,844	75,688	32,200	17,637	...
	117	27	23				134	134	87	253	181	110	
Pesháwar ...	26,959	9,184	33,120	11,677	6,422	20,574	67,609	24,068	21,331	106,245	39,624	75,026	3,743
	93	66	80	40	47	50	234	175	52	367	288	182	*3,152
Nowshera ...	26,191	12,681	12,204	6,512	3,680	3,907	91,029	34,429	9,807	123,732	50,790	25,918	79,655
	58	101	116	14	29	37	202	275	93	274	405	246	*3,874
Total ...	1,23,787	42,755	1,06,818	25,011	16,430	33,378	348,732	198,165	72,877	497,530	249,350	218,073	84,660
	74	48	97	15	18	30	209	213	66	298	279	193	*7,595

Note.—The figures in antique show the percentage of the area upon the total and cultivated areas of the tahsils and district respectively, and of the revenue upon the total revenue.

Note.—The figures marked with asterisks denote the Cantonment areas. The Cantonment in Pesháwar Tahsil is that of Pesháwar; the Cantonment in Mardán that of Mardán; the Cantonment in Nowshera are Nowshera and Cherat and their areas are respectively 1,846 and 3,128 acres.



LIST OF VILLAGES IN THE PESHAWAR DISTRICT WHICH HAVE
BEEN PLACED UNDER DI-ALLUVION RULES OR CLASSED AS
INSECURE FOR CLIMATIC REASONS.

List of villages in Tahsil Chársadda placed under Di-alluvion Rules or classed as insecure for climatic reasons.

1	2	3	4	TOTAL.				DI-ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE.				12	13
				Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.			
Name of Circle.	Name of village.	Total.	Revenue-Rps.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Total.	Revenue-Pay.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Total.	Revenue.	REMARKS.	
<i>I.—Villages made subject to Di-alluvion Rules on account of river action.</i>													
1	Mara ...	10,700	7,991	7,991	Rs. 7,880	2,513	Acres. 1,333	Acres. 1,333	Rs. 6,122	Under action of Nawa Dhand Khwar.			
2	Nahri ...	19	Sherpao ...	2,642	1,440	5,750	235	69	69	The area below the high bank of the Jindi Branch of the Swát river is subject to di-alluvion rules.			
3	Do. ...	26	Umarzai ...	4,191	2,859	6,870	397	154	154	Ditto ditto	dito		
4	Do. ...	27	Turangzai ...	4,085	3,236	7,485	2,848	1,740	1,740	Ditto ditto	dito		
5	Do. ...	36	Utmánzai ...	2,763	1,640	2,000	472	139	139	Ditto ditto	dito		
6	Do. ...	52	Bajjar ...	1,655	1,051	1,000	349	47	47	Ditto ditto	dito		
7	Do. ...	53	Chársadda ...	2,518	1,624	1,824	1,800	201	109	Ditto ditto	dito		
8	Do. ...	66	Mára Patúng ...	2,997	938	938	580	388	14	Ditto ditto	dito		
9	Do. ...	74	Dheri Zardád ...	5,360	2,716	1,760	1,300	1,675	1,191	708 The area below the high bank of the Landai river is subject to di-alluvion rives.	ditto		
10	Do. ...	75	Toléndi ...	1,463	479	479	457	455	115	Ditto ditto	173		
11	Do. ...	76	Násatta Nahri ...	7,563	4,940	4,840	4,800	2,426	1,256	Ditto Landai and Swát rivers.	2,417		
12	Do. ...	77	Chílú Mának Rái ...	308	185	185	350	114	83	Ditto ditto	156		
13	Do. ...	78	Do. Tápa ...	509	98	98	155	509	98	Ditto whole area.	155		
14	Sholgira ...	79	Yásinzai ...	1,371	658	2,750	1,063	453	453	Ditto nearly the whole area.	1,640		

15	Do.	... 80	Sarikh Bela	...	538	68	100	538	68	100	Whole area. Swát river and Adezai branch of Kábul river.
16	Do.	... 81	Gaura Bela	...	76	38	50	76	38	50	Ditto ditto ditto.
17	Do.	... 82	Sábuki	...	411	309	620	411	309	620	Ditto ditto ditto.
18	Do.	... 83	Dheri Sháhbra	...	2,062	1,075	1,965	2,062	1,075	1,865	Ditto ditto ditto.
19	Do.	... 84	Sheikh Killi	...	423	326	1,100	7	6	6	25 Area below high bank of Adezai river is liable to di-alluvion rules.
20	Do.	... 85	Dogar	...	132	121	240	132	121	121	240 Whole area.
21	Do.	... 86	Agrá	...	2,593	1,123	4,000	2,288	634	634	2,259 Most of the area is exposed to action of Nagman and Adezai rivers.
22	Do.	... 87	Sáfar Khel	...	1,855	1,190	1,190	4,500	1,319	691	2,164 Adezai and Swát rivers.
23	Do.	... 88	Maindori	...	183	165	830	22	15	15	Ditto.
24	Do.	... 89	Saddo Khel	...	1,305	703	2,900	868	348	348	Ditto.
25	Do.	... 91	Chák Chársadda	...	3,072	2,388	12,850	351	152	152	558 Swát river both branches.
26	Do.	... 94	Chák Rajjar	...	2,118	1,428	7,229	1,412	692	692	Ditto.
27	Do.	... 95	Chák Utmánzai	...	858	509	509	3,575	510	265	1,320 Ditto.
28	Do.	... 96	Kot	...	187	137	137	865	187	137	865 Ditto.
29	Do.	... 97	Tarnáb	...	1,340	990	990	6,135	151	40	40 Swát river.
30	Do.	... 98	Naudéh	...	564	489	469	3,000	54	51	51 351 Swát river, Khjáli branch.
31	Do.	... 99	Sháhi Kulái	...	250	197	197	1,200	85	37	37 228 Swát river.
32	Do.	... 100	Chitta	...	112	87	87	600	4	1	1 2 Ditto.
33	Do.	... 101	Ala Bakri	...	299	187	187	1,065	116	29	29 138 Ditto.
34	Do.	... 102	Malmalah	...	238	178	178	850	97	52	52 161 Ditto.
35	Do.	... 103	Gangu	...	210	80	80	500	159	39	39 243 Ditto.
36	Do.	... 104	Ispalmsi	...	284	195	195	970	41	3	3 12 Ditto.
37	Do.	... 105	Chák Kála Khel	...	80	37	37	86	80	37	37 85 Ditto.
38	Do.	... 106	Do. Amir Khan	...	80	22	22	140	80	22	22 140 Ditto.
39	Do.	... 107	China	...	830	674	674	4,170	402	282	282 1,807 Ditto.

List of villages in Chāradda Tahsil, &c.—continued.

1	2	3	4	TOTAL.				Dr-ALLIYAL OR INSECURE.				REMARKS.
				Area.	Revenue-Pay. Fotbl.	Cultivated. Revenue-Pay. Fotbl.	Revenue-Pay. Fotbl.	Area.	Cultivated. Revenue-Pay. Fotbl.	Revenue.		
<i>I.—Villages made subject to Dr-alluvion Rules on account of river action—concluded.</i>												
				Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.
40	Sholgira	...	108	Daglatpura...	79	57	57	350	7	...	...	...
41	Do.	...	109	Dungi Fairulla...	455	300	300	1,390	194	68	68	308
42	Do.	...	110	Do. Ghulám Kádir	275	166	166	740	95	18	18	71
43	Do.	...	111	Gashí Dildár...	482	312	312	1,615	141	69	69	267
44	Do.	...	112	Sangar ...	232	66	66	160	232	66	66	160
45	Do.	...	113	Sniggi ...	69	55	55	280	16	7	7	34
46	Do.	...	114	Mirza Dher ...	803	539	539	3,091	242	77	77	414
47	Do.	...	115	Toraki ...	256	139	139	710	86	42	42	215
48	Do.	...	116	Gurntai ...	86	66	66	300	86	66	66	300
49	Do.	...	117	Duba ...	151	124	124	300	22	11	11	48
50	Do.	...	118	Quliba Sherpao ...	623	524	524	3,045	69	33	33	191
51	Do.	...	119	Tangi Nasratzai ...	1,383	941	941	5,075	412	316	316	1,831
52	Do.	...	120	Dáng Killá ...	48	18	18	30	46	16	16	21
53	Do.	...	121	Garthí Mián Sháhib...	149	108	108	530	28	11	11	47
54	Do.	...	122	Teogai ...	262	91	91	420	182	13	13	56

List of villages in Charsadda Tahsil, &c.—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL.						DI-ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE.					
													Area.			Area.								
Name of Circle.	Assessment No.	Berital No.	Name of village.	Total.	Revenue-pax.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Total.	Hedge.	Revenue-pax.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	REMARKS.											
II.—Villages made subject to Di-alluvial Rules owing to stamping.																								
76	Doabha	...	161 Garhi Abdul Rahmán	Acre.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.						
77	Do.	...	162 Dheri Banda Mathra	364	290	220	600	364	290	201	248	201	290	290	201	201	201	290						
78	Do.	...	163 Sohita	248	201	201	420	1,150	311	311	356	311	201	201	201	201	201	420						
79	Do.	...	164 Gonda	...	591	516	1,400	591	516	700	2,200	700	591	516	516	516	516	1,400						
80	Do.	...	169 Atkai	...	767	700	700	767	767	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	2,200						
81	Do.	...	170 Nasratzai	...	359	324	324	1,050	359	324	359	324	324	324	324	324	324	1,050						
			Tora!	...	2,684	2,342	2,342	6,820	2,684	2,342	2,342	2,342	2,342	2,342	2,342	2,342	2,342	6,820						
III.—Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons.																								
82	Maira	...	1 Tangi Barazai	10,700	7,791	7,791	7,791	8,187	8,187	1,007	1,007	1,007	6,658	6,658	6,658	6,658	6,658	1,278						
83	Do.	...	2 Pali Barazai	...	1,007	292	292	90	90	1,429	462	462	292	292	292	292	292	90						
84	Do.	..	3 „ Nasratzai	...	1,429	150	150	150	150	1,429	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	150						

85	Maira	4	Qila	1,277	200	200	80	1,277	200	200	80
86	Do.	5	Asghar	359	46	46	10	359	46	46	10
87	Do.	6	Dobandi	6,934	905	905	400	6,934	905	905	400
88	Do.	7	Balram Dheri	...	5,143	3,631	3,631	1,130	5,143	3,631	3,631	1,130	
89	Do.	8	Gandhera	...	13,475	8,506	8,506	2,550	13,475	8,506	8,506	2,550	
90	Do.	9	Hari Chand	...	4,847	4,124	4,124	1,300	4,847	4,124	4,124	1,300	
91	Do.	10	Búri Badan	...	4,585	4,282	4,282	1,600	4,585	4,282	4,282	1,600	
92	Do.	11	Sirkí Mishráñ	...	1,123	1,050	1,050	430	1,123	1,050	1,050	430	
93	Do.	12	Amírabad	...	2,176	2,011	2,011	1,000	2,176	2,011	2,011	1,000	
94	Do.	13	Dakai	...	2,220	2,076	2,076	950	2,220	2,076	2,076	950	
95	Do.	14	Karámat Shah Koruna	...	139	111	111	300	139	111	111	300	
96	Do.	15	Hisará Hárani	...	7,590	6,167	6,167	1,700	7,590	6,167	6,167	1,700	
		Total	...		63,004	41,654	41,654	19,570	60,491	40,521	40,521	12,918	
		GRAND Total	...		1,63,878	1,03,284	1,02,329	1,86,017	97,533	58,599	57,642	75,253	

List of villages in Tahsíl Mardán placed under Di-alluvion Rules or classed as insecure for climatic reasons.

Serial No.	Assessment No.	Name of Circle.	Name of village.	Area.				Di-ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE.				REMARKS.	
				TOTAL.		Cultivated.		Revenue.		Revenue.			
				Total.	Revenue-pa.	Total.	Cultivated-pa.	Total.	Revenue-pa.	Total.	Cultivated.		
<i>I.—Villages made subject to Di-alluvion Rules on account of river action.</i>													
1	Koh Dáman Sádhuín.	42	Naudéh	... Acre.	1,167 Acres.	... Ls.	1,107 Acre.	550 Ls.	27 Acres.	25 Acres.	5 Acres.	Rs. 12 The area affected by the Makám has been shown as subject to di-alluvion rules.	
2	Do.	44	Rustum	... Acre.	2,726 Acre.	... Ls.	2,105 Acre.	1,650 Ls.	27 Acre.	25 Acre.	5 Acre.	Ditto.	
3	Máira	63	Khatta Khat	... Acre.	2,315 Acre.	... Ls.	1,977 Acre.	920 Ls.	22 Acre.	19 Acre.	5 Acre.	Ditto.	
4	Do.	93	Hoti	... Acre.	7,988 Acre.	... Ls.	6,289 Acre.	6,980 Ls.	6,940 Acre.	7,4 Acre.	7,4 Acre.	104 The area affected by the Káipání has been shown as subject to di-alluvion rules.	
5	Do.	94	Mayar	... Acre.	5,279 Acre.	... Ls.	4,793 Acre.	4,793 Ls.	5,500 Acre.	85 Acre.	85 Acre.	Ditto.	
6	Do.	95	Shahámatpur	... Acre.	5,437 Acre.	... Ls.	4,679 Acre.	4,630 Ls.	96 Acre.	44 Acre.	44 Acre.	Ditto.	
7	Do.	97	Toru	... Acre.	8,414 Acre.	... Ls.	5,945 Acre.	5,945 Ls.	6,075 Acre.	492 Acre.	276 Acre.	Ditto.	
8	Do.	99	Bhagu Bánda	... Acre.	2,504 Acre.	... Ls.	1,124 Acre.	1,124 Ls.	800 Acre.	60 Acre.	43 Acre.	Ditto.	
9	Do.	100	Chauki	... Acre.	1,597 Acre.	... Ls.	946 Acre.	946 Ls.	1,900 Acre.	74 Acre.	46 Acre.	Ditto.	
10	Do.	102	Ghala Dher...	... Acre.	2,288 Acre.	... Ls.	1,459 Acre.	1,459 Ls.	1,300 Acre.	24 Acre.	15 Acre.	5 Ditto.	
11	Do.	118	Gujar Garhi	... Acre.	7,482 Acre.	... Ls.	6,377 Acre.	6,377 Ls.	5,880 Acre.	144 Acre.	142 Acre.	234 Ditto.	
12	Do.	123	Mirdáu	... Acre.	5,352 Acre.	... Ls.	4,840 Acre.	4,840 Ls.	4,200 Acre.	58 Acre.	56 Acre.	271 Ditto.	
			Total	..	52,649 Acre.	..	42,341 Acre.	..	39,745 Acre.	1,160 Acre.	830 Acre.	2,236 Acre.	

III.—Villages made subject to Distillation Rules owing to camping.

III.—Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons.

21	K. D. Baizai ...	8	Táza Grán ...	...	2,219	1,681	1,681	300	2,219	1,681	1,681	300
22	Do. ...	10	Kálú	...	4,362	2,901	2,901	500	4,362	2,901	2,901	500
23	Do. ...	11	Dágí	...	712	488	488	90	712	488	488	90
24	Do. ...	12	Dundia	...	1,175	860	860	190	1,175	860	860	190
25	Do. ...	13	Mián Isk.	...	3,218	2,274	2,274	430	3,218	2,274	2,274	430
26	Do. ...	14	Qásni	...	3,733	2,657	2,657	661	3,733	2,657	2,657	661
27	Do. ...	15	Alo	...	4,218	3,232	3,232	619	4,218	3,232	3,232	619
28	Do. ...	16	Charchur	...	1,673	1,295	1,295	289	1,673	1,295	1,295	239
29	Do. ...	17	Likpáni	...	2,089	1,780	1,780	299	2,089	1,780	1,780	299
30	Do. ...	18	Dheri	...	2,087	1,816	1,816	380	2,087	1,816	1,816	380
31	Do. ...	19	Jhangí Dher	...	291	253	253	40	291	253	253	40
32	Do. ...	20	Kotki	...	511	256	256	57	511	256	256	57
33	Do. ...	21	Shanshí	...	565	270	270	50	565	270	270	50
34	Do. ...	22	Kattí Garbi...	...	2,497	1,455	1,455	399	2,497	1,455	1,455	399

The condition of the whole of the Baizai circle, except in the case of the estates immediately under the hills where there is more enclosure and some *div* and *chahi* irrigation, is such that all of these villages must be classed as insecure. Their assessment, however, for political reasons is almost nominal, so it will rarely be necessary to remit or even suspend the revenue.

430
661
619
239
299
380
40
57
50
399

List of villages in Tahsil Mardán, &c.—concluded.

District No.	Name of Circle.	Assessment No.	Name of village.	TOTAL.				DU-ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE.				REMARKS.			
				Area.		Revenue-Pay.		Area.		Revenue-Pay.		Cultivated.		Revenue.	
				Total.	Retained.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Total.	Retained.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
35	K. D. Baizai ...	23	Lund Khwar Páyán	Acres. 13,778	Acre. 8,239	Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons—concluded. Rs. 1,570	Acre. 8,239	Acres. 13,778	Acre. 8,239	Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons—concluded. Rs. 1,570	Acre. 8,239	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
36	Do. ...	24	Bárá ...	10,968	6,576	1,310	10,968	6,576	1,310	1,310	1,310	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
37	Do. ...	25	Shergarh ...	2,796	2,496	450	2,796	2,496	450	450	450	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
38	Do. ...	26	Qulabgarh ...	3,003	2,387	540	3,003	2,387	540	540	540	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
39	Do. ...	27	Pir Saddo ...	4,038	3,538	800	4,038	3,538	800	800	800	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
40	Do. ...	28	Jaláia ...	13,381	10,737	2,220	13,381	10,737	2,220	2,220	2,220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
41	Do. ...	30	Sáidabád ...	... 2,269	1,271	230	2,269	1,271	230	230	230	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
42	Maira ...	64	Jhungra ...	1,431	1,024	650	1,431	1,024	650	650	650	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
43	Do. ...	68	Shálbagharha ...	... 5,098	4,419	4,040	... 5,098	4,419	4,040	4,040	4,040	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
44	Do. ...	75	Gummat ...	... 5,293	5,089	2,500	... 5,293	5,089	2,500	2,500	2,500	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
45	Do. ...	96	Qásim ...	... 2,538	1,292	400	... 2,538	1,292	400	400	400	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
46	Do. ...	126	Pírabád ...	... 1,318	1,143	500	... 1,318	1,143	500	500	500	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Total	...	95,261	69,429	19,464	...	69,429	19,464	...	19,464	Total	Total	Total	Total
		GRAND TOTAL	...	168,377	129,394	129,394	...	129,394	74,089	74,089	74,089	GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL

I.I.—Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons—concluded.

Rs.

8,239

6,576

2,496

3,003

800

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3,538

800

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List of villages in Tahsíl Suyá placed under Bi-alluvium Rules or classed as insecure for climatic reasons.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Name of Circle.				Name of village.				TOTAL.				DI-ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE.			
Assessment No.		Assessment No.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
				Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
				Total.	Revenue-pary.	Cultivated.	Revenue-pary.	Total.	Revenue-pary.	Cultivated.	Revenue-pary.	Total.	Revenue-pary.	Cultivated.	
<i>I.—Villages made subject to Di-alluvion Rules on account of river or torrent action.</i>															
1	Bulák Náma ..	1	Chák Knud...	... 130	44 130	44 130	44 130	44 130	44 130	44 130	44 130	44 130	44 130	44 130	
2	Do.	2	Jahíngira ...	... 8,378	4,429 8,378	4,429 8,378	2,400 8,378	2,400 8,378	2,679 8,378	2,679 8,378	243 8,378	243 8,378	192 8,378	192 8,378
3	Do.	3	Allá Dher ...	... 2,501	494 2,501	494 2,501	400 2,501	400 2,501	2,168 2,501	2,168 2,501	192 2,501	192 2,501	313 2,501	313 2,501
4	Do.	5	Jabbar ...	... 1,301	606 1,301	606 1,301	350 1,301	350 1,301	845 1,301	845 1,301	219 1,301	219 1,301	66 1,301	66 1,301
5	Do.	6	Bázár ...	... 1,656	887 1,656	887 1,656	950 1,656	950 1,656	1,267 1,656	1,267 1,656	343 1,656	343 1,656	192 1,656	192 1,656
6	Do.	7	Táuo ...	... 2,572	1,769 2,572	1,769 2,572	1,350 2,572	1,350 2,572	1,76 2,572	1,76 2,572	308 2,572	308 2,572	130 2,572	130 2,572
7	Do.	12	Beka ...	... 3,915	1,533 3,915	1,533 3,915	1,600 3,915	1,600 3,915	2,392 3,915	2,392 3,915	42 3,915	42 3,915	16 3,915	16 3,915
8	Do.	13	Nabi ...	... 2,236	976 2,236	976 2,236	1,050 2,236	1,050 2,236	1,124 2,236	1,124 2,236	...	...	...	...
9	Do.	16	Haryán ...	... 2,298	637 2,298	637 2,298	600 2,298	600 2,298	1,456 2,298	1,456 2,298	41 2,298	41 2,298	13 2,298	13 2,298
10	Kiúrá Daryá...	17	Hind ...	... 6,794	1,902 6,794	1,902 6,794	2,100 6,794	2,100 6,794	4,205 6,794	4,205 6,794	117 6,794	117 6,794	88 6,794	88 6,794
11	Do.	18	Gármánára ...	... 3,885	1,792 3,885	1,792 3,885	1,200 3,885	1,200 3,885	1,921 3,885	1,921 3,885	190 3,885	190 3,885	83 3,885	83 3,885
12	Do.	20	Zarobi ...	... 4,983	2,711 4,983	2,711 4,983	3,300 4,983	3,300 4,983	2,247 4,983	2,247 4,983	132 4,983	132 4,983	88 4,983	88 4,983
13	Do.	21	Butágrah ...	... 3,271	957 3,271	957 3,271	500 3,271	500 3,271	3,271 3,271	3,271 3,271	937 3,271	937 3,271	400 3,271	400 3,271
14	Do.	22	Tantia ...	... 2,269	272 2,269	272 2,269	130 2,269	130 2,269	1,533 2,269	1,533 2,269	24 2,269	24 2,269	10 2,269	10 2,269

List of villages in Tahsīl Suábi, &c.—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL.												
Name of Circle.		Name of village.		Area.		Dr-ALLUVIUM OR INSUREC.		Area.		Dr-ALLUVIUM OR INSUREC.		REMARKS.
Assessment No.	Serfet No.	Total.	Revenue.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Total.	Revenue.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	
15	Kinára Daryá...	23	Galla	... 2,831	51 477	200 1,703	51 1,604	20 1,057	... 61	51 807	... 582	20 311
16	Do.	24	Pilur	... 1,689	51 477	301 2,000	301 1,600	20 1,057	... 61	51 582	... 582	20 311
17	Do.	25	Bára	... 1,996	... 478	130 1,000	130 601	... 601	... 601	... 582	... 582	... 311
18	Do.	26	Kiára	... 1,678	478 4,525	160 3,000	160 807	... 807	... 807	... 582	... 582	... 311
19	Jabba	27	Topi	... 7,276	4,525 4,538	3,000 4,800	3,000 4,800	807 400	807 393	807 393	807 393	21 257
20	Do.	28	Kotha	... 4,854	4,538 4,538	2,000 2,000	2,000 2,000	250 173	250 173	250 173	250 173	21 257
21	Do.	43	Koddai	... 1,329	1,200 1,200	1,200 1,200	1,200 1,200	250 173	250 173	250 173	250 173	21 257
22	Do.	44	Zaidá	... 3,943	3,313 3,313	3,313 3,700	3,313 3,700	6,780 6,780	6,780 6,780	6,780 6,780	6,780 6,780	21 257
23	Maira	45	Panj Pir	... 3,205	2,356 2,356	2,500 2,500	2,356 2,500	125 104	125 104	125 104	125 104	293 257
24	Do.	46	Shah Mansúr	... 5,313	4,004 4,004	4,004 4,004	4,004 4,004	232 188	232 188	232 188	232 188	293 257
25	Do.	47	Khundal	... 4,614	2,916 2,916	2,916 2,916	2,916 2,916	154 4,100	154 4,100	154 4,100	154 4,100	293 257
26	Do.	51	Darah	... 2,697	1,605 1,605	1,605 1,605	1,605 1,605	82 1,300	82 1,300	82 1,300	82 1,300	293 257
27	Do.	52	Kála	... 2,054	1,272 1,272	1,272 1,272	1,272 1,272	48 1,600	48 1,600	48 1,600	48 1,600	293 257
28	Do.	54	Swábi	... 2,971	3,261 3,261	3,400 3,400	3,261 3,400	77 146	77 146	77 146	77 146	293 257
29	Do.	55	Máneri Páyán	... 6,867	5,266 5,266	4,560 4,560	5,266 4,560	130 3,050	130 3,050	130 3,050	130 3,050	293 257
30	Do.	56	Sálím Khan	... 4,654	3,709 4,609	3,709 4,609	3,709 4,609	602 3,900	602 3,900	602 3,900	602 3,900	293 257
31	Do.	57	Máneri Bálá	... 5,593	4,609 63,019	63,019 63,019	4,609 63,019	5,331 60,119	5,331 60,119	5,331 60,119	5,331 60,119	293 257
			Total	...								

III.—Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons.

32	Bulák Náma ..	2	Jahangíra ...	..	8,378	4,429	2,400	8,378	4,429	4,429
33	Do. ..	3	Alla Dher ...	..	2,501	494	490	2,501	494	494
34	Do. ..	5	Jabbar ...	..	1,301	606	350	1,301	606	606
35	Do. ..	6	Bazar ...	..	1,656	887	950	1,656	887	887
36	Do. ..	9	Jalbai ...	..	11,252	7,264	3,250	4,418	2,519	2,519
37	Do. ..	10	Jalsai ...	..	7,952	5,935	3,100	1,938	1,396	1,396
38	Do. ..	11	Lahour ...	..	10,470	8,183	4,400	2,655	1,430	1,430
39	Do. ..	47	Khundah ...	..	4,614	3,916	4,100	2,055	1,604	1,604
40	Maira ..	50	Jangi Dher...	..	725	586	250	725	586	586
41	Do. ..	60	Dágai ...	..	7,410	6,976	5,400	7,410	6,976	6,976
42	Do. ..	81	Hamzá Dher ...	..	789	743	450	789	743	743
43	Do. ..	82	Chak Naudeh ...	..	2,289	2,214	820	2,289	2,214	2,214
44	Do. ..	83	Ahad Khan...	..	995	963	500	995	963	963
45	K. D. Sadhúm	92	Khesha ...	..	938	609	130	938	609	609
46	Do. ..	93	Mehr Ali ...	..	2,531	1,413	380	2,531	1,413	1,413
		Total	...		63,801	45,218	26,970	40,579	26,869	26,869
		GRAND TOTAL	...		173,616	108,237	108,237	87,089	75,688	13,844

ix

Estates 32 to 35 are rather insecure, as they are not well protected by wells and the soil is sandy in places and elsewhere broken. They will require watching in bad years.

The *mára* portion of the estate is owing to its position on the Sari Maira insecure.

Do.

423 The *mára* portion of the estate lies in the Maira.

201 Do.

664 Do.

250 The whole village lies in the Maira.

5,400 Most of the area is *mára*, and there has always been trouble here, so the estate requires watching.

450 A *mára* unirrigated village in which there has been a considerable increase in revenue.

820 A *mára* and insecure *bekarángh* estate.

500 As in 81.

130 Do.

380 Do.

List of villages in Tahsíl Pesháwar placed under Di-alluvion Rules or classed as insecure for climatic reasons.

Serial No.	Name of Circle.	Name of village.	TOTAL.							DI-ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE.				REMARKS.	
			Area.			Area.									
			Total.	Revenue-Pay.	Cultivated.	Total.	Revenue-Pay.	Cultivated.	Total.	Revenue-Pay.	Cultivated.	Total.	Revenue-Pay.		
<i>I.—Villages made subject to Di-alluvion Rules on account of river action.</i>															
1	K. D. Miohni ...	1 Qila Shah Beg ...	Acre. 1,768	Acre. 605	Acre. 92	Rs. 605	Rs. 92	Rs. 111	Acre. 17	Acre. 17	Acre. 17	Rs. 17	Rs. 17	Exposed to the action of the Adezai Branch of the Kúbal river. The area below the high bank is shown.	
2	Do. ...	2 Bela Mohmandán ...	1,486	403	403	625	1,214	265	265	265	265	477	477	Do.	
3	Do. ...	3 Zorundi ...	1,910	793	793	203	532	166	166	166	166	176	176	Do.	
4	Do. ...	4 Piári Búrá ...	368	260	200	255	133	8	8	8	8	6	6	Do.	
5	Do. ...	5 Do. Páán ...	439	152	152	488	257	41	41	41	41	59	59	Do.	
6	Do. ...	6 Niláwi ...	938	229	229	640	399	73	73	73	73	74	74	Do.	
7	Do. ...	7 Sarkhana ...	765	461	461	606	212	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	...	...	Exposed to the action of the Naguman
8	Do. ...	8 Dáng Lakhta ...	644	124	124	190	458	4	4	4	4	6	6	Do.	
9	Do. ...	9 Jugni ...	161	103	103	175	72	26	26	26	26	40	40	Do.	
10	Do. ...	10 Shaghálí Páán ...	595	197	197	330	470	89	89	89	89	146	146	Do.	
11	Do. ...	11 Do. Bálá ...	534	242	242	335	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
12	Do. ...	12 Wazír Kili ...	620	344	344	52	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
13	Do. ...	13 Sher Kili ...	221	143	143	173	63	8	8	8	8	13	13	Do.	
14	Do. ...	14 Dheri Kili ...	423	136	136	224	278	3	3	3	3	5	5	Do.	

15	K. D. Michni ...	18	Gari Sherdad ...	539	282	282	1,075	226	110	110	252
16	Do. ...	22	Zara Páian ...	129	29	30	129	29	29	29	30 As in 1 Kabul river.
17	Do. ...	23	Do. Bálá ...	235	42	42	235	42	42	42	60 Do.
18	Daryā Wárpar...	59	Chughrí Matti ...	1,836	606	3,200	1,132	71	171	171	902 As in 7.
19	Do. ...	60	Garangá Páian ...	300	246	246	850	54	34	34	104 Do.
20	Do. ...	67	Takhtábad Páian ...	378	147	147	500	108	43	43	174 Do.
21	Do. ...	68	Hassánabad ...	527	265	265	950	139	24	24	154 Do.
22	Do. ...	69	Takhtábad Bálá ...	1,296	522	522	1,880	522	522	522	1,880 Do.
23	Do. ...	70	Jatti Bálá ...	1,298	397	397	1,470	812	83	83	211 Do.
24	Do. ...	71	Gidár ...	433	73	73	310	433	73	73	310 Do.
25	Do. ...	72	Khwaji ...	378	182	182	750	378	182	182	750 Do.
26	Do. ...	73	Nísmi ...	306	305	305	900	606	305	305	900 Do.
27	Do. ...	75	Báudá Bálá ...	475	152	152	500	475	152	152	500 As in 1.
28	Do. ...	76	Do. Pájú ...	355	145	145	530	355	145	145	530 Do.
29	Do. ...	77	Bela Harámad Kbel	946	558	1,700	946	558	558	558	1,700 Do.
30	Do. ...	79	Gari Chandan ...	346	147	147	420	346	147	147	420 As in 7.
31	Do. ...	82	Khattaki ...	690	392	392	1,400	690	392	392	1,400 Do.
32	Do. ...	83	Múrnun ...	639	263	263	1,000	639	263	263	1,000 As in 1.
33	Do. ...	85	Bhattián ...	242	138	138	530	83	3	3	14 As in 7.
34	Do. ...	86	Iea Kbel Hamid ...	694	412	412	1,500	116	11	11	23 Do.
35	Do. ...	87	Badin ...	268	238	238	600	16	2	2	5 Do.
36	Do. ...	89	Buuiádi ...	772	584	584	1,720	94	32	32	92 As in 1.
37	Do. ...	91	Gari Sharíf ...	400	177	177	530	400	177	177	530 Do.
38	Do. ...	93	Karei ...	757	383	383	1,100	299	11	11	20 As in 7.
39	Do. ...	94	Gul Belu ...	826	409	409	1,220	280	1	1	3 Do.

List of villages in Tahsil Peshawar, &c.—continued.

Berital No.	Assessment No.	Name of village.	TOTAL.				Dr-ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE.				Area.				REMARKS.	
			Area.		Revenue.		Cultivated.		Revenue-Pay.		Total.		Revenue.			
			Total.	Revenue-Pay.	Total.	Revenue.	Total.	Cultivated.	Total.	Revenue-Pay.	Total.	Revenue.	Total.	Revenue.		
<i>I.—Villages made subject to Diclluvion Rules on account of river action—concluded.</i>																
40	Daryā Wārpīr...	96	Mashai	...	210	90	90	260	...	104	...	...	...	As in 7.
41	Do.	97	Jala Bela	...	542	328	328	990	542	328	328	990	990	Do.		
42	Do.	98	Landi	...	1,330	555	555	950	1,330	555	555	950	950	Do.		
43	Do.	99	Kharaka	...	414	115	115	560	414	115	115	560	560	Do.		
44	Do.	100	Gujrān	...	1,068	634	634	2,100	1,068	634	634	2,100	2,100	and Shah Alam.		
45	Do.	101	Dáman Afghání	...	1,631	727	727	2,500	1,359	488	488	1,445	1,445	Do.		
46	Do.	102	Shakarpura	...	1,476	638	638	2,800	802	304	304	1,473	1,473	do.		
47	Do.	103	Nahakki	...	900	329	329	1,500	620	26	26	122	122	As in 7.		
48	Do.	104	Gari Hanza	...	261	129	129	560	142	37	37	172	172	Do.		
49	Do.	105	Meora	...	384	250	250	1,150	136	26	26	52	52	Do.		
50	Do.	106	Zorundi	...	286	96	96	360	208	31	31	62	62	Exposed to action of Shah Alam.		
51	Do.	107	Bázrazi	...	878	501	501	2,265	504	165	165	310	310	Do.		
52	Do.	108	Shah Alam	...	640	450	450	1,755	188	84	84	190	190	As in 44.		
53	Do.	109	Jatt Páin	...	744	480	480	1,740	380	104	104	340	340	As in 50.		

54	Daryá Wárpar...	110	Gohai	...	...	395	175	175	650	226	45	45	38	Do.
55	Do.	112	Qadirábád	...	...	286	132	132	550	86	3	3	7	Do.
56	Do.	113	Garhi Shah Muham-	...	...	52	42	42	200	6	...	...	...	Do.
57	Do.	120	Khazana	...	...	692	396	396	1,700	254	8	8	22	Do.
58	Do.	121	Tandah	...	...	638	450	450	1,600	109	48	48	174	Do.
59	Do.	122	Kankola	...	...	829	538	538	1,800	252	149	149	742	Do. and the Budhni.
60	Do.	124	Bela Neko Khan	...	...	565	168	168	550	565	168	168	550	As in 59.
61	Kábul Nahri	125	Dálásák	...	...	599	474	474	625	245	177	100	194	As in 50.
62	Do.	126	Sabibi	...	...	227	175	164	300	31	24	21	43	Do.
63	Do.	127	Budni	...	...	1,198	979	922	1,500	150	82	64	105	Do.
64	Do.	129	Mohammedzai	...	...	602	527	418	750	28	27	9	13	As in 59.
65	Do.	131	Dámán Hindki	...	...	431	380	221	650	162	167	53	288	Do.
66	Kába	201	Tukra No. 5	...	...	413	197	197	1,250	15	15	15	95	Exposed to the action of the Bars.
67	Bára	...	Sarband	...	...	1,597	1,285	1,285	6,500	131	52	52	300	Do.
68	Do.	232	Sheikhán	...	...	4,676	3,063	3,063	3,097	11	8	8	15	Do.
69	Do.	239	Barkas	...	...	267	129	129	800	139	57	57	313	Do.
70	Do.	240	Shahib Khel	...	...	624	364	364	2,480	150	102	102	660	Do.
71	Do.	245	Bazid Khel	...	...	818	624	624	3,267	149	63	63	188	Do.
72	Do.	247	Deh Bahádúr	...	...	1,407	1,087	1,087	7,000	696	682	682	6,225	Do.
73	Do.	248	Achar	...	...	581	461	461	2,806	154	123	123	753	Do.
74	Do.	249	Landi Yarghaio	...	...	745	622	622	3,507	178	134	134	744	Do.
75	Do.	250	Hazar Kháni	...	...	2,276	1,820	1,820	760	247	127	127	480	Do.
76	Do.	251	Mússazai	...	...	1,701	1,431	1,431	6,300	110	94	94	398	Do.
		Total	...			58,660	32,067	31,646	97,804	26,959	9,364	9,364	33,120	

List of villages in Táhsíl Pesháwar, &c.—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Sectt. No.		Name of Circle.		Name of village.		Total.		Dr. ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE.		Area.		REMARKS.	
Assessment N ^o .						Total.	Acre.	Total.	Acre.	Total.	Acre.		
77	K. D. Michni ...	19	Gari Sarfrás	...	156	Acre.	102	Rs.	180	Acre.	156	Acres.	102
78	Do. ...	20	Khadi Koruna	...	59	41	41	85	59	41	41	85	Do.
79	Do. ...	21	Zerra Miána	...	93	83	83	300	93	83	83	300	Do.
80	Do. ...	24	Maira Mushtaks	...	984	110	110	100	984	110	110	100	Do. Cultivation also is increasing here rapidly.
81	Daryá Wáspár	51	Kanira	...	964	694	2,200	964	694	2,200	694	2,200	Village very swampy and requires careful watching, if drains are made should improve, so made liable to alluvion rules. The revision will be quadrennial.
82	Do. ...	54	Yakh Dhand	...	141	71	71	260	76	20	20	88	Do. in part.
83	Do. ...	55	Yarghajo	...	562	407	407	1,100	146	100	100	269	Do. in part.
84	Do. ...	74	Kariáns	...	185	169	169	650	185	169	169	650	Do., but this is really hardly insecure.
85	Do. ...	78	Shiggi Bala	...	435	159	159	580	435	159	159	580	A new cut is under construction, so estate must go under division rules. Revision will be ordinarily quadrennial.
86	Do. ...	80	Melungán	...	225	66	86	300	225	86	86	300	Do.
87	Do. ...	81	Shiggi Páian	...	240	101	101	310	240	101	101	310	Do.

88	Daryá Wárpar	114	Hariána Bálá	...	609	490	490	1,600	600	420	420	490	1,600
89	Do.	...	115	Do. Paián	...	817	595	595	1,890	817	595	595	1,890
90	Do.	...	117	Nachápá do.	...	287	195	195	650	287	195	195	650
91	Do.	...	123	Khattar	...	105	94	94	340	105	94	94	340
92	Kábúl Nahri	...	128	Khazánchi Garhi	...	424	395	129	130	424	395	129	130
93	Do.	...	132	Budhu	...	670	617	583	2,260	117	114	97	320
94	Do.	...	133	Fatto Abdur Rahima	...	626	590	522	1,800	626	590	522	1,800
95	Do.	...	134	Wadpaggas	...	619	550	472	1,500	619	550	472	1,500
96	Do.	...	135	Choh	...	317	302	261	500	317	302	261	500
97	Do.	...	164	Paháripura	...	173	155	143	467	173	155	143	467
98	Do.	...	169	Kukar	...	849	734	586	1,770	849	734	586	1,770
99	Do.	...	170	Laram	...	894	793	558	1,865	894	793	558	1,865
100	Do.	...	171	Iṣa Khel Topchán	...	200	179	132	500	200	179	132	500
101	Do.	...	174	Ahdipura	...	397	356	286	1,390	397	356	286	1,390
102	Do.	...	175	Garhi Mir Taíab	...	171	153	141	500	171	153	141	500
103	Bara	...	223	Malkan Dher	...	1,509	56	56	290	1,509	56	56	290
		Total	...		12,711	8,177	7,166	23,537	11,677	7,416	7,416	6,422	20,574
<i>III.—Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons.</i>													
104	K. D. Michani	...	43	Regi Lallam	...	7,929	897	897	7,929	897	897	897	600
105	Do.	...	257	Matanni	...	11,132	5,306	3,787	11,132	5,306	5,306	5,306	3,787

As in 81, and the question of improving the water-supply is under consideration.
Do.
Do.
As in 85.
A new village and improving rapidly, but at present mainly un-cultivated; made subject to quadrennial revision.
Drains have been dug, but estate wants watching.
Do.
do.
do.
As in 88.
As in 81.
As in 81.
An unirrigated estate on the border, and requires watching.
All the estates in the Koh Dáman Mohmand must be shown as insecure since, though some of them get irrigation from springs, this depends on dams and tunnels which are difficult to maintain and liable to fail. The unirrigated area and that benefitting only by floods in hill torrents is also very large, and the rainfall, though better than elsewhere in this tahsil, is precarious.

List of villages in Peshawar Tahsil, &c.—concluded.

Serial No.	Assessment No.	Name of Circle.	Name of village.	TOTAL.			Drainage or Insecure.			12			REMARKS.
				Area.	Revenue-p.a.	Total.	Cultivated.	Revenue-p.a.	Total.	Quantified.	Revenue-p.a.	Total.	
<i>III.—Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons—concluded.</i>													
106	K. D. Mohmand	258	Garhi Jai...	366	148	400	148	366	400	148	400	400	
107	Do.	259	Adezai	10,481	5,120	4,930	5,120	10,481	5,120	5,120	5,120	4,990	
108	Do.	260	Pasanni	2,013	863	900	2,013	863	863	863	863	900	
109	Do.	261	Yusaf Khel	3,276	1,554	1,389	1,554	1,389	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,389	
110	Do.	262	Bagh Mián Khel	147	89	300	147	89	89	89	89	300	
111	Do.	263	Maryamzai	1,846	1,399	2,800	1,399	2,800	1,846	1,846	1,846	2,800	
112	Do.	264	Aza Khel	21,019	6,257	5,600	6,257	5,600	21,019	6,257	6,257	6,257	5,600
113	Do.	265	Garhi Chandan	6,172	1,103	200	1,103	200	6,172	1,103	1,103	1,103	200
114	Do.	266	Do. Shamshattú...	880	54	65	54	65	880	54	54	54	65
115	Do.	267	Do. Bágánán ..	2,348	1,278	300	1,278	300	2,348	1,278	1,278	1,278	300
		Total	...	67,609	24,068	21,331	24,068	21,331	67,609	24,068	24,068	24,068	21,331
	GRAND TOTAL	...		138,980	64,312	62,880	1,42,672	1,06,247	40,484	39,624	39,624	75,025	

List of villages in Tahsil Nowshera placed under Di-alluvion Rules or classed as insecure for climatic reasons.

Name of Circle. District No.	Assessment No. Revenue-Pay.	Name of village.	TOTAL.			DI-ALLUVIAL OR INSECURE			REMARKS.			
			Area.		Revenue-Pay.	Area.		Cultivated.	Revenue.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	
			Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Cultivated.	Total.				
<i>I.—Villages made subject to Di-alluvion Rules on account of river or torrent action.</i>												
1	Kinára Daryá...	23	Pír Sabák ...	... 5,637	Acrea. 3,486	Rs. 3,483	Acrea. 1,107	Acrea. 860	Rs. 321	Exposed to the action of the Landai or Kábul river: also the Kálpai, area below the high bank is shown.	
2	Do. ...	24	Kandar ...	... 9,241	6,189	6,189	2,644	1,149	1,149	Do.	382
3	Do. ...	32	Khesbgi Bálá ...	... 8,722	4,863	4,863	2,474	333	333	Exposed to the action of the Landai. Area below the high bank is shown.	
4	Do. ...	33	Do. Páíán ...	... 7,629	5,414	5,414	2,207	1,790	1,252	1,252	Do.
5	Do. ...	34	Nowshera Kalán ...	... 12,837	8,421	8,421	4,574	5,995	3,868	3,868	Do.
6	Nabri ...	36	Do. Khurd ...	... 3,250	397	397	327	489	175	175	217
7	Do. ...	37	Amángarh ...	... 1,697	252	252	47	148	91	91	36
8	Do. ...	38	Pír Piáni ...	... 6,286	1,650	1,650	1,537	1,504	630	630	1,183
9	Do. ...	39	Aza Khel Páíán ...	... 4,940	1,030	1,030	856	486	91	91	51
10	Do. ...	40	Pashangri ...	... 792	474	474	305	792	474	474	305
11	Do. ...	41	Aza Khel Bálá ...	... 4,592	1,936	1,936	1,298	684	314	314	50
12	Do. ...	49	Chauki Drab ...	... 386	542	542	307	986	552	552	607
13	Do. ...	50	Lundah ...	... 284	22	22	25	284	22	22	25

List of villages in Nowshera Tahsil, &c.—continued.

Seri ^{es} e No.	Name of Circle.	Assessment No.	Name of village.	Area.				Drainage or Insecurity				REMARKS.
				Total.	Revenue-pa. ^{re} nt.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	Flood.	Rain.	Cultivated.	Revenue.	
<i>I.—Villages made subject to Dislocation Rules in view of river or torrent action—concluded.</i>												
14	Cháhi	..	Kháni ..	Acre.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acre.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
15	Do.	..	Bánda Sheikh Ismáil	1,734	161	161	51	1,734	161	161	51	As in 10.
16	Do.	..	Do. Máláhán ..	1,912	1,147	1,147	821	950	329	329	226	As in 8.
17	Do.	..	Zakhí ..	351	325	325	186	351	325	325	186	As in 10.
18	Do.	..	Chak Ágra ..	1,260	1,142	1,142	2,581	1,260	1,142	1,142	2,581	Do. fall off.
19	Do.	..	Gurhi Momin ..	529	255	255	470	529	255	255	470	As in 10
20	Do.	..	Jangal ..	673	267	267	150	673	267	267	150	Do.
21	Do.	..	Jabbá Dúdzai ..	478	156	156	14	478	156	156	14	Do.
22	Kohi Khattak ..	..	Dag Ismáil Khel ..	765	359	359	1,296	498	170	170	369	Do.
			21,158	14,620	14,620	1,252	25	25	25	25	6	Exposed to action of the Khwar. The irrigated land is valuable and annual revision is required.
		Total ..	95,754	53,160	53,160	23,146	26,191	12,681	12,681	12,681	12,204	

II.—Villages made subject to Drallution Rules owing to encamping.

23	Cháhi Nahri ...	47	Amankot ...	...	2,072	1,065	1,065	1,307	2,072	1,065	1,065	1,307
24	Do.	48	Dheri Isbáq	...	810	542	542	361	810	542	542	361
25	Do.	53	Bánda Mubib	...	1,797	934	934	780	1,797	934	934	780
26	Do.	54	Kurwi ...	...	794	683	683	706	498	422	422	566
27	Do.	55	Tarkus ...	...	501	446	446	511	406	383	383	415
28	Do.	72	Chahán Bibi	...	319	258	258	358	217	168	168	226
29	Do.	75	Bábi	1,007	279	279	252	712	166	166	252
		Total	...		7,300	4,207	4,207	4,275	6,512	3,680	3,680	3,907

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These villages all lie in the Amankot swamp. Drains have been dug, but the effect is not certain, so all made subject to di-alluvion rules. The revision will ordinarily be quadrennial.

III.—Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons.

30	Kinára Daryá	5	Dheri Khattak	...	487	363	363	211	153	28	28	37
31	Do.	6	Saidu	...	6,723	2,283	2,283	1,638	5,653	1,586	1,586	759
32	Do.	7	Mián Iṣa	...	7,052	3,244	3,244	763	5,839	2,863	2,863	481
33	Do.	8	Nandrák	...	4,367	1,389	1,389	433	3,950	1,245	1,245	267
34	Do.	9	Dangarai ...	...	1,451	885	885	441	913	508	508	35
35	Do.	10	Iṣorai	...	1,891	1,216	1,216	446	1,527	327	327	275
36	Do.	11	Mangalki	...	6,113	1,799	1,799	917	5,767	1,454	1,454	350
37	Do.	12	Ali Muhammad	...	2,432	476	476	336	2,394	448	448	165
38	Do.	13	Mashák	...	1,772	457	457	325	1,687	412	412	166
39	Do.	14	Akora	...	5,342	2,313	2,313	718	4,106	1,720	1,720	349
40	Do.	15	Suria Khel	-	2,006	383	383	124	1,771	198	198	89
41	Do.	16	Misri Bánda	...	8,184	2,756	2,756	950	7,290	2,641	2,641	405

List of villages in Nowshera Tahsil, &c.—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL.	DILUVIAL OR INSECURE				Area				REMARKS.			
Detail No.	Assessment No.	Name of Circle.	Name of village.	Revenue-pax.				Cultivated.	Revenue-pax.				Revenue-pax.				Revenue-pax.			
				Detail No.	Revenue-pax.	Cultivated.	Revenue-pax.	Acre.	Revenue-pax.	Total.	Revenue-pax.	Cultivated.	Revenue-pax.	Total.	Revenue-pax.	Cultivated.	Revenue-pax.	Total.		
III.—Villages insecure owing to climatic reasons—concluded.																				
42	Cháhi Nahri ...	17	Turlandi ...	... 1,633	Rs. 1,361	Acre.	Rs. 325	Acre.	Rs. 1,483	Acre.	Rs. 1,278	Acre.	Rs. 223	Acre.	Rs. 1,278	Acre.	Rs. 223		
43	Do. ...	18	Zarra Miána ...	... 3,504	2,776	2,776	789	2,971	510	2,403	2,403	410	410	410	410	410	410		
44	Do. ...	85	Urmár Bála ...	... 2,058	1,382	1,382	510	2,058	332	1,382	1,382	510	510	510	510	510	510		
45	Do. ...	86	Gárhí Faizulá ...	... 7,223	2,549	2,549	332	7,223	2,549	2,549	2,549	2,549	332	332	332	332	332		
46	Do. ...	87	Urmár Miána ...	... 3,431	2,601	2,601	1,550	3,431	2,601	2,601	2,601	2,601	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550		
47	Kohi Khatás ...	89	Jallorái ...	... 6,952	1,937	1,937	1,952	1,600	6,952	1,937	1,937	1,937	1,952	1,952	1,952	1,952	1,952		
48	Khwárrí Niláb	144	Darwází Chárpaní ...	... 7,054	1,325	1,325	353	7,019	353	7,019	7,019	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290		
49	Do. ...	145	Manduri ...	... 823	551	551	210	809	551	551	551	551	537	537	537	537	537		
50	Do. ...	146	Jabbí ...	... 3,316	2,267	2,267	2,267	801	3,247	2,267	2,267	2,267	2,198	2,198	2,198	2,198	2,198		
51	Do. ...	147	Amánpura ...	... 330	187	187	187	107	314	187	187	187	171	171	171	171	171		
52	Do. ...	148	Kawa ...	... 326	200	200	99	323	99	200	200	99	197	197	197	197	197		
53	Do. ...	149	Thoa Garhpura ...	... 2,555	1,165	1,165	444	2,520	1,165	444	444	2,520	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,130		
54	Do. ...	150	Hísártang ...	... 5,137	889	889	140	5,136	889	140	140	5,136	888	888	888	888	888		
55	Do. ...	151	Inzri Ganláh ...	... 6,437	1,723	1,723	308	6,457	1,723	308	308	6,457	1,723	1,723	1,723	1,723	1,723		
			Total ...	... 98,619	38,537	38,537	14,870	91,029	38,492	14,870	34,474	91,029	32,429	32,429	32,429	32,429	32,429		
			Grand Total ...	201,873	95,904	95,904	42,291	123,732	95,904	42,291	42,291	50,790	50,790	50,790	50,790	50,790	50,790			
																	25,918			

These estates are all unirrigated, save for floods in the hill torrents which are uncertain. The rainfall also is poor, and though in good years the revenue is nominal, suspensions should be freely given in bad seasons.



APPENDIX C.
STATEMENT SHOWING SEED TIME IN PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

Appendix C.—Statement showing

NOTE.—D. Denotes date

Serial No.	Crops.	CHARSADDA.								TUSAFAZAI, i. e., TAHSILS MARDAN AND SWABI.							
		IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.				IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.			
		From	From	To	To	From	From	To	To	From	From	To	To	From	From	To	To
1	Rice (<i>oryza sativa</i>)	D. M. 1 4 12 5	D. M. 3 4 17 5	D. M. 9 4 24 5	D. M. 12 4 26 5	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M. 15 4 20 4	D. M. 7 5 15 5	D. M.	D. M. 1 4 10 6 15 6 30 6 31 7	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M. ...	D. M. ...
2	Maize (<i>zea mays</i>)	1 7	4 7	31 7	10 8	1 7	4 7	12 7	17 7	1 7	10 7	31 7	15 8	10 6	15 6	30 6	31 7
3	Sugarcane (<i>saccharum officinatum</i>)	12 8	23 8	18 4	25 4	...	...	...	...	10 3	15 3	30 6	10 4	...	...	...	...
4	Cotton (<i>gossypium herbaceum</i>)	1 4 13 4	4 4 8 5	9 4 21 5	12 4 13 4	1 4 8 5	4 4 21 5	9 4 12 4	15 4 30 4	1 4 15 6	15 4 30 4	15 6	1 4 15 4	30 4	15 6	1 4 15 4	30 4 31 5
5	Wheat (<i>triticum sativum</i>)	15 10	1 11	15 11	13 12	5 10	1 11	15 11	20 1	15 10 1 11	31 10 7 11	15 12	31 1 30 11	1 9 15 12	1 10 15 12	31 12	31 1 7 1
6	Barley (<i>hordeum vulgare</i>)	5 10	1 11	15 11	13 12	5 10	1 11	15 11	1 2	15 9 1 11	15 11 31 12	15 12	15 2 7 1	15 9 30 11	15 11 7 12	15 12	15 2 7 1
7	Sarsaf (<i>brassica campestris</i>)	1 9	6 9	16 9	22 9	1 9	6 9	16 9	22 9	31 8 15 9	7 9 20 9	20 9	30 9 24 9	30 9 15 9	30 9 31 10	30 9 31 12	31 1 31 1
8	Tobacco (<i>nicotiana tabacum</i>)	1 3	5 3	15 3	21 3	...	...	...	...	20 2	1 3	15 3	30 3	...	...	...	...

Rice.—The best classes of rice locally called *kumai* are sown in Dáudzál and Bárá in Pesháwar and in Doábá and Sholgira in Chársadda.

Crops of wheat and barley in May.

Maize.—It is sown on unirrigated areas only in moist lands (*saitab* and *dagoba*) as *dafali*. Bárání maize is sown on a very small area as and on some lands close to the town it is sown twice in a season.

Sugarcane.—On *dafali* lands it is usually sown in the standing crop of wheat, barley, *shafáil* or *masur* and the ratoons are covered in after Cotton. It is sown on *ekfasi* lands early in April, and on *dafali* lands it is sown after reaping the crops of wheat and barley about the end of Wheat and barley.—On *dafali* lands are sown after reaping maize, jowar, cotton and rice on irrigated areas and on moist lands (*saitab* and *Karrash*).—It is generally sown on unirrigated areas in this district.

Tobacco.—In this district is generally sown on areas irrigated by wells. It is usually planted on *dafali* land following maize and sometimes

Note.—Where a difference exists between the dates on double and single cropped lands the dates in the case of the former are shown in antique

Statement showing

Serial No.	Crops.	CHARSADDA.								YUSAFAZAI, i. e., TAHSIL MARDAN AND SWABI.							
		IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.				IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.			
		From	From	To	To	From	From	To	To	From	From	To	To	From	From	To	To
1	Rice (<i>oryza sativa</i>)	D. M. 8 9	D. M. 13 9	D. M. 23 9	D. M. 30 9	D. M. ...	D. M. ...	D. M. ...	D. M. 15 9	D. M. 30 9	D. M. 31 10	D. M. 30 11	D. M. ...	D. M. ...	D. M. ...	D. M. ...	
2	Maize (<i>zea mays</i>)	20 10	26 10	9 11	15 11	20 10	26 10	9 11	15 11	1 11	10 11	25 11	30 11	30 9	15 10	7 11	15 11
3	Sugarcane (<i>saccharum officinatum</i>)	29 10	15 11	15 12	28 2	...	...	...	...	15 10	1 11	15 12	30 12	...	...	...	...
4	Cotton (<i>gossypium herbaceum</i>)	20 8	25 8	1 10	31 10	20 8	25 8	1 10	31 10	1 9	15 9	15 11	31 12	1 9	15 9	15 11	31 12
5	Wheat (<i>triticum sativum</i>)	1 5	7 5	22 5	31 5	1 5	7 5	22 5	31 5	15 5	31 5	15 6	30 6	15 5	31 5	15 6	30 6
6	Barley (<i>hordeum vulgare</i>)	12 4	22 4	10 5	20 5	12 4	22 4	10 5	20 5	10 4	30 4	31 5	15 6	10 4	30 4	31 5	15 6
7	Sarsaf (<i>brassica campestris</i>)	26 3	1 4	5 4	12 4	26 3	1 4	5 4	12 4	31 3	5 4	15 4	20 4	31 3	5 4	15 4	20 4
8	Tobacco (<i>nicotiana tabacum</i>)	12 6	15 6	22 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	15 6	25 6	10 7	15 7	...	...	...	...

Note.—Where a difference exists between the dates on double and single cropped lands, the dates in the case of the former are shown in antique

seed time in Peshawar District.

and M. month.

PESHAWAR.								NOWSHERA.								REMARKS.
IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.				IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.				REMARKS.
From	Normal.	From	To	From	Normal.	From	To	From	Normal.	From	To	From	Normal.	From	To	To
D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	In Nowshera the dates of seed time and harvest approximate to those for Yeanzai on the east, and to those for Peshawar on the west. The dates for Darya Wāpār, Michni and Kābul Nahī Circles in Peshawar and Dōabā and Sholgira in Chārsadda are much the same, as the cropping in these circles is on the canals from the Kābul and Swāt Rivers, and the dates given for irrigated lands in Chārsadda may be taken to be the usual dates for this tract also.
... 22	4	12	5	...	...	...	...	27	6	2	7	10	7	14	7	...
12 3	12 6	14 8	24 8	1 6	12 6	14 8	24 6	28 7	6 8	14 8	19 8	1 7	6 7	11 7	15 7	
11 2	25 2	10 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	2 3	10 3	19 3	2 4	...	...	...	...
20 3	11 4	11 5	26 5	20 3	11 4	11 5	26 5	15 4	22 4	1 5	6 5	25 2	22 3	18 4	12 5	
29 9	16 10	13 12	11 1	29 9	16 10	13 12	20 1	16 10	1 11	15 11	29 11	29 9	29 10	1 12	20 1	
29 9	7 10	16 10	11 1	29 9	7 10	16 10	31 1	16 10	1 11	15 11	29 11	29 9	29 10	1 12	31 1	
...	29 8	15 10	...	...	29 8	15 10	...	15 8	22 8	1 9	7 9	2 8	25 8	15 9	28 9	
...	28 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	28 2	4 3	9 3	...	...	...	...

In Nowshera Tahell inferior rice is sown in a small area. The best rice is sown in *ekfasi* land and ordinary rice is sown in *dofusti* after reaping the *ekfasi*. On irrigated areas the *dofusti* crop of maize is sown after reaping wheat and barley. In Peshawar the regular crop of maize is sown very early the first crop is cut.

May. On unirrigated areas cotton and melons are sown together in favourable seasons, and *dagoba*. In other bārdai areas they are generally sown as an *ekfasi* crop without alternation.

Some vegetables in rabi are also sown with the tobacco, below those for single cropped areas.

harvest time in Peshawar District.

PESHAWAR.								NOWSHERA.								REMARKS.
IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.				IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.				REMARKS.
From	Normal.	From	To	From	Normal.	From	To	From	Normal	From	To	From	Normal.	From	To	To
D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	D. M.	
... 14	9	15	10	...	...	...	...	15	9	20	9	25	9	1 10	...	
26 5	14 9	29 9	14 11	26 5	14 9	29 9	14 11	25 10	10 11	20 11	1 12	25 10	1 11	5 11	10 11	
5 9	15 9	11 1	11 3	...	...	...	...	24 11	15 12	1 1	20 1	2 2	...	...	...
7 8	15 8	15 10	24 11	7 8	15 8	15 10	24 11	25 10	25 11	25 12	11 1	20 10	20 11	10 12	20 12	
...	30 4	21 6	...	...	30 4	21 6	...	28 4	4 5	16 5	22 5	20 4	27 4	7 6	12 6	
...	11 4	11 6	...	...	11 4	11 5	...	18 4	24 4	1 5	5 5	12 4	18 4	24 4	30 4	
...	11 4	25 4	...	...	11 4	23 4	...	16 3	22 3	28 3	2 4	6 3	11 3	16 3	21 3	
...	26 9	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	2 7	8 7	14 7	...	...	...	...

below those for single cropped areas.

APPENDIX D.

REVENUE.

The 7th December 1892.

No. 132.—Under the provisions of Section 49, Sub-section (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, it is hereby notified, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, that a general re-assessment of the land revenue of Peshawar District is about to be undertaken.

GENERAL.

The 27th August 1896.

Notification No. 760 S.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that the existing records of rights for the estates included in the district of Peshawar require special revision, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 32 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, hereby directs that the record of rights of all these estates shall be specially revised.

The 3rd January 1893.

Notification No. 2.—On return from furlough Mr. L. W. Dane, Deputy Commissioner, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 3rd of December 1892.

Mr. Dane is posted to the Peshawar District and placed in charge of the settlement and re-assessment operations there with effect from the afternoon of the 5th of December 1892.

The 13th May 1893.

No. 379.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish the Doaba Daudzai Tahsil in the Peshawar District and to transfer the estates at present comprised in Schedules A and B herewith attached to the Hashtnagar and Peshawar Tahsils, respectively, of the Peshawar District.

SCHEDULE A.

List of estates transferred to the Hashtnagar Tahsil.

Name of Tappa.	Name of assessment circle.	Name of villages.
Doaba	Abi	Katozai, Garhi Sadr, Bela, Mulla Khel, Hassanzai, Kotak-Tarnab, Mandezai, Sarikh, Marozai, Mathra, Batgram, Kharki, Nahakki, Chikkar, Amba Dher, Garhi Gaggar, Daulatpura, Sandasar, Haryana, Bakiana, Dheri Samundar, Jhummat, Ghurumbak, Sarwani, Dalazak, Uchawala, Mah Hazara, Garhi Jala Banan, Hajizai, Tarkha, Kangra, Atki, Mirzai, Garhi Nazir, Kablai, Sutmara, Matta Mughal Khol, Panjpao, Shab-kadar and Shankargarh.
Do.	Jabbazar	Yagi Band Bala, Yagi Band Paijan, Yagi Band Miiana, Garhi Abdur Rahmán, Dheri Banda, Mathra, Ganda, Sokhta and Nasratzai.

SCHEDULE B.

List of estates transferred to the Peshawar Tahsil.

Name of Tappa.	Name of assessment circle.	Name of villages.
Doába	Kinára Hájizai ...	Garhi Sharif Khan, Dab, Bunyádi and Mamún.
Dáúdzai	Michni	Piári Bála, Killa Shah Beg, Nilawi, Piári Paián, Zormandi, Sher Killi, Wazír Killi, Bela Mohmandán, Dheri Killi, Shaghali Bála, Shaghali Paián, Jogani, Sarkhana and Dang Lakhta.
Do.	Darya Pár ...	Niámi, Karyána, Banda Bála, Banda Paián Bela Barámad Khel, Khatki, Shiggi Bála, Khewájí, Giddar, Garhi Chandan, Melugan, Shiggi Paián, Garhi Karímdád, Bhattián, Isa Khel, Hamid, Garhi Gulla, Badin, Kareri, Kuchián, Manduna, Machai, Jala Bela and Gul Bela.
Do.	Bela	Landi, Kharka, Shakarpura, Dáman Afgháni Gujrán and Bela Niku Khan.
Do.	Sháhi Mahal	Badin, Sáhibí, Muhammadzai, Gulozai, Dalazak and Dáman Hindki.
Do.	Darya Urár	Khattar, Kankola, Toda, Bábuzai, Zormandi, Nahaki, Garhi Hamza, Mewra, Shah Alam, Jatti Paián, Goi, Sáhibán, Kádirabad, Garhi Banjar, Khazána, Nichapa Bála, Nichapa Paián, Rám Kishen, Haryána Paián Haryána Bála, Garhi Shah Muhammad, Jatti Bala, Takhtabad I, Takhtabad II, Pushti Sag, Hasanabad, Alozai, Chagri Matti, Haryán Garh, Khit, Garhi Ali Muhammad, Yakh Dhand, Yargajo, Barbar, Garanga Bála, Garanga Paián, Nisatta, Shahinda, Charpariza, Khappa, Kulma, Chargulla and Kaniza.
Do.	Budni	Choli, Garhi Fazl Haq, Dag, Shahabad Bála, Shahabad Paián, Shiggi Hindkián, Deh Fakir, Garhi Fázil, Pajaggí, Mandra Khel, Garhi Mír Taiyib, Adipura, Isa Khel Topchián, Laram and Kukkar.

No. 380.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that from the date of this notification the Hashtuagar Tahsil of the Peshawar District, including the area transferred thereto by Punjab Government Notification No. 379 of this date, shall, in all public correspondence, be known as the Chársadda Tahsil.

The 30th May 1895.

No. 347.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Settlement Collector, Peshawar, for the time being, to be a Forest Settlement Officer in respect of the Jabba Jhil which it is proposed to constitute as a reserved forest, *vide* Notification No. 489 of 2nd November 1892.

The Deputy Commissioner shall cease to be Forest Settlement Officer from the date of the publication of the notification.

FORESTS.

No. 677 of 26th November 1895 and erratum of 14th January 1896.

Notifications.—In continuation of *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 489, dated 2nd November 1892, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 19 of Act VII of 1878, to declare the land specified below a reserved forest, with effect from the 1st January 1896:—

District.	Tahsíl.	Name of village.	Name of forest.	BOUNDARIES.				Area.
				North.	South.	East.	West.	
Pesháwar.	Pesháwar.	Jabba Jhil.	Jabba Jhil.	Tirahi Paián Deh Fakír, Garhi Fázil, Pajaggi, Isa Khel, Laram.	Shiggi Hind- kian.	Laram, Mahal Salo.	Shiggi Hind- kian.	Acres. R.P. 585 3 39

The 9th December 1895.

No. 1530.—As it appears that no records of rights exists for the undermentioned estates in the Pesháwar District His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 32 of Act XVII of 1887, is pleased to direct and hereby directs, that such records shall now be prepared under the orders of the Settlement Collector, Pesháwar, who, in the exercise of his duties, shall not be subject to the control of the Collector :—

Tahsíls.								Estates.
								Asghar.
Chársadda...								Killa.
Do. ...								Natian.
Swábi ...								Khánpur.
Do. ...								

The 14th December 1895.

No. 787.—In the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 5 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, and hereby directs, that an area of 2,156 acres, formerly included in the Pesháwar Tahsíl of the Pesháwar District, shall be transferred with effect from 1st January 1896 to the Nowshera Tahsíl of the same district under the name of the estate of Garhi Faizulla.

The 19th January 1896.

Notification No. 45.—In the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the enactments noted in the margin, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct and hereby directs that with effect from 1st February 1896 the estates mentioned in the following schedule, which were formerly included in the Khwarra and Niláb assessment circles of the Kohát Tahsíl, shall be transferred to the Nowshera Tahsíl of the Pesháwar District :—

Section 5 of the Land Revenue Act, 1887.
Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
Section 18 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.

Name of assessment circle.	Name of estate.
Khwarra	Mami Khel, Shawangi, Kahi, Shagai, Hasu Khel, Gaju Khel, Amír, Gárú, Mir Kalán, Maroba, Nizámpur, Nimál, Hardo Maizári Tang Kamar Mela, Lashora, Tutkai.
Niláb	Darwázai-Charpani, Manduri, Jabbi, Amánpura, Koa, Thowa Gharibpura, Hisar Tang, Inzí- Gandab.

The 28th January 1896.

Notification No. 27.—Appointment.—Mr. J. G. Lorimer, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, is posted to the Peshawar Settlement as Assistant Settlement Officer, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th of January 1896.

The 3rd February 1896.

No. 63.—In the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 32 (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, and hereby directs, that the records of rights of the estates comprised in the Nilab Circle, in the Nowshera Tahsil of the Peshawar District, shall be specially revised, and that the records of rights shall be prepared for the estates of the Khwarra Circle in the same tahsil under the orders of the Settlement Collector of the Peshawar District, who in the discharge of his duties shall not be subject to the control of the Collector.

The 8th December 1896.

Notification No. 247.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix Rs. 5-11-4 per centum as the proportion which the village officers' cess shall bear to the annual value in the Peshawar District in all estates in which the office of chief headman has hitherto existed, and Rs. 5-3-4 per centum as the proportion which the said cess shall bear to the annual value in all estates in which the office of chief headman has not hitherto existed, provided that in all estates in which the office of chief headman has been or shall hereafter be abolished, the rate of village officers' cess shall, from the date of such abolition, be deemed to have been and shall be Rs. 5-3-4 per centum of the annual value.

POWERS.

The 14th December 1892.

No. 142.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 105 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Mr. L. W. Dane all the powers of a Collector under the said Act; such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Peshawar District.

No. 143.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Mr. L. W. Dane all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, with the exception of Chapter VI thereof; such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Peshawar District, and the Lieutenant-Governor further directs that the exercise of the powers shall not be subject to the control of the Collector.

The 7th August 1891.

No. 583 A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 60 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint, and hereby appoints, Lala Mangal Sain, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, to be an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade.

No. 583 B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (4) of Section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to specially empower, and hereby so empowers, Lala Mangal Sain, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, and Assistant Collector of the 1st grade, to hear and determine the suits mentioned in the 1st group in sub-section (3) of Section 77 of the said Act.

No. 818 C.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Lala Mangal Sain, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class in the Peshawar District.

No. 818 D.—Under the provisions of Section 28, sub-section (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, Lala Mangal Sain, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 2nd class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the civil district of Peshawar.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that Lala Mangal Sain shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Munsiff.

The 23rd August 1893.

No. 938.—Lala Mangal Sain, Tahsildar, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted to the Peshawar District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th August 1893, relieving Pandit Shankar Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

The 31st January 1894.

No. 103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon the persons noted below all the powers of a Collector under the said Act (with the exception of Chapter VI thereof), such powers to be exercised by each of the said persons within the local limits of the Peshawar District and subject to the control of the Settlement Collector of the district :—

Lieutenant M. D. Douglas, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. J. G. Lorimer, Assistant Commissioner.

The 20th March 1894.

No. 358.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Lala Mangal Sain, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District.

No. 359.—Under the provisions of Section 28, sub-section (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, Lala Mangal Sain, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the civil district Peshawar.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that Lala Mangal Sain shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Munsif of the 1st class.

The 21st March 1895.

Notification No. 188 A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 (1) and Section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Mr. A. H. Gunter, Assistant Commissioner, in settlement training, Peshawar, all the powers of a Collector under the said Act (with the exception of Chapter VI thereof), such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Peshawar District.

The 28th February 1896.

No. 30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 (1) and Section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Mr. J. G. Lorimer, Assistant Collector, all the powers which may be exercised by a Collector under that Act, with the exception of those under Chapter VI; such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Peshawar District.

In the exercise of these powers Mr. Lorimer will be subject to the control of the Settlement Collector of the Peshawar District.

The 15th March 1896.

Notification No. 152 A.—Under the provisions of Section 65 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest Mr. J. G. Lorimer, Assistant Settlement Officer, Peshawar, with powers to try summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, any forest offence punishable only with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or both.

Notification No. 343 H.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr. J. G. Lorimer, Assistant Settlement Officer, Peshawar, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District.

The 9th November 1896.

No. 280.—*Appointment.*—Mr. J. G. Lorimer, Assistant Settlement Officer, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer, and placed in charge of the settlement and re-assessment operations in that district, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th of October 1896, *vice* Mr. L. W. Dane.

The 12th October 1896.

No. 753 A.—*Powers.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Mr. J. G. Lorimer all the powers of a Collector under the said Act (with the exception of Chapter VI thereof); such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Peshawar District, and the Lieutenant-Governor further directs that the exercise of these powers shall not be subject to the control of the Collector.

No. 753 B.—*Powers.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 105 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Mr. J. G. Lorimer all the powers of a Collector under the said Act; such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Peshawar District, and the Lieutenant-Governor further directs that the exercise of these powers shall not be subject to the control of the Collector.

The 5th September 1896.

No. 663.—*Powers.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 (1) and Section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor

is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Manmohan Náth, Settlement Tahsildár, Pesháwar, all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade under the said Act; such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Pesháwar District.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 (1) and Section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon the Deputy Superintendents named below, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act; such powers to be exercised by them within the local limits of the Pesháwar District:—

Names of Deputy Superintendents.					No. and date of Notifications.		
Sri Rám	...	...	...	...
Thákár Dás	...	...	...	...
Jawáhir Lál	...	...	...	...
Muhammad Yunas	...	...	...	...
Thákár Dás	...	...	...	...
Yusaf Ali	...	...	...	...	„ 744,	„	8th December 1892.
Mathra Dás	...	...	...	...
Manmohan Náth	...	...	...	...	„ 142,	„	16th February 1893.
Rattan Singh	...	...	...	...	„ 143,	„	" "
Mír Alam	...	...	...	...	„ 374,	„	9th May 1893.
Ganga Rám	...	...	...	...	„ 407,	„	30th May 1893.
Abdul Majíd	...	...	...	...	„ 408,	„	" "
Ali Muhammad	...	...	...	...	„ 409,	„	" "
Shádi Khan	...	...	...	...	„ 410,	„	" "
Mehdi Hassan	...	...	...	...	„ 446,	„	10th June 1893.
Amar Singh	...	...	...	...	„ 904,	„	10th December 1893.
Sant Singh	...	...	...	...	„ 77,	„	23rd January 1894.
Gopi Chand	...	...	...	...
Muhammad Umar	...	...	...	...	„ 206,	„	13th March 1894.
Thákár Dás	...	...	...	...
Nathu Sháh	...	...	...	...	„ 568,	„	4th September 1895.
Asad Ján	...	...	...	...	„ 569,	„	" "
Muhammad Umar	...	...	...	...
Bua Ditta	...	...	...	...	„ 683,	„	5th November 1895.
Naráin Singh	...	...	...	...
Ghulám Muhi-ud-dín	...	...	...	...	„ 118,	„	22nd February 1896.
Maqsúd Ali	...	...	...	...	„ 368,	„	11th May 1896.
Nand Rám	...	...	...	...	„ 502,	„	3rd July 1896.
Ladha Rám	...	...	...	...
Farzand Ali	...	...	...	...	„ 565,	„	30th July 1896.
Husain Bakhsh	...	...	...	...	„ 687,	„	9th September 1896.

APPENDIX E.

DISTRICT PESHAWAR.

Protective lease under the conditions laid down in paras. 40 to 44 of Revenue Circular No. 30.

1 Name of village.	2 Assessment No.	3 Assessment Circle.	4 Tahsil.	5 Name of the person who constructed the improvement, with parentage and residence.	6 Total area improved.	7 Nature of improvements. If well, whether pakka or palkha kachha.	8 Date of construction.	9 Harvest and year in which it came into use.	10 Cost of construction, whether defrayed from takávi or private sources.

As it was found on enquiry that the aforesaid had constructed a work of land improvement, hence a protective lease is hereby granted to for lands amounting to acres as per detail below. The lands were unirrigated, but have now been irrigated and improved by the above work. Out of the land revenue assessed on the lands improved its., i.e., equal to the difference between the dry and wet (^{Chahí} _{Nahri}) circle rates according to the conditions of this *patta*, as laid down in the above-quoted Revenue Circular, have been remitted from ^{Kharif} _{Rabi} to Rabi, and after that from Kharif

a full assessment will be imposed on the land improved amounting to Rs.

If any part of the land improved is transferred from the grantee to anyone else by sale, mortgage, redemption of mortgage and exchange, &c., the land revenue assessed on that part of the land will be considered as remitted in behalf of the transferee, provided that the original grantee does not acquire any land in lieu of the part transferred, which can be improved by the same work. If so the land so acquired will be considered as belonging to the work. If after the expiry of the term of lease it is found that the area of land which has been benefited by the work of improvement is more or less than that now entered in the lease, and the increase or decrease is considerable, the báchh of the village can be revised, if necessary, so that the internal distribution may be made according to the facts.

Detail of area benefited by the work of improvement.

No. of jamabandi holding.	Name of owner briefly.	Name of tenant briefly.	No. of field.	Area.	Kind of soil.

APPENDIX F.

List of the principal jágirs now existing in the Peshawar District.

1 No.	2 Tahsil.	3 Name of jágirdár.	4 Name of village.	5 Amount. Rs.	6 Conditions.	7 Number and date of letter sanctioning the jágir.
1		Sayad Amia Ján, of Pe- sháwar.	Marozai ... Shiggi ... Garhi Mián Sáhib ...	2,196 233 528	In perpetuity during good conduct.	Government of India No. 2468, dated 6th May 1859.
			Total ...	2,952		
2		Sayad Abdul Manán ...	Batgram ...	Cash 600	For life ...	Punjab Government No. 1256, dated 28th August 1872.
3		Abdulla Khan, of Umarzai	Chak Amír Khan ... Umarzai ... Mirza Dher ...	140 177 222	For life. A service grant.	Punjab Government No. 201 dated 21st August 1872.
			Total ...	539		
4	CHARASADDA.	Rúhat Shab, Mián, Kaka Khol.	Dargai ... Chak Rajjar ...	Cash 220 " 280	For life. For politi- cal services.	Punjab Government No. 82, dated 16th November 1882.
5		Kázi Abdul Wádud Ján, of Pesháwar.	Naudéh (Kandi Bala)	1,239	In perpetuity free of conditions.	Government of India No. 2469, dated 6th May 1859.
6		Aftúb Gul, Mián, of Aba- zai.	Abazai ...	1,000	During the pleasure of Government. A service grant.	Government of India No. 1537, dated 13th September 1886.
7		Muhammad Afzal Khan, of Tangi.	Tangi Bárakzai ...	Cash 1,500	For life. A service grant.	Government of India No. 3057, dated 9th November 1896, and No. 118 F., dated 15th January 1897.
8		All village proprietors be- ing Halímzai Mohmands.	Punjpúo ...	4,500	During the pleasure of Government, sub- ject to loyalty and good conduct.	Punjab Government No. 949, dated 22nd July 1873. Punjab Govern- ment No. 1102, dated 27th August 1896. Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2652 F., dated 15th September 1896.
9		Ghulám Haider Khan, of Tangi.	Tangi Nasratzai ...	Cash 1,000	For life. A service grant.	Punjab Government No. 2278, dated 14th December 1875, for Rs. 800, and No. 254, dated 11th December 1896, for Rs. 200.
10		Khwája Muhammad Khau, son of Muhammad Sbaríf Khan, of Hamza Kot.	Palo Dheri ... Bharoach ...	600 950	In perpetuity, subject to conditions. A service grant.	Punjab Government No. 556, dated 1st December 1896.
			Total ...	1,550		
11		Mastúra, Bibi, of Mardán	Mangan ...	738	For life ...	Punjab Government No. 496, dated 9th April 1873.
12	MARDÁN.	Khan Bahádor Muham- mad Ibráhím Khan, of Mardán.	Bakiána ... Shekh Yusaf ... Shah Beg ... Firozpur ... Saroshah ... Akbarabad ... Fattehabad ... Miáukilli ... Rohmatabad ... Ahmadabad ... Norar ... Jalála ...	181 197 181 217 400 19 18 21 39 50 306 910	For life. For politi- cal services.	Government of India No. 2357, dated 12th October 1876, for Rs. 800, and No. 1230 of Government of India, dated 14th June 1881, for Rs. 1,800; and also see letter No. 36, dated 15th July 1888, from Secretary of State. The file of making up the deficiency of Rs. 61 in the amount is pending. Financial Commissioner's letter No. 117, dated 14th February 1896. Punjab Government letter No. 431, dated 22nd September 1896.
			Total ...	Cash 2,539		

APPENDIX F—continued.

1 No.	2 Tahsil.	3 Name of jágírdár.	4 Name of village.	5 Amount.	6 Conditions.	7 Number and date of letter sanctioning the jágir.
18		Akbunzáda Muhammad Tahir, of Peshawar.	Jalálá ... Toru ... Chak Sang Batti ... Chak Shewa ... Lik Páoi ... Machi ... Kot Ismailzai ... Gujar Garhi ... Arbi Banda ...	Rs. 4 301 45 7 48 38 9 47 5	During the pleasure of Government for the support of the shrine. He also receives Rs. 88 in villages Tangi, Husratzni, Hisra, Nahri (in Chársadda) and Adina and Bam Khel in Swabi.	Punjab Government No. 692, dated 15th April 1875.
14	MARDAN—contd.	Muhálbat Khan, Khan Bahádur, of Toru.	Toru ... Khao ... Chauki ... Shahámatpur ... Ghallaðhor ... Kásim ... Mohabbatabad ... Miar ... Bhago Banda ...	84 50 37 109 121 28 8 8 125	During the pleasure of Government. A service grant.	Government of India No. 2102, dated 1st August 1877, for jágir, and No. 1213, dated 12th May 1896, for Rs. 300 cash.
15		Bahrám Khan, of Toru ...	Tora ... Shahámatpur ... Toru ... Kot Ismailzai ... Kandar ... Kot Daulatzai ... Garhi Daulatzai ...	Cash 300 100 267 31 58 18 38	For life. A service grant.	Government of India No. 2102, dated 1st August 1877, for Rs. 250, and No. 1687, dated 23rd August 1887, for Rs. 60, and Punjab Government No. 178, dated 8th October 1897, for Rs. 100, and Government of India No. 1213, dated 12th May 1896, for Rs. 100; total Rs. 510.
16		Khwája Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahádur, of Hoti.	Hoti ... Chamtar Dheri ... Maho Dheri ... Khazána Dheri ...	402 Cash 100 " 84 " 726	During the pleasure of Government. Ditto. For life. A service grant.	Government of India No. 2102, dated 1st August 1877, for muáfi, and Punjab Government No. 996, dated 16th October 1882, for Rs. 200, cash, and Punjab Government No. 568, dated 3rd December 1896, for Rs. 726. For deficiency of Rs. 16 in cash inám compensation was granted, as the land was taken up for public purposes.
17		Subadár-Major Ulabíb Khan, of Khunda.	Khunda ... Jangi Dber ... Shekh Dheri ...	4,002 250 650	In perpetuity, subject to conditions in lieu of pension for military services.	Government of India No. 2574, dated 30th November 1871.
18		Abdul Ghafúr Khan, of Zaida.	Zaida ... Shah Mansúr ...	634 33	For life. A service grant.	Punjab Government No. 305, dated 5th May 1888.
19	SWABI.	Mián Anwán-ud-dín, Káka Khel, of Surkh Dheri, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Sodher ... Surkh Dheri ...	900 157	For life. A service grant.	Punjab Government No. 2095, dated 4th December 1880.
20		Muhammad Umar Khan, of Shewa.	Chak Khalil ... Khalil ... Shewa ...	84 77 167 328	For life. A service grant.	Punjab Government No. 16, dated 22nd January 1883.
21		Miáns of Ismailu	Nazar ...	1,000	During the pleasure of Government.	See No. 179, dated 29th March 1897, from Punjab Government to Government of India.

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

1 No.	2 Tablet.	3 Name of jágírdár.	4 Name of village.	5 Amount. Rs.	6 Conditions.	7 Number and date of letter sanctioning the jágir.
22		Muhammad Afzal Khan of Malai Tola, near Attock.	Shiggi ... Kahi ... Kamarmela ... Garo ... Lashora Totkai ... Mami Khel ... Nimla Sara Toi ... Total ...	126 178 2.8 119.8 0.8 32 68.8 527	In perpetuity on con- ditions of fidelity and service and good behaviour. This jágírdar is ex- pelled from the dis- trict for misconduct and lives near Attock.	Government of India Nos. 140, dated 12th January 1852, and 1962, dated 11th May 1854. He also holds under the same letter a cash pension of Rs. 1,600 subject to re-consideration at death. Also a life pension for mu- tiny services (Government of India No. 5601, dated 31st December 1858), and a fixed allowance of Rs. 395 per annum in lieu of all interests in the Khwarra Forests under Punjab Gov- ernment letters Nos. 1266, dated 23rd September 1873, and 1204, dated 24th July 1876.
23		Fatteh Muhammad Khan, of Jabbi.	Darwazi Charpani ... Mandori ... Jabbi ... Amanpura ... Kawah ... Thowa Garibpura ... Hassar Tang ... Inzri Gandab ... Total ...	307 201 435 86 57 404 129 260 1,885	In perpetuity, subject to conditions. A service grant.	Government of India, No. 56, dated 3rd December 1858.
24		Fatteh Ahmad, of Chach	Mushak ...	277	In perpetuity, subject to conditions. For services during the mutiny.	Government of India, No. 3851, dated 31st October 1872
25	NOWSHERA.	Sobhu Singh, Nihang	Pir Sabak ...	1,400	During the pleasure of Government for the support of the shrine of Phúla Singh, Nihang.	Government of India, No. 1285, dated 17th July 1874.
26		Hussain Shah, Mián, Kaka Khel.	Wallai ...	495	For life. A service grant.	Punjab Government, No. 90 R., dated 12th April 1875.
27		Miáns of the village ...	Zíárat Káka Sáhib ...	544	During the pleasure of Government.	Punjab Government, No. 1894, dated 10th November 1874.
28		Ghulám Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Ali Khan.	Jabbi ...	314	Ditto ...	Punjab Government, No. 28, dated 17th March 1892.
29		Mián Rahírá Shah, Káka Khel.	Turlandi ... Zára Mián ... Mián Banda ... Moghalkui ... Total ...	400 900 760 500 Cash 2,500	For life. For politi- cal services in Dir and Swát. He has probably se- lected these villages as owing to the pov- erty of the estates the revenue was re- duced, and he hopes for an enhancement at next settlement. His collections must be watched.	Government of India, No. 304, dated 4th February 1896, for Rs. 2,000, and No. 2425, dated 4th September 1896, for Rs. 500.
30		Khaó Bahédar Khaán Bába Khan, Extra Judi- cial Assistant.	Issa Khel Topchián ... Chagra ... Fattu Khel ... Phandu ... Chuba Guggar ... Total ...	94 746 74 3,200 1,473 5,587	For life. In perpetuity, subject to conditions. Grant- ed to his father Khúnán Khan for military services.	Government of India, No. 702, dated 24th February 1879, and see also Punjab Government, No. 596, dated 22nd June 1882.
31	PESHAWAR.	Shahzádu Sultan Ján, c.i.e., Sadozai, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Budhu ... Mahal Gabri ... Mahal Swáti ... Khappa ... Garhi Banjar ... Total ...	1,990 51 99 1,026 125 3,291	In perpetuity, subject to conditions. For political services.	Government of India, No. 5601, dated 31st December 1858.

APPENDIX F—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Tahsil.	Name of jágírdár.	Name of village.	Amount.	Conditions.	Number and date of letter sanctioning the jágir.
				Rs.		
32	Mir Alam, of Chamkánni	Chamkánni ... Garhi Shambattu ... Garhi Chandán ...		338 65 197	In perpetuity, subject to conditions. For military services.	Government of India, No. 2468, dated 6th May 1869, and No. 1415, dated 17th August 1874, of Punjab Government.
		Total		Cash 600		
33	Sharif-ullah Khan of Chamkánni.	Chamkánni ... Rashídá ... Maira Kachouri ...		18 30 475	For life. A service grant.	Punjab Government, No. 1943, dated 16th December 1879.
		Total		521		
34	Sheikh Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Shekhán.	Shekhán ...		Cash 2,000	For life. A service grant.	Government of India, No. 115, dated 17th May 1873.
35	Amín-ullah Khan, Orakzai, of Peasawar and Tirah.	Shaháb Khel Dheri Bágánán ... Bhana Mari ... Tukra No. 3 ...		1,929 756 33 76	Ditto ...	Government of India, No. 961, dated 18th June 1889.
		Total		2,794		
36	Sher Zamán Khan ...	Budni ...		Cash 600	For life ...	Government of India, No. 867 B, dated 27th February 1893.
37	Manesur Khan, Khalid Khan, Azam Khan, Akram Khan, Amir Khan.	Khazána ...		1,100	For life. A service grant.	Government of India, No. 2468, dated 6th May 1859.
38	Yusaf Ali Khan ...	Kukar ... Laram ... Mahal Lala Ahmad ...		1,640 1,620 360	In perpetuity, subject to conditions. Granted to his father for military services.	Punjab Government, No. 2331, dated 17th December 1875.
		Total		3,620		
39	Nawáb Muhammad Afzal Khan.	Mahal Gahri ... Tukra No. 3 ... Mahal Kakshal ... Mahal Kotla Mohsan Khan.		166 170 294 170	For life. For military and political services.	Government of India, No. 2357, dated 12th October 1876.
		Total		800		
40	Faiz-ulla Khan and 3 others, sons of Arsála Khan.	Charpriza ...		1,293	For life. A service grant.	Punjab Government, No. 467, dated 8th October 1895.
41	Sardár Faizeh Muhammad, Sadozai.	Barbar ...		1,753	For life ...	Government of India, No. 1486, dated 23rd July 1892.
42	All the Tarakzai Mohmand owners of Michni.	14 village of Chak Michni.		11,300	During the pleasure of Government, subject to loyalty and good conduct.	Punjab Government No. 949, dated 22nd July 1873. Punjab Government, No. 1102, dated 27th August 1896. Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2552 F., dated 16th September 1896.
43	Khan Sahib Arbáb Azam Khan, Mohmand, of Kotla.	Mutanni ... Parsani ... Yusaf Khel ... Deh Bahádúr ...		3,790 900 1,230 1,254	In perpetuity, subject to conditions to the Mohmand Arbáb, selected by Government for the time being.	Government of India, No. 106, dated 18th January 1875. The question of the reduction of the grant to the original amount sanctioned, viz., Rs. 5,000, is under consideration.
				7,174		

APPENDIX F—concluded.

1 No.	2 Tahsil.	3 Name of jagirdár.	4 Name of village.	5 Amount. Rs.	6 Conditions.	7 Number and date of letter sanctioning the jagir.
44		Arbáb Muhammad Husain Khan, Khan Bahádúr, of Landí Yargajo.	Sain ... Hazár Kháni ... Lála Ahmad ... Sarband ... Landí Bálá ... Tukra No 5 ... " 3 ... Bháns Mari ... Mahal Kaksál ... Shah Dhand ... Achar ... Aza Khel ... Maira Kachauri ... Landí Yargajo ... Tírmarpura ...	17 97 303 80 40 27 234 92 118 279 1,982 4,392 1,228 2,350 1,093	In perpetuity, subject to conditions to the Mohmand Arbáb selected by Government for the time being.	Government of India, No. 106, dated 13th January 1875. <i>Vide entry 43, supra.</i>
45		Arbáb Bahádúr Khan, Khalil.	Tehkal Bálá ... Gara Tajak ... Total ... Tehkal Bálá and 12 other villages.	1,625 375 Cash 2,000 193	During the pleasure of Government. A service grant.	Government of India, No. 1908, dated 12th April 1859, and also No. 2995, dated 26th July 1895.
46	PESHAWAR—contd.	Arbáb Dost Muhammad Khan, Khalil.	Tehkal Bálá ... Landí Bálá ... Háji Pando ... Total ... Tehkal Bálá and 6 other villages.	33 614 1,353 Cash 2,000 388	During the pleasure of Government. A service grant.	As above, and also Punjab Government, No. 1898, dated 13th November 1895.
47		Arbáb Farid Khan, Khalil, and 5 others.	Tehkal Bálá ... Regi Bardezai ... Malkan Dher ... Safaid Sang ... Sango ... Total ... Tehkal Bálá and 18 other estates.	829 750 181 31 959 Cash 2,750 1,706	During the pleasure of Government. A service grant.	Government of India, No. 1908, dated 12th April 1859, and No. 2995, dated 26th July 1895.
48		Gusáin Bhagwán Dás ...	Nachapa Payán ...	500	During the pleasure of Government. For the support of <i>dharmasála</i> .	Punjab Government, No. 1333, dated 3rd August 1874.
49		Malik Afridi Khan and his brothers.	Regi Lallam ... Mutranzai ...	Cash 500 1,484	For life. A service grant.	Government of India, No. 2468, dated 6th May 1859, for játó in Mullanzai, and No. 503, dated 17th April 1890, for cash <i>indam</i> of Rs. 500, and also see Punjab Government No. 883, dated 17th July 1897.
50		Ahmad Khan, Khalil ...	Tehkal Bálá and 17 other villages.	607	In perpetuity, subject to conditions. A service grant.	Government of India, No. 1908, dated 12th April 1859.
51		Abdul Kádir Khan, Khalil	Tehkal Bálá and 15 other villages.	550	In perpetuity, subject to conditions.	Government of India, No. 1908, dated 12th April 1859.
52		Lataf and 21 other persons.	Bágh Mián Kbel ...	300	For life. The share of each lapsing on death.	Punjab Government, No. 1357, dated 7th August 1874, and No. 378, dated 19th June 1897.
53		Ahmad and Nádir ...	Garhi Balochabad ...	370	For life.	Punjab Government, No. 386, dated 2nd March 1875.
54		Ali Ahmad, son of Shahghasi, Nézim, of Peshawar.	Dheri Bághbánán ... Nachapa Bálá ...	101 Cash 400	For life.	Government of India, No. 625, dated 13th March 1877.
			Total ...	501		

APPENDIX G.

List of Frontier Remissions in the Peshawar District.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Former.	Present.	Annas per rupee of revenue.	REMARKS
TAHSIL CHARSADDA.					
1	Tangi Bárabzai	776	925	2 0	
2	Palli	45	45	8 0	
3	" Nusratzai	60	75	8 0	
4	Qilla	...	40	8 0	
5	Asghar	...	5	8 0	
6	Dobaudi	153	200	8 0	
7	Bahrám Dheri	481	650	8 0	
8	Gandera	145	1,275	8 0	
9	Hari Chand	458	650	8 0	
10	Dakai	299	...		
11	Amírabad	247	...		
12	Bári Bandan	600	400	4 0	
13	Hissara Báráni	219	425	4 0	
14	" Nahri	498	...	...
15	Khan Mái	481	...		
16	Umri	119	...	...
17	Dheri Zardád	277	...	...
18	Shekh Kili	110	110	Lump sum.	For separate lives of the owners.
19	Dagi Faizulla	511	105	1 3	For term of settlement.
20	Tangi Nusratzai	867	625	2 0	
21	Isezaí	111	...	...	Resumed.
22	Sara Sang	63	...	...	Do.
23	Abaz-i	538	375	2 0	
24	Katozai	483	416	1 0	
25	Matta Mughal Khel	1,002	1,031	2 0	
26	Shabkadar	1,819	900	2 0	
27	Rashakai	220	81	2 0	
28	Nurani	27	15	2 0	
29	Mián Khel	53	29	2 0	
Total Tahsil		10,662	8,377		
TAHSIL SWABI					
1	Topi	800	875	2 0	
2	Maini	1,500	1,013	3 0	
3	Babinai	400	600	4 0	
4	Pamjman	200	200	Lump sum.	
5	Jhanda	230	275	4 0	
6	Boka	200	210	4 0	
7	Bamkhel	300	400	2 0	
8	Bája	450	450	Lump sum.	
9	Khaszna	200	...	...	Resumed.
10	Salem Khan	700	762	4 0	
11	Ahad Khan	200	175	Lump sum.	
12	Sherdara	150	210	8 0	
13	Naranji	250	300	8 0	
14	Bahi	90	37	4 0	
15	Amankot Muhammadzai	40	87	4 0	
16	" Khidarzai	25	25	Lump sum.	
Total Tahsil		5,255	4,969		

Villages 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22 in Chársadda, and 9 in Swábi are not frontier estates.

APPENDIX G—continued.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Former.	Present.	Annas per rupee of revenue.	REMARKS.
TAHSIL MARDAN.					
1	Babuzai	150	...	...	A. P.
2	Sangao	150	150	8 0	Resumed, and proposals for zamindari ináms of Rs. 75 each to Bahrám Khan and Ghulám Nádir submitted.
3	Mián Khan	200	190	8 0	
4	Pipal	100	185	6 0	
5	Kui Barmul	400	344	5 0	
6	Ghází Bába	20	...	...	Resumed.
7	Sarobi	60	75	4 0	
8	Kharaki	175	188	3 0	
9	Kalu	200	156	5 0	
10	Qásimi	150	100	Lump sum.	
11	Shamshi	7	...	...	Resumed.
12	Lund Khwár Paian	263	281	3 0	
13	" Bálá	230	244	3 0	
14	Shergarh	150	225	8 0	
15	Qutabgarh	200	202	6 0	
16	Pír Saddo	400	250	5 0	
17	Jalála	1,028	1,110	8 0	
18	Hamza Kot	200	...	...	Resumed, and a cash zamindári inám of Rs. 200 proposed for Sharif Khan and resumed on his death.
19	Pír Sai	60	70	8 0	
20	Rostam	203	208	2 0	
21	Ali	100	100	2 0	
22	Baringan	40	70	8 0	
23	Landi	100	100	3 0	
24	Bazar	150	156	2 0	
25	Surkhawi	75	75	8 0	
26	Husai	200	...	...	Resumed, and Rs. 250 inám proposed for Dost Muhammad Khan.
27	Qáziabad	62	40	...	In favour of manager of the shrine.
28	Muhabatabad	67	...	...	Resumed.
29	Chamtar Dheri	200	...	...
30	Maho Dheri	30	...	...
31	Khwája Rashakai	43	...	...	Resumed, and cash grant of Rs. 726 sanctioned in favour of
32	Khanjar	107	...	...	Khwája Muhammad Khan and
33	Khazána Dheri	460	...	...	Rs. 100 cash inám for Faiz Talab.
34	Fatehabad	19	...	...
35	Narai	334	...	...	Resumed, and Rs. 150 cash inám granted to headmen of Jalála for
36	Mián Kili	23	...	...	service at the camping-ground.
37	Rahmatabad	42	...	...
38	Ahmadabad	54	...	...
Total Tahsil		6,452	4,467		
TAHSIL PESHAWAR.					
Barozai Ináms.					
1	Alo	22	...	...	Resumed.
2	Kuchián	77	50	1/2 of the assessment.	For 7 persons who are alive.
3	Gara Tájak	127	75	Do.	Do. 10 do. do.
4	Chargulla	48	5	Do.	Do. 1 person who is alive, and a cash inám of Rs. 50 to Sarbuland Khan.
5	Ghilji Kandar Khel	75	66	Do.	For 12 persons who are alive.
6	Hajizai	58	15	1/2 of the assessment.	Do. 1 person who is alive.
7	Buda Kandar Khel	10	...	...	Resumed.
8	Mathra	625	303	1/2 of the assessment.	For 15 persons who are alive.
9	Panam Dheri Bálá	194	112	2 0	Frontier remission.
10	Sára Sang	197	84	2 0	Do.
11	Regi Lallam	37	75	2 0	Do.
12	Patwar Bálá	125	62	1/2 of the assessment.	For 6 persons who are alive.
13	" Paian	125	43	Do.	Do. 3 do. do.
14	Lakrai	300	95	Do.	Do. 22 do. do.
15	Mulazai	522	719	1/2 of the assessment.	Do. 4 do. do.
Others.					
16	Palori Talarzai	84	...	...	Resumed.
17	Poshti Khará Bálá	135	...	...	Do.
18	Ahmad Khel	104	22	1/2 of the assessment.	For 16 persons who are alive.
Total		2,865	1,726		

Villages 18, 26, 27 to 38, in Mardán are not frontier villages. The Barozai ináms in Peshawar will, except in the case of 9, 10 and 11, which are frontier villages, be resumed as existing incumbents die out.

APPENDIX G—concluded.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Former.	Present.	Annas per rupee of revenue.	REMARKS.
TAHSIL PESHAWAR—concl'd.					
<i>Frontier Remission.</i>					
1	Panam Dheri Paian	188	106	2 0	A. P.
2	Kafur Dheri	440	605	8 0	
3	Suted Sang	354	425	4 0	
4	Sháhi Bála	528	692	4 0	
5	„ Paian	181	300	4 0	
6	Regi Yusafzai	906	300	4 0	
7	„ Badizai	250	237	4 0	
8	Malkan Dher	79	72	4 0	
9	Achini Paian	259	300	2 0	
10	Sangu	552	481	2 0	
11	Shekhán	516	387	2 0	
12	Masho Paiki	86	125	2 0	
13	Anezai	152	194	2 0	
14	Kara Khel	137	177	2 0	
15	Masho Khel	291	412	2 0	
16	Bahlolzai	211	119	1 0	
17	Mashogazar	362	203	1 0	
18	Adozai	500	550	2 0	
19	Passanni	125	88	2 0	
20	Yusaf Khel	200	152	2 0	
21	Mattanni ... ... ...	...	448	2 0	
22	Azakhel	574	700	2 0	
23	Regi Rukezai ... ... ...	...	225	4 0	
24	Regi Aftezai ... ... ...	...	287	4 0	
Total ...					
Total Tahsil ...					
Total District ...					

APPENDIX H.

Showing result of appeals against the assessments.

Name of village.	Settlement Collector's assessment after dis- posing of objections.	Reduction by com- mission.	Date of order on appeal.
CHARSADDA.			
ON LAND.			
Fakirábad	700	225	11th June 1896.
Abazai	3,300	300	6th June 1896.
Total ...	...	525	
ON MILLS.			
Chak Charsadda	445	20	23rd April 1896.
China	170	50	28th January and 19th February 1897.
Kattozai	195	30	28th July 1896.
Total ...	...	100	..
MARDAN.			
Garhiála	2,600	300	5th June 1896.
SWABI.			
Nil.			
NAUSHEHRA.			
ON LAND.			
Zíarat Káká Sáhib	537	257	9th December 1896.
Naushehra Kalán	7,000	560	11th February 1897.
Jabba Khálsa	2,750	265	21st December 1896.
Shahindi Paián	460	80	18th January 1897.
Shamsa...	600	50	8th January 1897.
Tarkha	1,650	320	20th March 1897.
Amankot	2,800	160	Do.
Total ...	...	1,692	
ON MILLS.			
Khairábad	500	35	12th January 1897 and 21st December 1896.
Jabba Khálsa	50	25	19th December 1896.
Total ...	...	60	

APPENDIX H—concluded.

Village.	Settlement Collector's assessment.	Reduction by Com- missioner.	Date of order on appeal.
PESHAWAR.			
Matauni	3,780	200	8th February 1897.
Garhi Belochábad	1,150	125	22nd December 1896.
Mariamzai	2,800	500	19th February 1897.
Adezai	4,900	500	25th do. do.
Sorozai Páián	4,900	400	25th do. do.
Pushti Ség	1,800	100	23rd December 1896.
Tandeh	1,600	150	8th January 1897.
Karerí	1,100	150	11th December 1896.
Banda Páián	550	100	16th do. do.
Khatki	1,400	100	9th do. do.
Kariána	650	30	4th do. do.
Yusaf Khel	1,389	169	9th do. do.
Passeuni	900	200	10th March 1897.
Budhu	2,280	100	25th February 1897.
Gobi	650	70	21st December 1896.
Ghilji Kandar Khel	1,100	400	26th February 1897.
Patwár Páián	1,600	140	18th December 1896.
„ Bala	1,275	175	22nd do. do.
Garhi Galla	400	50	11th do. do.
Dab	1,070	65	17th do. do.
Total	... ...	... ...	3,724
ON MILLS.			
Garhi Belochábad	400		16th February 1897.
Babuzai	36		29th March 1897.
Pajaggi	40	10	13th do. do.
Dog	160	10	1st April 1897.
Khatki	160	40	13th March 1897.
Total	... ...	... ...	146

NOTE.—The early appeals in Charsadda and Yusafzais were heard by Mr. F. D. Cunningham, Commissioner, and were all dismissed. The later appeals were heard by Mr. Merk, Commissioner.